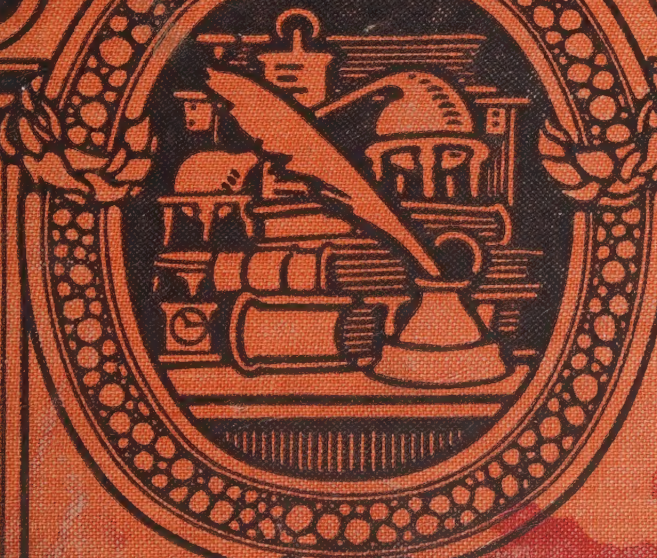
MARSHALL'S HANDY MANUAL



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NORTH AMERICA.
COPYRIGHT, 1899, BY THE MATTHEWS-NORTHRUP CO., BUFFALO, N. Y.
Map of PANAMA CANAL and United States Canal Zone showing Municipal Districts
ARCTIC OCEAN
PACIFIC OCEAN
ATLANTIC OCEAN
Gulf of Mexico
Caribbean Sea
GREENLAND
ALASKA
CANADA
UNITED STATES
MEXICO
CENTRAL AMERICA
WEST INDIES
SOUTH AMERICA
Panama
Pacific Ocean
Colon
Gatun
Culebra
Mt. San Juan
Mt. Pisa
Mt. Hope
Proposed Lake Bohio
SCALE, 900 MILES TO ONE INCH.
KILOMETRES.
Longitude West from 90° Greenwich

Vancouver
New Westminster
Victoria
C. Flattery
Port Townsend
Bellingham
Olympia
SEATTLE
Tacoma
Spokane
Walla Walla
Columbia R.
Astoria
PORTLAND
Salem
Eugene
Roseburg
Coos Bay
Empire City
Gold Beach
Crescent City
Eureka
Redding
Chico
Marysville
Sacramento
SAN FRANCISCO
Oakland
San Jose
Santa Cruz
Monterey
Stockton
Modesto
Fresno
Visalia
Tulare L.
Bakersfield
Mojave
Barstow
Santa Barbara
Ventura
LOS ANGELES
Pasadena
San Bernardino
Colton
Santa Ana
Oceanside
SAN DIEGO
S. Luis Obispo
Paso Robles
Salinas
Hollister
Watsonville
Santa Cruz
Virginia City
Carson City
Lake Tahoe
Truckee
Reno
Winnemucca
Battle Mt'n
Humboldt R.
Humboldt L.
Lovelock
Paradise Valley
Tularosa
Wells
Elko
Palisade
Austin
Eureka
Hamilton
Belmont
Hawthorne
Candelaria
Mono L.
Owen's R.
Independence
Whitney
Pinole
Great Salt L.
Salt Lake City
Ogden
Provo City
Park City
Spanish Fork
Nephi
Manti
Price
Fillmore
Richfield
Beaver
Panguitch
St. George
Grand Canon
Cataract Cr.
Colorado R.
Kanab
Virgin R.
Muddy R.
Las Vegas
Gallup
Navajo Spgs.
Flagstaff
Mineral Park
Kingman
Williams
Prescott
Hollbrook
St. Johns
PHOENIX
Tempe
Maricopa
Yuma
Gila Bend
Florence
Globe
Clifton
TUCSON
Wilcox
Benson
Tombstone
Nogales
Lordsburg
Deming
Silver City
Rincon
Las Cruces
Magdalena
San Antonio
Socorro
Belen
Los Lunas
Albuquerque
Santa Fe
Tuba City
Moencopi
Aztec
Tierra Amarilla
Espanola
Taos
Raton
Texline
Tascosa
Canadian R.
Mobeetie
Panhandle Cy.
Clarendon
Wellington
Wichita Falls
Vernon
Albany
Fort Worth
Gainesville
Abilene
Colorado
Coleman
Midland
San Angelo
Lampasas
Fredericksburg
Kerrville
Austin
Del Rio
San Antonio
Eagle Pass
Corpus Christi
Laredo
Brownsville
Monclova
Torreon
Saltillo
Monterey
Matamoros
Durango
Mazatlan
Culiacan
Altata
Guaymas
Hermosillo
Chihuahua
Sierra Blanca
El Paso
Pecos
Ft. Davis
Marfa
Presidio
Rio Grande
Gulf of California
C. S. Lucas
Lethbridge
Medicine Hat
Calgary
Saskatchewan R.
Moose Jaw
Regina
Saskatchewan
Manitoba
Minnedosa
Brandon
Portage la Prairie
Pembina
Bottineau
Devil's L.
Grand Forks
Chinook
Glasgow
Ft. Buford
Minot
Missouri R.
Fort Peck
Glendive
Lewistown
Great Falls
Helena
Butte City
Anaconda
Deer Lodge
Missoula
Flat Head
Kalispell
Libby
Moscow
Lewiston
Grangeville
Harrison
Coeur d'Alene
Wallace
Kootenai R.
Pend Oreille L.
Priest R.
Spokane
Colville
Kettle R.
Okanogan
Wenatchee
Yakima
Ellensburg
Fitzville
Pasco
Umatilla
Vancouver
Dalles
Pendleton
Hepner
Union
La Grande
Baker City
Weiser
Ontario
Idaho City
Boise City
Nampa
Caldwell
Payette
Malheur L.
Warners L.
Silver Cy.
Owyhee
Jordan Cy.
Ruby
Salmon Cy.
Challis
Ketchum
Hailey
Shoshone
Albion
Malad City
Soda Springs
Montpelier
Bear L.
Bear R.
Green R.
Evanston
Rock Springs
Carbon
Laramie
Ft. Laramie
Cheyenne
Greeley
Akron
McCook
Denver
Boulder
Ft. Collins
Longmont
Central City
Georgetown
Aspen
Leadville
Colorado Springs
Pueblo
Salida
Canon City
Buena Vista
Montezuma
Gunnison
Silverton
Creede
La Junta
Las Animas
Trinidad
Dodge City
Hutchinson
Wichita
Oberlin
Concordia
Wallace
Kansas
Lincoln
Hastings
North Platte
Grand Island
Columbus
Norfolk
Yankton
Huron
Chamberlain
Mitchell
Sioux Falls
Dakota
Jamestown
Bismarck
Mandan
Dickinson
Miles City
Billings
Big Horn R.
Yellowstone R.
Yellowstone Nat. Park
Sheridan
Buffalo
Sundance
Rapid Cy.
Deadwood
Pierre
Chamberlain
Ellendale
Aberdeen
Redfield
Watertown
Sundance
Niobrara
Valentine
Chadron
Douglas
Casper
Lander
Wind R.
Big Horn Mts.
Powder R.
Little Missouri R.
Grand R.
Moreau R.
Cheyenne R.
Missouri R.
Platte R.
Republican R.
Arkansas R.
Canadian R.
Red R.
Brazos R.
Pecos R.
Rio Grande
Rio Conchos
Rio Salado
Rio Nazas
Rio Aguanaval
Rio Mayo
Rio Yaqui
Rio Fuerte
Rio Sinaloa
Rio Grijalva
Rio Usumacinta
Rio Panuco
Rio Lerma
Rio Santiago
Rio Balsas
Rio Papaloapan
Rio Tehuantepec
Rio Verde
Rio Colorado
Rio Gila
Rio Salado
Rio Hondo
Rio Puerco
Rio Chama
Rio Grande
Rio Conchos
Rio Salado
Rio Nazas
Rio Aguanaval
Rio Mayo
Rio Yaqui
Rio Fuerte
Rio Sinaloa
Rio Grijalva
Rio Usumacinta
Rio Panuco
Rio Lerma
Rio Santiago
Rio Balsas
Rio Papaloapan
Rio Tehuantepec
Rio Verde
Rio Colorado
Rio Gila
Rio Salado
Rio Hondo
Rio Puerco
Rio Chama

UNITED STATES,
SHOWING
POLITICAL DIVISIONS
SCALE OF STATUTE MILES.
0 50 100 200 300 400
320 MILES TO THE INCH
ATLANTIC OCEAN
GULF OF MEXICO
BAHAMA ISLANDS
CUBA
HAVANA
KEY WEST
Straits of Florida
C. Sable
C. Hatteras
C. Fear
CHARLESTON
WILMINGTON
NORFOLK
RICHMOND
BALTIMORE
PHILADELPHIA
NEW YORK
BOSTON
PORTLAND
MONTREAL
QUEBEC
TORONTO
OTTAWA
BUFFALO
ROCHESTER
ALBANY
CHICAGO
DETROIT
CLEVELAND
PITTSBURG
CINCINNATI
LOUISVILLE
ST. LOUIS
MILWAUKEE
DULUTH
MINNEAPOLIS
ST. PAUL
OMAHA
KANSAS CITY
NEW ORLEANS
MOBILE
VICKSBURG
MEMPHIS
NASHVILLE
ATLANTA
AUGUSTA
SAVANNAH
JACKSONVILLE
PENSACOLA
GALVESTON
HOUSTON
SUPERIOR
MICHIGAN
HURON
ERIE
ONTARIO
Mississippi R.
Mouths of the Mississippi R.

THE WORLD,
Showing
COUNTRIES
and their Colonies.
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THE MATTHEWS-NORTHRUP CO., BUFFALO, N. Y.
Explanation of Colors.
United States
Great Britain
Germany
France
Russia
Denmark
Netherlands
Belgium
Spain
Portugal
Italy
Turkey
Japan
Countries without Foreign Possessions
Without Color
SCALES ALONG THE EQUATOR.
STATUTE MILES.
NAUTICAL MILES.
KILOMETERS.
ARCTIC OCEAN
ATLANTIC OCEAN
PACIFIC OCEAN
INDIAN OCEAN
SOUTH AMERICA
NORTH AMERICA
AUSTRALIA
AFRICA
EUROPE
ASIA
Greenland
Baffin Bay
Hudson Bay
Dominion of Canada
UNITED STATES
Gulf of Mexico
Brazil
Peru
Bolivia
Paraguay
Uruguay
Chile
Argentina
Siberia
RUSSIAN EMPIRE
Alaska
Sea of Okhotsk
Bering Sea
Aleutian Is.
Sakhalin I.
Mongolia
CHINESE EMPIRE
Korea
Japan
Philippine Islands
Dutch East Indies
Borneo
Sumatra
Java
Celebes
Australia
New Zealand
Tasmania
New Guinea
Fiji Is.
Hawaii
Samoa
Guam
Caroline Is.
Marshall Is.
Gilbert Is.
Solomon Is.
Society Is.
Tahiti
Marquesas Is.
Easter I. (Chile)
Juan Fernandez I. (Chile)
Galapagos Is. (Ec.)
Cuba
Haiti
Jamaica
Porto Rico
West Indies
Bermudas
Bahama Is.
Newfoundland
Labrador
Greenland
Iceland
Spitzbergen
Franz Josef Land
Nova Zembla
North Cape
Scandinavia
Denmark
Norway
Sweden
Finland
GREAT BRITAIN
Ireland
FRANCE
SPAIN
PORTUGAL
Azores (Port.)
Madeira Is. (Port.)
Canary Is. (Sp.)
Morocco
Algeria
Tunis
Sicily
Sardinia
Corsica
Italy
Austria
Hungary
Switzerland
Germany
Netherlands
Belgium
Turkey
Greece
Crete
Cyprus
Persia
Afghanistan
Baluchistan
Arabia
Sahara
Nubia
Abyssinia
Somaliland
Egypt
Tripoli
Algeria
Liberia
Sierra Leone
Guinea
Senegal
Gambia
Portuguese Guinea
Timbuctoo
Soudan
Lake Chad
Kamerun
Gaboon
Congo Free State
Ger. E. Africa
Ger. W. Africa
Angola
Cape Colony
Natal
Orange Fr. St.
Transvaal
Cape of Good Hope
Madagascar
Mauritius
Reunion (Fr.)
Seychelles Is.
Amirante Is.
Aldabra Is.
Comoro Is.
Zanzibar
Muscat
Oman
Persian Gulf
Beloochistan
Afghanistan
Central Asia
Khiva
Bokhara
Turkestan
Siberia
Russia
Tibet
Nepal
Bhutan
Burmah
Siam
Cochin China
Anam
Tonquin
Hong Kong
Ladrone Is.
Philippine Islands
Straits Settl.
Singapore
Malacca
Andaman Is.
Nicobar Is.
Pondicherry (Fr.)
Ceylon
Maldive Is.
Laccadive Is.
Bombay
Goa (Port.)
Daman (Port.)
Diu (Port.)
Baroda
Cutch
Scinde
Punjaub
Cashmere
Thibet
Ladak
Yarkand
Kashgar
Pamir
Kokand
Bokhara
Khiva
Turkestan
Siberia
Russia
Central Asia
Caspian Sea
Black Sea
Sea of Azov
Aral Sea
Lake Baikal
Amoor R.
Manchuria
Mongolia
CHINESE EMPIRE
Korea
Japan
Yeddo
Nagasaki
Formosa
Loochoo Is.
Bonin Is.
Volcano Is.
Marcus I.
Wake I.
Midway I.
Howland I.
Baker I.
Phoenix Is.
Ellice Is.
Malden I.
Palmyra I.
Christmas I.
Line Is.
Fanning I.
Sandwich Is.
Honolulu
Revillagigedo Is.
Clipperton I.
Guatemala
Honduras
Nicaragua
Costa Rica
Panama
Colombia
Venezuela
Guiana
Trinidad (Br.)
Barbadoes (Br.)
Tobago
Martinique (Fr.)
Guadeloupe (Fr.)
Dominica
Montserrat
Antigua
St. Kitts
Nevis
Virgin Is.
St. Croix
St. Thomas
St. Lucia
St. Vincent
Grenadines
Barbadoes
Grenada
Trinidad (Brazil)
Tobago
Ascension (Br.)
St. Helena (Br.)
St. Paul (Br.)
Amsterdam I.
Kerguelen I. (Br.)
Heard I.
Crozet Is.
Prince Edward Is. (Br.)
Bouvet Is.
Gough I. (Br.)
Tristan da Cunha (Br.)
Falkland Is. (Br.)
South Georgia (Br.)
Sandwich Group
South Shetland Is.
S. Orkney Is.
C. Horn
C. Farewell
C. St. Roque
C. St. Lucas
Pt. Barrow
Pr. of Wales
Behring Str.
Davis Str.
Hudson Str.
Baffin Bay
Greenland
Iceland
Spitzbergen
Franz Josef Land
Nova Zembla
North Cape
Scandinavia
Denmark
Norway
Sweden
Finland
Russia
Siberia
Central Asia
Turkestan
Persia
Afghanistan
Arabia
Sahara
Nubia
Abyssinia
Egypt
Tripoli
Algeria
Morocco
Liberia
Sierra Leone
Guinea
Senegal
Gambia
Soudan
Lake Chad
Kamerun
Gaboon
Congo Free State
Ger. E. Africa
Angola
Cape Colony
Natal
Orange Fr. St.
Transvaal

MARSHALL'S HANDY MANUAL

Of Necessary Information for

HOME, SCHOOL and OFFICE

PRACTICALLY ARRANGED FOR
READY REFERENCE

EDITED BY
LOGAN MARSHALL
Assisted by a Corps of Experts

CONTAINING FIGURES OF THE 1910 CENSUS

THE JOHN C. WINSTON CO.
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

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THE CORRECT POSITION FOR THE PENMAN.

The importance of a good position while writing cannot be over-estimated as it is the foundation upon which to build a legible business hand-writing.

LETTER FORMS, BUSINESS AND SOCIAL.

CORRECT ENGLISH.

HINTS AND HELPS.

The ready use of good language is largely the result of practice in writing and of an abundance of good reading. In the choice of words, the paramount consideration should be exactness. That is, seek to say precisely what the thought requires, neither more nor less. This demands, of course, close scrutiny of meanings, and independence of current fashions in words. Seek to have at command more than one expression for the same thing. Not that several forms are in any case to be employed, but it often happens that if the writer has not thought broadly and deeply enough to have more than one expression for his idea, the one that he has will be meagre. Cultivate the habit of observing the derivation and history of words. A word whose etymology is known defines itself; the writer feels its force intuitively, and need not depend on a dictionary. Enlarge your vocabulary by diligent study of usage in the best writers. The true meaning of words is expressed only when they are interwoven with other words. No fineness of usage can be acquired from the dictionary alone. Do not use technical terms where they are not likely to be understood. Beware of fine writing. By fine writing is meant the use of pretentious terms for trivial ideas.

THE USES OF THE ARTICLES.

A or An, The.—The use of these forms is determined by sound and not by spelling. Before a consonant sound "a" is used; before a vowel sound "an" is used; "the" is used to point out some particular person or thing.

Examples.—A barn, an orchard, the house, etc.

THE USES OF ADJECTIVES.

An adjective describes or limits the noun or pronoun to which it is joined.

Adjectives are usually placed before the noun or pronoun they qualify.

The ascending comparison of adjectives is formed by adding er and est or more and most to the positive form, and the descending comparison by adding less and least

The comparative degree is used in comparing two objects; the superlative when more than two are compared.

Some adjectives can not be compared, and no adjective will admit of a double comparison.

This and that are singular, these and those are plural.

Two negative forms are not permissible.

THE USES OF THE ADVERB.

An adverb limits or emphasizes a verb, an adjective or another adverb.

Adverbs soon, often, early, late, etc., are compared regularly by adding

er, st, est; those ending in ly are compared by prefixing more and most. The following are compared irregularly:

Positive.	Comparative.	Superlative.
Well	Better	Best
Badly	Worse	Worst
Far	Further / Farther	Furthest / Farthest
Little	Less	Least
Much	More	Most

Some adverbs do not admit of a comparison; as dead, square, etc

Adverbs should be placed as near the word or words they modify as possible. Observe the different uses of the word only in the following sentences: "Only John dropped his cane;" "John only dropped his cane;" "John dropped his cane only;" "John dropped only his cane;" "John dropped his only cane."

An adverb should never be placed between to and the infinitive.

Good, Well.—Good is always an adjective; well may be an adjective, but usually it is an adverb; as, "I slept well," "Father looks well."

Most, Almost.—Do not use most for almost. Say, "He passes here almost every day," not "most every day."

Latest, Last.—Do not say last for latest. Latest has reference to time, but last is a contraction of latest, and has not reference to time, but has reference to that which comes in a series.

Here and **There.**—Never use here and there after the adverbs this and that, as "This here boy," etc., "That there boy," etc.

Always, Continually.—Do not confuse these two words.

Always refers to what we do at all times. We do continually what we do without intermission.

Further, Farther.—Further is comparative and means more, as, "Nothing further was said." Farther has reference to distance, as, "He can go farther."

APPROPRIATE PREPOSITIONS.

Good usage requires proper prepositions to express one's meaning well.

At, In, Into.—Usually in implies inclosure, as presence inside of; into implies movement to the inside of. One cannot live in a house until he has moved into it At implies nearness to the border or to small places or foreign cities.

Beside, Besides.—Beside means "at the side of;" as "The house beside the sea." Besides means "in addition to;" as, "Besides his farms he has some personal property."

Among, Between.—Among should be used when more than two are referred to; between when reference is made to two only.

Wait on, Wait for.—Wait on means attend to; wait for means to tarry, to wait.

CORRELATIVE CONJUNCTIONS.

The correlative conjunctions are as follows:

as.....as
so.....as
neither.....nor
either.....or

THE USES OF PRONOUNS.

The Possessive of Pronouns.—In forming the possessive the letter s only is added to the singular.

Examples.—Yours, hers, theirs. The possessive of who and which is whose. The relatives that and those have no possessive forms.

Singular and Plural Pronouns.—The pronoun should be in the same number as its antecedent.

The relative who is used to refer to persons; which, to inferior animals and things without life; what is used to refer to things, and that to both persons

and things. Euphony, as a rule, determines between the uses of who, which and that.

Either refers to "one of the two;" when more than two are referred to, "any one" should be used. Neither refers to "no one of the two;" but when more than two are referred to, "no one" should be used. Each refers to numbers separately; all refers to numbers collectively.

THE USES OF NOUNS.

The Possessive Case.—The possessive of nouns in the singular number is formed by adding an apostrophe and the letter s.

Example.—"The girl's bonnet."

Sometimes the possessive is formed by adding the apostrophe only. This is done where the added s makes an unpleasant sound. However, this is a matter of taste.

Examples.—"For goodness' sake;" "John's hat;" "Dickens' Tale of Two Cities."

When the plural of a noun in the nominative case ends in s the possessive is formed by adding the apostrophe (') only, but if the plural does not end in s then the apostrophe (') and an s are added.

Example.—"Men's and boys' hats are for sale."

The possessive of compound nouns is formed by adding the sign of the possessive to the end of the compound.

Example.—"I drove my brother-in-law's horse."

Singular and Plural Number.—The plural of nouns is usually formed by adding s to the singular, but if the sound of s makes an additional syllable then es is added to form the plural.

Examples.—Hand, hands; church, churches.

Nouns ending in o preceded by a vowel form the plural by adding s only to the singular, but when the final o is preceded by a consonant the plural is formed by adding es to the singular

Nouns ending in y form their plurals by adding s to the singular, but if the final y is preceded by a consonant y is changed to i and es is added to form the pural.

Examples.—Money, moneys; lady, ladies.

In forming the plural of compound nouns the sign of the plural is added to the descriptive part of the phase.

Examples.—Aide-de-camp, aides-de-camp.

THE USES OF VERBS.

Verbs and Numbers.—Plural verbs require plural subjects; as, we were, not we was; you were, not you was; they are, not they is; they were, not they was; they have, not they has; they write, not they writes; the men are, not is; the children were, not was; the boys have, not has; my sisters write, not writes; they are the boys who were at school. Jennie and Annie were schoolmates.

The Uses of the Auxiliary Verbs.—Shall, Will.—Will expresses the will or pleasure of its own subject. Shall subordinates the will of its subject to that of the speaker. "We will go," means "we are willing to go." "We shall go," means "we have decided upon going." Never say, "Will I do so and so?" The literal meaning of such an expression would be, "Am I willing to do," etc. Remember that will always expresses willingness rather than futurity when it has a personal significance.

Should, Would.—Should is the past tense of shall, and would, the past tense of will, and the same rules governing the former govern also the latter. "We should go to town if we were able." "His wife would attend if you should ask her."

Can, Could; May, Might.—Can and could express ability or possibility, while may and might express permission. These words are often confused.

To Do; to See.—These two verbs give considerable trouble. Their principal forms are, do, did, done, and see, saw, seen. The second forms, did and saw, should never follow is, are, was, were, have, has, or had. The third forms

done and seen, should always follow one of these words expressed or understood; as, I did the work, or I have done the work, or the work is done. I saw the picture, or I have seen the picture, or the picture was seen.

Verbs in General.—The rules given for to do and to see apply alike to all verbs. Such expressions as have came, have sang, was drove, have broke, have began, have knew, is froze, have gave, knowed, has went, has give, has rang, have ran, were took, has stole, throwed, have mistook, etc., are gross errors and should be avoided

Lie and Lay.—Remember that lie means rest and lay means an action affecting some object.

Examples.—"The watch lies on the piano." "I will lay the watch on the piano." "Mother laid your gloves away for you."

Sit and Set.—Sit means to be in position to rest, to repose. Set is an active, transitive verb and means "to put," "to place," "to plant," to place in a condition, a state, or a posture.

Examples.—"Come sit in the easy chair." "Set the table in the dining room."

Don't (Do Not) Doesn't (Does Not).—These words are often misused. When you are in doubt about their use, compare the full forms with the verb: as, He don't know. If the full form be used, the absurdity is quickly seen, as, He do not know. The correct form should be, He does not know.

Had Rather, Had Better, Had Ought.—These are incorrect forms for would rather, might better, and ought.

Bring, Fetch.—Bring implies motion toward the speaker, not away. Fetch implies motion, first from the speaker, then toward him.

Note the following verb forms:

Present.	Past.	Past Participle.
Alight (to dismount)	Alighted	Alighted
Begin	Began	Begun
Bid	Bade	Bidden or Bid
Bid (at auction)	Bid	Bid
Burst	Burst	Burst
Choose	Chose	Chosen
Do	Did	Done
Eat	Ate	Eaten
Light (to ignite)	Lighted	Lighted
Light (to settle down upon)	Lighted or Lit	Lighted or Lit
Lay	Laid	Laid
Lie	Lay	Lain
Rise	Rose	Risen
Raise	Raised	Raised
See	Saw	Seen
Set	Set	Set
Sit	Sat	Sat
Wake	Woke	Waked

ERRORS TO BE AVOIDED.

Administer.—Blows are dealt. Medicine is administered.
Afraid.—Say I fear it will rain, not I am afraid.
Alike.—Do not couple this word with both.
All over.—Over all the country, not all over the country
Allow.—Do not say, "He allows he will do it."
Alone.—Distinguish this word from only
Amateur.—Not necessarily a beginner.
And.—Say try to go, not try and go.
Angry.—Say angry with a person and at a thing.
Answer.—Answer questions; reply to assertions
Anticipate.—Distinguish from expect.
As.—Say not that I know, instead of not as I know
At all.—Superfluous in "any at all."
Awful.—A thing cannot be awful pretty.

Balance.—Not to be used for rest or remainder
Beautifully.—Looked beautiful, not beautifully.
Beg.—Say "I beg leave to acknowledge."
Belongs to.—Do not use for is a member of.
Between.—Between two; among more than two
Blacking.—This word is not blackening.
Brakeman.—Not brakesman.
Certain.—Distinguish from sure.
Character.—Distinguish from reputation.
Deal.—Great deal, not good deal.
Die with.—Persons die of, not with disease.
Disremember.—Say forget.
Don't.—Say he doesn't sing, not he don't sing.
Either.—Means the one or the other of two.
Either alternative.—Alternative means choice.
Equally well.—Do not say equally as well.
Every.—Followed by a verb in the singular.
Expect.—Refers to future time.
Fix.—Incorrectly used for arrange or prepare.
Folk.—Folk implies plurality as well as folks.
Gent.—Never use this contraction of gentleman.
Good.—"It looks good." Say well.
Got.—Omit got in "I have got a dollar."
Guess.—Do not use this word for suppose.
Had have.—Never use together.
Hardly.—Do not use with don't and can't.
Healthy.—Distinguish from wholesome.
Hundred.—Use the singular form with numerals.
Just.—Incorrect in the sense of now.
Learn.—To receive instruction. See teach.
Less.—Relates to quantity; fewer to number.
May.—Distinguish from can.
Near.—Do not use in the sense of nearly.
New.—"A pair of new boots;" not "a new pair."
Nice.—See definition of this word.
None.—Contraction of no one, takes singular.
Otherwise than.—Not otherwise but.
Party.—Do not use for person.
Perpetual.—Distinguish from continual.
Portion.—Often incorrectly used for part.
Posted.—Do not use instead of informed.
Prevalent.—Distinguish from prevailing.
Promise.—Distinguish from assure.
Propose.—Distinguish from purpose.
Prudence.—Distinguish from discretion.
Quantity.—Things measured or weighed.
Real.—The adverb is really; as, really good.
Remember.—Distinguish from recollect.
Seem.—Distinguish from appear.
Settle.—To settle does not mean to pay.
So, such.—So long journeys, not such long.
Some better.—Say somewhat better.
Splendid.—Splendid things glitter.
Stop.—We stay at a certain hotel, not stop.
Streamlet.—Do not use with little.
Summon.—Summon is a verb, summons a noun
Teach.—To give instruction. See learn.
Those kind.—Say that kind. Kind is singular.
Transpire.—Do not use for to happen.
Try.—We make an experiment, not try.
Widow woman.—Woman is here superfluous.
Without.—Do not use without for unless.
Year-old.—A two-year-old colt, not a two-years.

CORRESPONDENCE.

INTRODUCTION.

The ability to write a neat, legible letter, correct in form and in English, spelling and punctuation, is one of the most valuable achievements a young business man or woman can possess. It is the lack of this ability that causes the failure of more stenographers and clerks than any other one thing. Business men very seldom complain that their stenographers lack speed but there is very bitter complaint that stenographers and clerks are not able to write a perfect letter themselves or correct any error made by the employer.

The following suggestions cover the whole field of ordinary letter writing. Every sentence is short and directly to the point and should be studied with care, lest some fact be overlooked or forgotten.

LETTERS.

The primary idea of a letter is conversation at a distance. If this be kept in mind one can scarcely fail to write appropriately, if one can converse properly; for a letter may be familiar or reserved, jocular or dignified, according to the relations between the writer and the person addressed. Letters of friendship should be simple and natural. It is the little things, the incidents of every-day life, the home chat, which makes a friendship letter interesting. Letters of courtesy include invitations, acceptances, acknowledgments, letters of congratulation, of condolence, of introduction, and of recommendation. Letters of business include all correspondence relating to business matters. Public letters embrace communications to newspapers regarding public affairs. Frequently a writer publishes a letter addressed to some prominent person criticizing his opinions or actions, or putting to him a number of formal questions with the purpose of receiving a published reply. This is usually called an open letter.

THE HEADING.

The parts of a letter are: (1) Heading; (2) Address; (3) Salutation; (4) Body; (5) Complimentary Close; (6) Signature

The Heading should give the full address, i. e., your post-office, street or box number and the state. The date includes the month, day of the month and the year. The form 13 March, 1910, is becoming quite popular in business correspondence. The reason for its use is because it is the natural form of expression. We say the 13th of March, not March the thirteenth. Another reason is that the former is less liable to errors. The following forms are bad and should not be used even by the busiest man: 4-6-191–, or 3-7-'1–, or 6/8/1–. Sometimes the day is written before the month. In such a case it would be difficult to tell the exact date of either one of the above expressions. The contractions 6th, 7th, 2d are never used when the year follows, as April 6, 101–, not April 6th, 191–. Yours of 6th instant is allowable in the body of a letter.

The name of the state should not be omitted when writing from a large city, as there are many cities of the same name. There are six Chicagos, thirteen Bostons, sixteen Denvers, etc.

Location.—The heading on letter paper occupies only one line, but on note paper two lines. There are occasions, however, when more than one or two lines are used, but the rule should be to use as few lines as possible. The heading should occupy about two-thirds of the width of the sheet.

Study the following models:

1. Media, Pa., 17 April, 191–.
2. Box 58, Chicago, Ill.,
   April 17, 191–.

3. Starners, Adams Co., Pa., 17 April, 191–.
4 University of Pennsylvania,
Philadelphia, Pa., April 17, 191–
5 c/o Brown, Robinson Company,
No. 415 Carroll Street.
Atlanta, Ga., 17 April, 191–

THE ADDRESS.

The address consists of the name, title, and post-office address of your correspondent, and usually occupies two lines; sometimes three are required. The name and title are written on the first line, below the last line of the heading, allowing a margin of one-tenth of the width of the paper at the left The address is written upon the next line below the name and title, allowing a margin of one-fifth the width of the paper. If a third line is used, the margin consists of one-fifteenth of the width of the paper, so that the three lines form a perfect slant of about twenty degrees.

When writing to friends the address may consist of the name only, and with very intimate friends it may be omitted in the superscription of the letter, but, in either case, the address must be given at the end of the letter. The author always gives the address in the superscription, when writing a business letter, and at the end when writing a social letter. The address in the letter should be as full and clear as the address upon the envelope.

Titles.—It is a lack of respect not to add some title to the name of your correspondent. Courtesy demands it. Titles may be classed as follows: Social titles; scholastic titles and official titles.

Mister, abbreviated **Mr.** may be applied to all classes of men, titled or untitled. It always precedes the name, and has many applications, as, Mr. Smith, Mr. Senator, Mr. Chairman, Mr. President, the Rev. Mr. Rogers, etc.

Esquire is abbreviated **Esq.,** and is usually affixed to the name. It applies to men in the legal profession. Mr. and Esq. are never used together.

Messieurs, abbreviated **Messrs.** is always used to supply the plural of Mr. and precedes the firm name, as Messrs. Fink & Fink or Messrs. Group & Co. The title Messrs. is sometimes omitted when the firm name is very long.

Mistress abbreviated **Mrs.** The title precedes the name of a married woman, and if her husband is living, the title Mrs. is prefixed to the name of her husband, as Mrs. Robert S. Williams. But if her husband is dead, then Mrs. is prefixed to her Christian name, as Mrs. Mary Hutchinson.

Mesdames abbreviated **Mmes.** This title is used when addressing more than one married woman. The title is also used with the name of a firm composed of married or unmarried women.

Master.—Not abbreviated, and is prefixed to the name of a boy.

Miss.—This is not an abbreviation It is used as a prefix to the name of an unmarried woman, as Miss Jessie Wood. The plural of Miss is Misses, and is used when more than one person is referred to in the same person or class.

Doctor of Medicine.—Abbreviated **Dr.** or **M. D.** The former precedes the name, and the latter follows it, but they are never used at the same time. The correct forms are as follows: Dr. Edward M. Foose or Edward M. Foose, M. D.

Reverend abbreviated **Rev.** and belongs to the Clergy, as Rev. Upton A. Hankey. When Rev. is used with the official or professional titles The is prefixed; as, The Rev. Prof. Snyder, The Rev. Father Donahue. Rev. is never used immediately before the surname, as Rev. Cross. When no other title can be used, then the Christian name must be used or some other title given, as Rev. Wharton A. Kline or Rev. Mr. Kline.

Professor abbreviated **Prof.** and is prefixed to the name of any person who is regularly elected to a chair in some incorporated educational institution conferring degrees under seal. One may be given the honorary title when he has become noted for some special line of learning.

Scholastic Degrees and Official Titles are always abbreviated when used in addresses

Titles of High Rank such as President, Governor, etc., are never abbreviated.

Two Titles may be used with the same name when one does not include the other

SALUTATION.

The salutation expresses the respect we pay to our correspondent. It should occupy the next line below the address. When a two line address is used, the salutation may begin as in these examples:

Messrs. Jordan, Williams & Co.,
Cleveland, Ohio.
Dear Sirs:—I enclose, etc.

Mr. J. G. Henry,
Carlisle, Pa.
Dear Sir:—Your favor of 10th, etc.

If the address occupies three lines then the salutation should always begin as in these examples:

Messrs. James B. Jerome Company,
714 N. Broad Street,
Philadelphia, Pa.
Dear Sirs:—In reply to your, etc.

Mr. William W. Beckner,
429 Market Street,
San Francisco, Cal.
Dear Sir:—Enclosed you will find, etc.

If only the name is used in the address then the salutation should always begin as in this example:

Mrs. Henry D. Spangler,
Dear Madam:
We extend to you, etc.

If no address is used, then the salutation should begin thus:

My dear Jessie:

The salutation should never be abbreviated. In the use of business salutations Sir and Madam are the most formal: Dear Sir and Dear Madam are less formal and are the most prevalent forms. The more familiar forms are My dear Sir and My dear Madam.

When addressing strangers, use Sir or Madam or Dear Sir or Dear Madam. Although the latter implies some degree of acquaintance yet the present day etiquette regards it good to use these salutations when addressing strangers. The proper form for a single lady, of whatever age, is Dear Madam in case of a stranger, or Dear Miss Smith in case of an acquaintance.

When addressing an acquaintance use Dear Sir, My dear Sir, Dear Miss Magill, Dear Madam.

When addressing friends, My dear Sir, My dear Gaylord, My dear Friend, My dear Miss James, etc.

When addressing relatives, My dear Brother, My dear Son, etc.

BODY.

The body of a letter is a conversation in writing and one's style should be perfectly natural, i. e., he should write as he would talk. The first and indispensable quality of a good style is clearness. Generally it is enough if the writer devote his efforts simply to being understood. Plainness and clearness are the foundations upon which all other qualities are built. Too exclusive endeavor after precision may make the style stiff and angular. It is always unwise to impair the thought for the sake of the expression. To the quality of clearness must be added the quality of force. In a letter the spirit of the

writer should show itself. The strongest thoughts find brief expression. As a rule the language which simply suggests the thought is more interesting than that which gives it full expression.

Penmanship and spelling are two features of a conversation in writing which must receive our careful attention. A misspelled word or an illegible hand are not excusable. Some persons think it is a mark of genius to write so no one can read it, but there are other ways of showing one's genius decidedly more commendable.

The beginning.—When the address consists of two lines and the salutation occupies the third marginal space, the body of the letter should begin on the same line with the salutation, as:

Springfield, Mass. Jan 16, 191–.

Mr. James M. Group,
Gettysburg, Pa.
Dear Sir:—Your favor of the 14th, etc.

When the address consists of three lines, and the salutation begins at the first marginal space, the body should begin on the same line, as:

Boston, Mass., Jan. 16, 191–

Mr. Court F. Wood,
No. 11 East Capitol St.,
Washington, D. C.
Dear Sir:—Your favor of recent date, etc.

Good authorities sometimes drop down on the first line below the salutation when the address consists of but two lines, but this is never allowable when the address consists of more than two lines.

Paragraphs and Margins.—Great care should be taken in paragraphing a letter. Make a new paragraph at every change of subject, or the introduction of a new phase of the same subject.

Paging.—When a letter consists of more than one sheet of single sheet paper, the initials and the number should be written in the upper left-hand corner of each sheet.

Figures.—Amounts of merchandise, as 5 bushels of onions, and dates, as, March 2, 191–, are always written in figures. Generally, if numbers contain more than two figures they should be written in figures, but numbers containing one or two figures should be spelled out.

Never abbreviate anything in the body of a letter.

Never write on both sides of the sheet in business correspondence.

In business correspondence always refer to previous correspondence by date or otherwise.

Be prompt in answering letters.

Study how to assort your mail, i. e., how to know what letters need answers and what letters need the waste basket.

Many persons begin to write letters without the least conception of what they want to say. They rattle off something that is about as meaningless as chaff, and will fall far short of having the effect intended. Study your correspondent, his character, his habits, his letter, then outline your thought mentally, before attempting to write to him. If business men would make it a rule to put a little more thought into their correspondence they would be surprised to find the wonderful effect it would have upon their business.

Letters should be posted in each departing mail. No firm whose business has reached any magnitude, can afford to be negligent in the matter of posting their mail. Often a few minutes will prevent much vexation and trouble.

COMPLIMENTARY CLOSE.

The complimentary close consists of the term of courtesy we use in closing our letter, together with the signature.

The complimentary close should begin on the first line below the body of the letter, and at the center of the paper.

In business, Yours truly, Yours very truly, Yours respectfully or Respect-

fully, Sincerely yours, are some of the most common forms of complimentary closing. Never close a letter with "Yours, etc."

In social correspondence the form of the complimentary close must be determined by the relations existing between the parties.

Complimentary close should not be less formal or more formal than the salutation. Your "good-byes" should always have some consistency with your "how-do-you dos," i. e., if you said "My dear friend." you would not close with "Your friend," That would be a repetition. Nor would you use Respectfully, because that would seem too formal, and would be inconsistent. The complimentary close must be consistent with the salutation used.

Never use "I remain" or "We remain," unless you have had previous correspondence with the person written to.

THE SIGNATURE.

The signature should be written under the complimentary close and should begin at such a point that a margin of about half an inch will be left at the right of the sheet. It should be written plainly, and always in full, i. e., do not sign your name "Tom," "Jack," "E. M. B." or "Your sister." Such letters, if lost, always go the the Dead Letter Office and are destroyed.

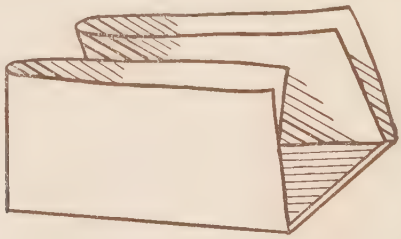
Do not write your name at one time, J. W. Smith, then at another time J. William Smith, then John W. Smith, then John William Smith. Have only one way of writing your name.

If you are a woman and do not use your husband's first name, or if you are not married, you should always indicate your relation by using Miss or Mrs. either with or without the parenthesis, as (Miss) Gertrude Kram or (Mrs.) Elizabeth Bailor.

When a secretary signs the letters for his proprietor he should always sign his initials under the signature. Usually the initials are preceded by the prefix per.

FOLDING.

A letter-sheet should be folded from the bottom forward, bringing the lower edge near the top, so as to make the half length a little shorter than the envelope, and then break the fold. Next fold twice the other way, beginning at the left edge, folding towards the right. Measure these folds also, so as to fit



the envelope. A note-sheet should be folded twice, from the bottom forward. When the envelope is nearly square, a single fold of the note-sheet is sufficient. If you want to make a good letter look slovenly, endeavor, by folding down a half inch at each end, to make it fit an envelope an inch too short.

SUPERSCRIPTION.

The Envelope Address.—Thirty thousand misdirected letters reach the Dead Letter Office at Washington daily. The public need to be educated along this line. In addressing an envelope, write first the name, then the post-

office, then the State. If additional matter, such as street, or box, or county, is necessary, put it at the lower left-hand corner. Even in the case of large cities, it is necessary to write the name of the State, for there are in the United States, five New Yorks, nine Philadelphias, and twelve Bostons.

Be particularly careful in writing the abbreviations of States. Thus, N. Y. may easily be taken for N. J.; Pa. for Va.; Cal. for Col.; Md. for Ind.; Me. for Mo. Mail intended for people who will be in a place only a day or two should have "transient" written in the upper left-hand corner and enclosed in brackets.

Letters to be registered must have the name and address of the sender on the envelope. Do not write the name of the county where the postal employees always look for the name of the post office. Railway mail clerks have to distribute many pieces of mail while the train is running from one station to another, and must decide to what place to send a letter in a fraction of a second. When the county and post office are close together, the clerk is almost as apt to take the name of the county for the post office as the right name. The penmanship should be distinct and legible, and the address neat and elegant, without ornamentation. Non-delivered letters are returned to the writers who have their names and post offices printed on the upper left-hand corner. A little more care in the matter of addressing envelopes would save much labor, and the government much expense.

Postage.—Every letter should have one full rate postage prepaid, otherwise "postage due" is marked upon it, and collected from your correspondent. The stamp should always be placed in the upper right-hand corner of the envelope, leaving a margin of about one-eighth of an inch at the right side and top. Do not put the stamp on any other part of the envelope, as it gives the postal clerks a great deal of trouble and considerable loss of time in stopping to turn the letter to cancel it.

Materials.—Use the best stationery you can afford, and see that your letter paper and envelope correspond in quality and color. The size of the letter sheet ordinarily used in business, is either what is termed note size, about 5 by 8 inches, or letter size, 8½ by 11 inches. Use the best of ink and pens.

Letters Ordering Goods.—Such letters should be clear and to the point. They should state how the goods are to be sent, by what railroad, whether by express or by freight. The goods should be carefully described, so that no mistake will be made in filling the order. If only one or two articles are ordered they may be written in the body of the letter in the proper form. But if a number of articles are ordered, a separate sheet should be used and headed Order No.——giving the date and signed by the person ordering. If money is enclosed the amount should be written out in words, sometimes it is written in figures and enclosed in parenthesis. The kind of remittance should be mentioned and for what applied The remittance should be pinned to the letter.

PARTS OF A LETTER.

Date.

Complimentary Address.

Body of the Letter.

Complimentary closing.

Signature.

Name.

Address.

This form is commonly used in social correspondence.

Date.

Name.

Address.

Salutation.

Body of the Letter.

Complimentary Ending.

Signature.

This form is commonly used in business letters

FORMS OF LETTERS.

BUSINESS LETTERS.

ORDERING GOODS.

Cooperstown, N. Y., April 14, 191–.

Messrs. John Wanamaker & Co.,
New York.

Gentlemen:—I enclose Post Office Order for $3.40 for which please send me the following goods, by American Express:—

10 yards Hill muslin	11 cts.	$1.10
6 pairs ladies' black hose, size 9½,	25 cts.	1.50
6 yards white flannelette,	10 cts.	.60
½ doz. spools black darning cotton,	30 cts.	.15
1 paper gold-eyed needles, No. 8,		.05
		$3.40

Very truly yours,
(Mrs.) Hannah C. Green.

LETTER FROM A YOUNG MAN STARTING IN BUSINESS.

Freeport, Ill., Sept. 17, 191–.

Messrs. Marshall Field & Co.,
Chicago, Ill.

Dear Sirs:—Having recently started in business for myself, by the purchase of the stock and fixtures of the late Chas. R. Small, with whom I was employed for many years, I desire to open an account with your house.

I enclose herewith statement of my resources, including inventory of my present stock. I am pleased to refer you to the First National Bank of this city, with whom I have an account, and to Mr. Wm. R. Field, one of our leading men, with whom I have enjoyed a long and intimate personal acquaintance. I find that I need some of your goods immediately, and am enclosing an order to cover pressing requirements. If you prefer to make some inquiries before opening a credit account, it will be entirely satisfactory to me, if you will ship these goods to your own order, sending bill of lading, and draft for amount of bill, less 5%, to the First National Bank, where it will be promptly paid.

Expecting your prompt attention to this small order, I am,
Respectfully yours,
Thomas S. Nelson.

REPLY FROM WHOLESALE HOUSE.

Chicago, Sept. 20, 191–.

Mr. Thomas S. Nelson,
Freeport, Ill.

Dear Sir:—Replying to your favor of the 17th inst., we enclose invoice herewith for goods shipped as per your order, amounting to $746.38, subject to 5%-10 days, or 4%-30 days.

We have great pleasure in opening this account with you, and trust our business relations may prove pleasant as well as mutually profitable. Your statement and references are eminently satisfactory, besides which we have had most favorable reports concerning you from our Mr. Young, who we believe has done considerable business with you while you were with Mr. Small.

Wishing you abundant success in your business venture, and soliciting your further orders, we are,

Very truly yours,
Marshall, Field & Co.

CALLING ATTENTION TO AN ERROR IN A BILL.

Charlotte, N. C. June 10, 191–.

Messrs. H. B. Claflin & Co.
New York, N. Y.

Dear Sirs:—Upon examining your bill for last shipment of goods, I find that you have charged me for four dozen pairs of silk gloves which I never ordered nor received. I enclose the bill herewith that the error may be corrected.

Yours very respectfully,
John R. Landis.

REPLY TO PREVIOUS LETTER.

New York, June 12, 191–.

Mr. John R. Landis,
Charlotte, N. C.

Dear Sir.—We greatly regret that you were caused any annoyance by the carelessness of a clerk, who, having proved himself incompetent, has left our service. We enclose the correct bill to you, and offer apologies for the error.

Truly yours,
H. B. Claflin & Co.

ASKING A FRIEND TO MAKE SOME PURCHASES.

Fort Wayne, Ind., Jan. 17, 191–.

Dear Annie:—I am going to trespass on your kindness by asking you to make a few purchases for me. Enclosed find ten dollars and a memorandum of the things I want. My household duties and the care of the children very closely confine me to my home, and are my excuse for troubling you.

We are in our usual health, and I trust you and your family are well, and having a pleasant winter.

With kind regards to Mr. Evans, and love to you and the children I am,

Sincerely your friend,
Mary L. Cather

Mrs. Wm. D. Evans,
1743 Jackson Boulevard,
Chicago, Ill.

DEMANDING PAYMENT FOR RENT.

Lexington, Ky., March 17, 191–.

Mr. D. P. Knowland,

Dear Sir:—I have waited patiently for your convenience in the matter of the payment of rent for the house you occupy. As, however, you have now been my tenant for four months without meeting any of the payments, which should be made monthly, I feel obliged to remind you of the fact that there is now $80.00 due me.

Trusting that you will give this your immediate attention, I am,

Yours truly,
Willard R. Brown.

APPLICATIONS FOR EMPLOYMENT.

FROM A YOUNG LADY APPLYING FOR A CLERKSHIP.

Buffalo, N. Y., March 18, 191–.

WANTED.—A YOUNG LADY CLERK IN A DRY goods store. Must be accustomed to the business. Address with reference B 80 News office.

Dear Sir:—I wish to apply for a position as per the enclosed advertisement. I have been for the past two years in the employ of Miller & Snodgrass, dry-goods dealers, 217 Camden Street, until their failure about two weeks ago. I beg to refer you, for testimonials, to Mr. Wm. P. Snodgrass, now with the firm of Thompson & Hood, 147 Canal St., should you desire to consider my application.

Yours respectfully,
Louise A. Norcross,
284 N. Butler St.

FROM A BOY APPLYING FOR AN OFFICE POSITION.

WANTED—IN GRAIN COMMISSION HOUSE, a smart lad for office work; must be a good penman. Address in own handwriting, stating age and salary expected, W 32, Ledger office.

4711 Windsor Ave., W. Philadelphia, Pa.
Nov. 14, 191–.

Dear Sir:—Noticing your advertisement in this morning's "Ledger," I desire to apply for the position.

I am fifteen years old, and have finished the eighth grade in school. This is a sample of my penmanship. I am quick at figures and understand bookkeeping and office work, having assisted my father, Mr. T. Ruggles, in the coal business for the past year, when I was not in school. As he has just sold out, I am compelled to look for another position. I will refer you to Mr. Jas. H. Simpson, 4416 Baltimore Ave., who has known me for a long time, also to my pastor Rev. Thos. S. Gray, 4952 Catherine St.

I would be willing to start at a salary of $5.00 a week, but would hope soon to be worth more than that.

Respectfully,
George M. Ruggles.

ANSWERING AN ADVERTISEMENT FOR A BOOKKEEPER.

1512 Naudain St., New Orleans, La., May 1, 191–.

Mr. Edward Mullen,

Dear Sir.—In reply to your advertisement in to-day's "Picayune" for a clerk or assistant bookkeeper, I beg to offer my services to your firm.

I have been in the employ of Mr. Horace Paist for the past six years, until he sold out his business a few weeks ago. I kept the books of his house during the past four years. He permits me to refer to him for any information which you may require.

Should my application meet your views, it will be my earnest endeavor to faithfully and punctually fulfill the duties required.

Yours very respectfully,
Charles E. Kaupp.

ANSWERING AN ADVERTISEMENT FOR A COOK.

456 Fifth Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa., March 17, 191–.

Mrs. S. F. Perkins:

Dear Madam:—Seeing an advertisement in this morning's "Press" for a plain and fancy cook, I wish to apply for the situation.

I have been with my present employer, Mrs. Joseph D. Rhoads, for three years, and only leave because she has rented her house for the summer, to make a visit among her relatives in New England.

I shall remain here until Tuesday next, unless I find a place sooner, and Mrs. Rhoads will give you any information you may desire regarding me.

Very respectfully,
Laura K. Easton.

APPLICATION FOR A SITUATION AS GARDENER.

348 W. Seventh St., New York, June 10, 191–.

Dear Sir:—Understanding that you want a gardener, I beg to offer myself as an applicant for the place. I have had constant experience for ten years, both in nursery grounds and private gardens, and am thoroughly acquainted with the management of a greenhouse and a hothouse.

The enclosed testimonials, from gentlemen for whom I have worked will, I trust, prove satisfactory. My last employer, Mr. James Winter, White Plains, N. Y., will inform you concerning my fitness for the position.

I am a married man, thirty-seven years of age. If favorable to my application, please address as above, and oblige,

Respectfully,
John L. Snowden.

APPLICATION FROM A GOVERNESS.

(*Adv. pasted in.*)

Glenhaven Seminary, Belfast, Me., April 18, 191–.

Mrs. W. G. Ramsey,
Holyoke, Mass.

Dear Madam:—In answer to the above advertisement, I would say that I am seeking such a situation as you offer. My present term of teaching will close June 15th, at which time I would be ready to enter upon the work of superintending the education of your daughters.

I have, for several years, taught the higher English studies, besides German, Latin and drawing. For testimonials, I beg to refer you to the principal of my school—Mr. John Sailor.

Hoping that I may hear from you soon, and that we may make an arrangement mutually satisfactory, I remain,

Very respectfully yours,
Rebecca M. Patton.

ASKING THE CHARACTER OF A GOVERNESS.

1213 Green St., Holyoke, Mass., April 20, 191–.

Mr. John Sailor,
Principal, Glenhaven Seminary.

My dear Sir:—I will esteem it a great favor if you will inform me concerning the ability of Miss Patton to give instruction in the higher English studies, German and drawing, she having referred me to you.

I am desirous of securing the services of a young lady whose moral influence will guard my children from danger—one whose amiability of character will make her a pleasant companion as well as a teacher. I am much pleased with the appearance of Miss Patton, and if your report is favorable, I shall probaby engage her at once.

Yours very respectfully,
(Mrs.) Mary R. Ramsey.

LETTERS OF RECOMMENDATION.

RECOMMENDING A SALESMAN.

Newton, Ga., March 10, 191–

Mr. George I. Githens,
Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Sir:—Your favor of the 4th inst., relative to the ability of Mr. Samuel Thomas is received. We take great pleasure in testifying to his high character and his business ability. He was in our employ for four years, as a salesman, during which time his affability and uniform courtesy to customers, coupled with his truthful representations in regard to goods, made him a universal favorite.

Accurate in accounts, a good penman, attentive and energetic, he is a most useful man in the office, and the firm securing his services may be congratulated on their good fortune. He left us of his own accord to take another position at larger salary.

Very truly yours,
Odgen & Co.

LETTERS OF SYMPATHY

ON THE DEATH OF A HUSBAND.

Syracuse, N. Y., Oct. 10, 191–.

Dear Friend:—I know that nothing can make amends for the great loss you have sustained. I deeply realize, from having passed through a similar bereavement, that mere words wholly fail to cheer the almost broken heart, yet I cannot but hope that the heartfelt sympathy of a sincere friend will not be deemed intrusion on your grief.

It has been well said that "We weep for the loved and lost because we know that our tears are in vain." I would ease your sorrow, and yet know not how. We can only acknowledge that the affliction is God's will. Over in the beautiful land we may not doubt your dear one is free from the pains that he so long endured here; and when we gather at the river, is it not a sweet consolation to think that he will meet you on the other side?

Commending you to Him who doeth all things well, I remain, in the tenderest friendship,

Your sincere friend,
Pauline Herron.

Mrs. Emma Martin.
Erie, Penna.

REPLY TO PREVIOUS LETTER.

Erie, Pa., Oct. 20, 191–.

My dear Friend:—I can scarcely express to you how grateful I am for your letter, and the loss of my hushand has so prostrated me that I am hardly able to write.

My friends assure me that time will reconcile me to my great bereavement. My trust in our Heavenly Father, and the great consolation that you speak of, which comes from the knowledge that we will meet our dear ones in a world where partings are no more, will, I believe, enable me to bear my sorrow. God bless you for your thought of me in the dark hours, and your sweet words of sympathy.

Your friend,
Emma Martin.

ON THE DEATH OF A MOTHER.

Pottstown, Pa., March 16, 191–.

Friend Owen:—I have just learned, on my return from a visit in the South, of the death of your mother. Having suffered the loss of my own mother when a child, I know how to sympathize with you in your affliction. Fortunately for you, your mother lived to guide the footsteps of her boy till he had reached manhood's years. It can be truly said that, in the training of her family, in the church and the social circle, she always did her duty nobly. Ripened in years, and fully prepared for another state of existence, she passes on now to enjoy the reward of a life well spent on earth.

Truly yours,
Frank P. Hunter.

Owen Brown

ON THE DEATH OF A WIFE.

Bristol, Pa., Nov. 10, 191–.

My dear George—I know that this letter will find you filled with grief at the loss of your dear wife. You have, indeed, suffered a great affliction. A more faithful partner never lived, and few men, I venture to say, ever enjoyed more domestic tranquillity than yourself.

A true wife, and a devoted mother. No higher eulogy can be pronounced upon any woman. Truly the great central sun of your household has gone down, and I most truly, deeply sympathize with you in your affliction.

Let us hope, however, that, in the golden summer of another life, children, mother and father will gather again in a sweet reunion, where partings are unknown. The days seem dark and gloomy to you now, but sunshine will come to you, through your children and friends, and the future, I trust, has much of happiness in store for you.

I hope soon to have the opportunity of seeing you and your girls, and in the meantime I am,

Sincerely your friend,
James A. Blair,

Mr. George A. Lentz,
Huntington, Ga.

ON THE DEATH OF AN INFANT.

Germantown, Pa., Nov. 18, 191–.

My dear Friend:—I realize that this letter will find you buried in the deepest sorrow at the loss of your darling little Jean, and that words of mine cannot lessen your overwhelming grief: yet I feel that I must write a few words to assure you that I am thinking of you and praying for you.

If there can be a compensating thought, it is that your darling returned to God who gave her, pure and unspotted by the world's temptations.

The white rose and bud which I send, I trust you will permit to rest upon your darling's pillow.

With feelings of the deepest sympathy, I remain, dear friend,

Yours very sincerely,

Adele Hagar.

LETTERS OF CONGRATULATIONS.

CONGRATULATIONS UPON RECEIVING A LEGACY.

Saluda, S. C., Jan. 1, 191–.

Friend Harry:—I have learned to-day, through our friend Hugh Wolcott, of your good fortune in receiving a very material addition to your worldly possessions. Good! I congratulate you. I know of no one who more justly deserves good fortune, and of no person who will use it more worthily. I take a friend's delight in congratulating you upon your fortune.

Your friend,

Paul Lynch.

CONGRATULATIONS UPON AN APPROACHING MARRIAGE.

Oswego, N. Y., Dec. 2, 191–.

Dear Miriam:—I have just learned from our mutual friend Edith Brown of your approaching marriage to Charles Thompson. Allow me to congratulate you upon being the chosen bride of such a noble man, to whom you are to entrust your life's happiness. That the mid-day and evening of your married life may be as cloudless and beautiful as the morning, is the earnest wish of,

Your loving friend,

Helen Lees.

CONGRATULATIONS UPON A MARRIAGE.

Greenfield, Ind., April 4, 191–.

Dear John:—I have just received a little missive, which informs me of two happy hearts made one. I wish you much joy. You have my earnest congratulations and good wishes for a long and serenely happy married life. May each succeeding year find you happier than the one before.

God bless you and yours, and surround you ever with His choicest gifts.

Your friend,

Charles H. Wilson.

CONGRATULATIONS UPON TWENTY-FIFTH WEDDING ANNIVERSARY.

Independence, Cal., March 5, 191–.

My dear Mr Young:—I acknowledge the receipt of a kind invitation to be present at the celebration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of your marriage. Owing to absence from the city on business, I was deprived of the pleasure of being with you on that auspicious occasion.

I congratulate you and your good wife upon passing the milestone indicating a quarter of a century of blissful wedded life. That you may both live to allow your friends to celebrate your golden and diamond weddings, is the hope of,

Your sincere friend.

Robert Suter.

CONGRATULATIONS UPON THE BIRTH OF A SON.

Falcon, Tenn., Jan. 3, 191–

Dear Wood:—Accept my warmest congratulations upon the birth of your son. May his years be long in the land which the Lord giveth him. May he honor his father and his mother, and be the blessing and support of their declining years. I anticipate holding the young gentleman on my knee, and will be over to see you in a few days.

With kindest regards to Mrs. Williams, I am,

Faithfully, your friend,

Fred Black.

CONGRATULATIONS UPON PASSING A SUCCESSFUL EXAMINATION.

Kingston, R. I., April 6, 191–.

Dear Dorothy:—I was greatly pleased to hear through our friend Helen, that you had passed through the prescribed course of study in the Willet public school, and had graduated with honors. Knowing how deeply interested your parents and relatives have been in your success, it is particularly gratifying to have you reward them by such rapid progress. Accept my best wishes for your future success.

Your friend,

Susan Geller.

LETTERS OF INTRODUCTION.

INTRODUCING A MERCHANT TO ANOTHER.

Joplin, Miss., July 9, 191–

Friend Jonathan:—The bearer of this, Mr. George Hunt, is a dry-goods merchant in our town, who visits your city for the purpose of making purchases for his fall trade. Mr. Hunt is a heavy dealer in his line, pays cash for all he buys, and expects the lowest prices and largest discounts. Any favor you can tender him by introducing him to your leading wholesale houses, or otherwise, will be appreciated by Mr. Hunt, and acknowledged by,

Your friend,

Mr. Jonathan Huey. Philip Gilman

INTRODUCING A LADY TO ANOTHER.

Burlington, Pa., April 10, 191–.

Dear Grace:—I take this occasion to introduce to you the bearer of this letter, Mrs. John S. Palmer, who is on a visit to her relatives in your city. Mrs. P. is my very dear friend, of whom you have often heard me speak. Believing that your acquaintance with each other would be mutually agreeable, I have urged her to call upon you during her stay. Any attention you may bestow upon her, during her visit, will be highly appreciated by,

Your friend,

Annie Connor.

INTRODUCING A CLERK.

Fort Wayne, Ind., Oct. 13, 191–.

Friend Sanderson:—This letter will introduce to you my young friend, Otto Tames who has been in my employ as a clerk for the past eighteen months, and whom I would still retain, had not the depression in our line of business rendered his services, with those of others of my clerks, unnecessary

Believing that your wide influence would very materially aid him in securing a good position in the dry-goods trade in your city, I presume upon the acquaintance of an old friend, in thus writing you. For reference you can use my name.

Believing that you will not regret any assistance you render the young man, I am,

Your friend,

Henry L. Wilkins.

Mr. S. B. Sanderson.

INTRODUCING A YOUNG MAN TO A MEMBER OF CONGRESS.

Lebanon, Ky., March 3, 191–.

Hon. S. B. Dickie,

Respected Sir.—The bearer, Mr. J. C. Philips, is the son of Mrs. S. C. Philips of this town, whose husband was one of our most respected citizens. This young man has just graduated from one of our schools, and at my suggestion visits Washington, wishing to see the Capitol, and at the same time learn the possibilities of securing a satisfactory position in one of the Departments, after passing the necessary Civil Service examination. If you can give him any help or advice in this matter, it will be warmly appreciated by his mother and myself. I remain,

Yours respectfully,

R. B. Fitzgerald.

REQUESTING PERMISSION FOR A DAUGHTER TO MAKE A VISIT.

Oberlin, O., May 6, 191–.

My dear Mrs. Fitch:—In compliance with your oft-repeated request, I would like to send my daughter to spend a few weeks of her vacation in your delightful country home, trusting that her visit may be as pleasant for her and yourself as mine was a year ago. She could come next Monday if that would be entirely convenient for you.

Anticipating a visit from you before the close of the present summer, I remain, as ever,

Your devoted friend,

Ellen Bromley.

LETTERS OF APOLOGY.

APOLOGIZING FOR FAILURE TO PAY NOTE.

Kalamazoo, Mich., July 11, 191–.

Mr. R. W. Davidson

Dear Sir:—I very much regret that the failure of P. Dick & Son will prevent my payment of your note on the 20th instant, without serious inconvience to myself. I shall be able to pay it, however, promptly on the 25th. Should the five days' delay seriously incommode you, please write me at once, and I will endeavor to procure the money from another source.

Yours very truly,

Roy Johnston.

EXCUSE TO A TEACHER FOR NON-ATTENDANCE OF CHILD.

Friday Morning, Sept. 4, 191–.

Miss McCausland.

You will please excuse Blanche for non-attendance at school yesterday afternoon. She was detained in consequence of a severe headache.

Very respectfully,

Josephine Fister.

APOLOGY FOR BREAKING A BUSINESS ENGAGEMENT.

Austin, Texas, Oct. 15, 191–.

Mr. Harold R. Lacey,
Galveston, Texas.

Dear Sir:—I very much regret being compelled to apologize for not meeting you at the railroad meeting in Houston last Saturday, as I agreed to do. The cause of my detention was the sudden and severe illness of my youngest child, whose life for a time we despaired of. Please write me the result of the meeting.

Hoping that the arrangements we anticipated were perfected, I am,

Very truly,

Ross N. Hood.

LETTERS OF REQUEST.

REQUESTING LOAN OF MONEY.

Pikeville, Ky., Feb. 2, 191–.

Friend Curtis:—Will you do me the kindness to loan me one hundred dollars until Wednesday of next week? Having several large collections to make during the next three days, I may be able to return the loan before then.

Yours truly,

James Rostrom.

ANSWER REFUSING THE REQUEST.

Pikeville, Ky., Feb. 2, 191–.

Friend Rostrom:—I regret that all the money I have available, I am compelled to use this afternoon; otherwise I would comply with your request with pleasure.

Respectfully,

John Curtis.

REQUESTING A LETTER OF INTRODUCTION.

Dallas, Texas, March 4, 191–.

Friend Scott:—I start for Boston to-morrow, to make arrangements for our excursion. I shall arrange to have the journey extend as far as the Holy Land. Be so kind, if you please, as to give me a letter of introduction to Professor John Ross, whom I hope, also, to enlist in the scheme.

With warmest regards to your family, I remain,

Very truly yours,

Frank Lewis.

GIFT LETTERS.

ACCOMPANYING BIRTHDAY GIFT.

Philadelphia, Pa., Dec. 10, 191–.

Friend Otto:—Please accept this little token of love and esteem on this anniversary of your birth. With all my heart I wish you many, many returns of the day.

Sincerely your friend,

William Kyle.

ANSWER TO PREVIOUS LETTER.

Bethlehem, Pa., Dec. 11, 191–.

My Friend William:—Your very valuable and welcome gift came to-day. I appreciate it very highly, and am especially gratified to know that in spite of your many cares you have not forgotten the birthday of your old friend. During my remaining years I will cherish your gift. Accept my warmest thanks, and remember me as,

Your constant friend,

Otto Brenz.

ACCOMPANYING GIFT TO CLERGYMAN.

The Rev. Isaac Kilmer,
Pastor of the 8th St. M. E. Church,

Dear Sir:—You will gratify us by appropriating to your own use the accompanying check. It is presented by your many friends in your congregation as a slight token of the very high esteem in which you are held by the people, as a Christian gentleman and an eloquent and instructive preacher.

Trusting that its acceptance will afford you as much pleasure as it has given us in the presentation, we are,

Very respectfully,

Dan Barton,
Frank Pyle,
S. Marion Lamb,
} Committee.

ACCOMPANYING GIFT TO MANAGER.

New Brunswick, N. J., Feb. 2, 191–.

Mr. Harry H. Kuster,

Dear Sir:—The undersigned, employees of the Southeastern Dental Supply Co., deeply regretting your departure from among us, desire your acceptance of the accompanying memorial, in testimony of our affection and respect for you as a gentleman and a mechanic, and as a faint expression of our appreciation of your kindly efforts to render our connection with this factory not only pleasant and agreeable to ourselves, but profitable to the company.

Deeply regretting that our connection must be severed, we shall gratefully remember our association in the past, and hope always to be held in pleasant remembrance by you.

(Signed by the Employees.)

SOCIAL LETTERS.

INVITATION TO DINNER.

NOTE:—*Italic type* indicates handwritten portions; Roman type the engraved portions.

Mr. and Mrs. John Stokes Patterson
request the pleasure of
Mr. and Mrs. Edward Welsh's
company at dinner
on *Wednesday, April 14th, 191–*
at *six* o'clock.

1917 Green Street,
Boston, Mass.

ACCEPTANCE OF DINNER INVITATION.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward Welsh accept with pleasure the kind invitation of Mr. and Mrs. John Stokes Patterson to dinner on Wednesday, April 14th, 191
Shawmut Ave.
April eighth, 191-

INFORMAL REGRETS.

1721 Columbus Ave.,
Boston, Mass.

Dear Mrs. Patterson:—

I am exceedingly sorry that I cannot dine with you on Wednesday the fourteenth of April, but I promised Mrs. Astor to dine at her house that evening and go to the theatre afterward

Yours sincerely,
James Sullivan

April sixth, 191-

INVITATION TO MUSICALE.

Mrs. Kingdon Gould
requests the pleasure of
Mr. Edgar Moulton's
company
on *Thursday evening, January the tenth*
at *nine* o'clock

Music.

1844 Preston Ave

INVITATION FOR EVENING.

Mr. and Mrs. William Howard Sturgis
At Home
on the evening of Friday the fourth of October
from eight until half after ten o'clock
218 South Prairie Avenue
Chicago.

R. S. V. P.

REGRETS.

1914 Olive St.,
Chicago, Ill.

Mr. Paul Howard regrets sincerely that he cannot accept the kind invitation of Mr. and Mrs. William Howard Sturgis for Friday evening October fourth, because of an engagement for the same hour to sing at the home of Mrs. George Peale.
September 25, 191-

TEA CARD.

The Misses Brown,
Miss Mary Florence Brown
Wednesday September eighteenth
from four until half after six.

"The Willows,"
Charleston, S. C.

INFORMAL INVITATION.

18 Barbour St.,
Lexington, Ky.

Dear Mr. Barton:—
I have Miss Lucy Weston, from Cincinnati, staying with me this week, and am asking a few friends to come to the house Wednesday evening, April twelfth, at eight o'clock, to meet her.
I hope you can join us at that time.

Yours sincerely,
Mary S. Evans

April 6, 191-

HOME WEDDING.

Mr. and Mrs. Nagle
request the pleasure of your company
at the marriage of their daughter
Laura
to
Mr John Stuart Mills
On Saturday the 19th of June
Nineteen hundred and——
at twelve o'clock
"Idlewild"
Cleveland, Ohio.

R. S. V. P.

ACCEPTANCE.

Mr. and Mrs. William F. Fogarty accept with pleasure your kind invitation for Saturday the 19th of June at twelve o'clock.
Oberlin, O.
June 7, 191-

CHURCH WEDDING.

Mr. and Mrs. Richardson Taylor
request the honour of your presence
at the marriage of their daughter
Dorothy
and
Mr. Johnson Howard Tunis
on Tuesday the sixteenth of November
Nineteen hundred and ——
at twelve o'clock
Holy Trinity Church
Richmond, Virginia.

BREAKFAST CARD.

Mr. and Mrs. Richardson Taylor
request the pleasure of
Mr. Harry S. Groom's
company at breakfast
on Tuesday the sixteenth of November
at half past twelve o'clock.

1728 Forsyth Ave.,
Richmond, Va.

WEDDING RECEPTION.

Mr. and Mrs. Noble Beachman
request the pleasure of your company
at the wedding reception of their daughter
Mary Spencer
and
Mr. Henry Jackson Walton
on Saturday the fifteenth of January
Nineteen hundred and——
from four until six o'clock
718 North Brown Street,
Denver, Colorado.

R. S. V. P.

MARRIAGE ANNOUNCEMENT.

Mr. and Mrs. Lewis T. Plunkett
announce the marriage of their daughter
Hannah Florence
to
Mr. Stephen Carey
On Wednesday, the twenty-seventh of September
Nineteen hundred and ——
Evansville, Indiana

THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES IN SESSION.

The lower branch of Congress is located in the Capitol at Washington. The House is here shown in the act of swearing in new members.

CONSTITUTION AND BY-LAWS.

A committee appointed to draft a constitution and by-laws for a permanent society, should bear in mind the following:

(1) A constitution may be very full, thus necessitating few by-laws, or none at all.
(2) By-laws may be very full, thus necessitating a very brief constitution or none at all.
(3) A constitution should be brief. It ought to declare only the fundamental features of the society, as—
  (a) The name of the society.
  (b) The object of the society.
  (c) The components, or membership, of the society.
  (d) The officers of the society, the manner of their elections, and their duties and terms.
  (e) The times and place of meetings, in brief, leaving details to by-laws.
  (f) How to amend the constitution; and this should be made difficult. Nothing but ample notice and a two-third vote should be allowed to disturb it.
(4) The committee should consult the constitution and by-laws of kindred organizations and select what is best fitted for its own.
(5) By-laws should be full, and should cover all the details of official conduct and government. Among the principal questions they should settle are:—
  (a) What shall constitute a quorum.
  (b) Time and place of meeting, if not fixed in the constitution.
  (c) Salary of officers, if salaried.
  (d) Duties of members, their rights, and methods of admission.
  (e) Punishment of members.
  (f) Method of making and putting motions.
  (g) The parliamentary manual that shall govern deliberations
  (h) Fees or dues of members.
  (i) Manner of amendment.

Lastly, rules of order, which may run as follows, and which should be followed by the presiding officer, unless a motion is carried to reverse them, for convenience sake, or unless, in a plain emergency the chairman assumes to reverse them.

  (a) Calling of society to order.
  (b) Calling roll of officers.
  (c) Reading and approving of minutes
  (d) Admission of new members.
  (e) Communications, notices, and bills
  (f) Payment of dues.
  (g) Reports of standing committees.
  (h) Reports of special committees.
  (i) Unfinished business.
  (j) New business.
  (k) Debates, essays, readings, or whatever appertains to the general entertainment and good.
  (l) Transfer and announcement of receipts by financial official.
  (m) Adjournment.
(6) By-laws should be more easily amendable than a constitution. A majority vote ought to be sufficient, though a motion to amend ought to lay over till next meeting.

OFFICERS.

A chairman or president calls the society to order at the proper time, announces the business according to the order laid down, states and puts all questions, preserves quiet, decides all questions of order (subject to appeal). In putting questions and speaking, he should stand. When a member rises and addresses him he should recognize him by saying, "Mr.——"; or if two address him at the same time, he should say, "Mr.—— has the floor." He

should not interrupt a speaker when in order, should be non-partisan, affable, yet firm, and should exercise his right to address the society, when necessary, by first calling some one else to take the chair, unless the question be one of order, when he need not leave the chair.

The secretary should keep an accurate account of the proceedings, in a permanent book. Of course this does not mean that he shall report speeches, essays, etc., and inconsequential matters. But he should take down every motion, or, better still, insist that the mover shall lay it on his table in writing. He should avoid all criticism, and record things done, rather than those said. He is the custodian of all papers of the society, not specially entrusted to other officers, is the correspondent, and should see that the constitution and by-laws are properly engrossed, preserved, and rendered accessible. Sometimes, he is the collector of dues, and is otherwise financially interested In all such cases he should be prompt and accurate in his reports. In nearly every society the secretary is the most important official.

The treasurer is the final recipient of the funds of the society. He dispenses them, also, but upon orders drawn by other officials, usually the chairman and secretary. He should be careful in accounting for what he receives and expends, should give and take receipts, or vouchers, should make his reports regularly, and should insist upon an audit of his accounts in accordance with the laws of the society.

A vice-president performs the duties of president, when that official is absent.

There may be other officials, dependent on the character of the society, but their duties are usually fully specified in the constitution or by-laws. The above are the main officials of the ordinary society, and upon them the success of most organizations falls.

COMMITTEES.

Every organization, transient or permanent, popular or deliberate, should understand the value of committee work. When a new subject is broached, it ought to be referred to a committee, if it is at all important or intricate. The committee should be given plenty of time to consider it and to report. The reports of committees which have deliberated in secret, in quiet, and with time, are seldom rejected by assemblies; whereas, if the same subject were left to popular discussion, there would be no end to debate and no prospect of a conclusion. Regular business would be interfered with, tumult would ensue, and perhaps disorganization would follow.

Committees, in ordinary assemblies, should be small. Three members are enough. Said an old parliamentarian, "the best working committee is one of three members, two of whom are absent."

When a matter is of sufficient importance to be referred to a committee, a member should rise and say, "Mr. Chairman I move that the matter be referred to a committee of three, to be appointed by the chair," or "I move that a committee of three be appointed by the chair to" (state what the committee is expected to do).

It is always best to mention in the motion the number of the committee and that the chair shall appoint. This will save the chairman the trouble of asking, "Of how many shall the committee consist and by whom shall it be appointed?"

The first named on a committee is its chairman. He shall call the committee together and preside at its deliberations. But in his absence, a majority of the committee may meet and transact business, a majority of a committee being always a quorum. Committee business ought to be transacted just like that of the society itself, it being but a miniature society.

A committee report may begin, "The committee to which was referred the (state the subject) beg leave to submit the following report" (follow with the report).

The report may conclude with, "All of which is respectfully submitted," (followed by signatures of committeemen).

Sometimes two reports are made, one by a majority and one by a minority of the committee. The former should begin with "A majority of the committee to which was referred the (state subject) beg leave to report," etc.

The latter should begin with "A minority of the committee to which was," etc. Both reports are entitled to reading, but the minority report is not entitled to consideration except upon a motion to substitute it for the majority report.

When the report of a committee is accepted, the committee stands discharged without motion. A motion to refer back a report, or to recommit to the same committee, revives the committee.

MOTIONS IN GENERAL.

A motion is the usual form of bringing business before a society or assembly.

As a rule motions, if important, involved or lengthy, should be reduced to writing. They may be read by the mover and then handed to the chairman or secretary, or the secretary may, by request, do the reading. Where the motion is simple, it need not be reduced to writing, unless the by-laws require it; but in such case time should be given the secretary to make an accurate record of it.

When the motion is verbal, the member rises and says, "Mr. Chairman (the chairman recognizes him by name), I move that a committee of three be appointed," etc., etc., or "I move that" (stating the motion in brief).

When the motion is written it takes the form of a resolution, thus:—

"Resolved, that the thanks of the society be extended," etc., or, "Resolved that a committee of five be appointed," etc., etc.

If the way is clear for the chair to entertain the motion, that is, if there is no other business before the society to interfere with it or if the subject of the resolution falls under the head of business in hand, the member rises and says "Mr. Chairman (the chair recognizes him by name), I move the adoption of the following resolution." He reads it and passes it to the chairman.

Or, having first passed it to the secretary, he says, "Mr. Chairman, I move the adoption of the resolution, which the secretary will please read."

When the motion has been read and seconded, the chairman rises and says:—"It has been moved and seconded that the following resolution (which he reads) be adopted;" or, "It has been moved and seconded that the resolution you just heard read (or which the secretary will now read) be adopted."

It is any member's right to call for a re-reading of the resolution; and it is the business of the chair to see that it is fully understood by the members before putting the motion.

In large assemblies the motion in writing should be signed by the mover.

The chairman may continue. "The question is on the adoption of the resolution just read."

A pause is in order to give opportunity for a debate, and full debate is desirable upon motions involving new or important business. Such debates are usually opened by the mover, who is expected to explain and sustain his motion. If there is hesitation about debate, and the chairman thinks the matter worthy of discussion, he may urge the importance of discussion.

It cannot be too often repeated, nor too fully borne in mind, that no member of any assembly has a right to the floor and to speak till recognized by the chair. A chairman who does not rigidly enforce this rule will find himself helpless in the midst of clamor. The chairman does not lose control of a speaker whom he has recognized, but may call him to order, when he is out of order, as for instance when he is straying from the question or talking vulgarly or abusively. So the chairman must protect a speaker against interruption from other members; any member has a right to call an offensive speaker to order, by rising to a point of order.

If no one has risen to speak, or when the debate is closed, either by consent or by motion, the chairman rises and says:—"Are you ready for the question?"

If there is nothing to the contrary, the chairman says: "The question is on the adoption of the resolution you have heard read (or heard read and debated); as many as are in favor of its adoption, say aye" (counts the ayes). "As many as are opposed, say no" (counts the noes).

He then announces the result, saying, "The motion is carried" (or lost); or, the "Resolution stands adopted" (or is lost).

A majority of votes, in ordinary assemblies, is sufficient to carry a motion, if the motion be not one of an excepted kind, or if there be no by-law to the contrary.

THE ORDINARY MOTIONS CLASSIFIED.

There is hardly any more interesting and useful study than the subject of motions. The object of most societies is to bring about a knowledge of them among members, in other words, to get acquainted with parliamentary science. A good parliamentarian is a most useful man in any community, and most of our greatest parliamentarians have laid the foundation of their future usefulness in the country lyceum or village debating school.

When a member has drafted and presented his resolution it is the property of the society. It may not be desirable to adopt it then and there, or in the shape presented. The handling of it, therefore, opens the way to a series, or class, of motions whose meaning and effect ought to be fully understood, not only by the chairman but by the members.

This class of motions is peculiar in the respect that they are allowable while the resolution is under consideration, and have the effect of superseding it, though no member can move any of such motions except that which calls for the "Orders of the Day," or the "Regular Order of Business," while another member has the floor. (See Motion to Reconsider, further on.)

But before studying these motions further and settling the destiny of our resolution in the society, let us get a good idea of the motions in use in an ordinary assembly or society, for these are the motions that are going to seal the fate of our resolution in its way through the society.

This order of precedence, or the rank, and power, of these ordinary motions, appears thus:—

(1) Motion to fix a time to adjourn.
(2) Motion to adjourn (when unqualified).
(3) Motion for the orders of the day
(4) Motion to lay on the table.
(5) Motion for the previous question
(6) Motion to postpone to a certain time
(7) Motion to commit.
(8) Motion to amend.
(9) Motion to postpone indefinitely.

The above order ought to be committed to memory. Any of the motions contained in the list except No. 8 (the motion to amend) can be made while one below it in the list is pending, but none can be made, except a motion to amend, while one above it is pending. Thus No. 1, or "a motion to adjourn to a fixed time," can be made while No. 5 is pending, but No. 5 cannot be made while No. 1 is pending. So No. 3 can supersede No. 9, but No. 9 cannot supersede No. 3. Any higher motion, except that to amend, can supersede a lower, but no lower motion, except that to amend, can supersede a higher.

As to what motions are debatable and amendable, and what not, and as to the more general effect of motions, we shall see further on.

It may as well be stated here that a "motion to reconsider" is always a privileged motion as to the making of it, but cannot be acted upon until the business then before the society is disposed of. When called up it takes precedence of every other motion except one to fix a time to adjourn, and one to adjourn, or Nos. 1 and 2 of the above list.

Now we go back to our resolution as introduced into the society and see what motions may constitute its fate, provided it is not desirable to adopt or reject it directly. Remembering what has already been said of the class of motions which may be brought to bear upon it, and also the rank, power, or order of precedence of motions, as shown in the foregoing list, we will start with the object the mover has in view. He may have in view

OBJECT I.—TO MODIFY OR AMEND.

(a) To Amend. (b) To Commit.

A motion to amend is the proper one where it is desired to modify the resolution before the society.

A motion to amend may be to add certain words or clauses, to strike out

certain words or clauses absolutely, or to strike out and insert others; to substitute a different motion on the same subject (the chairman must be careful to see that the subject matter is not changed); or to divide the resolution into separate parts, so as to get a vote on each part.

Friends of a resolution may earnestly desire to amend it in one or all of the above ways; but it ought to be borne in mind that enemies of the resolution find in amendments, and especially in motions to divide, a favorite means of distracting its friends, and defeating the motion entirely.

When an amendment is moved the chairman should state it distinctly, and should read in connection the clause affected. He should mention the words to be struck out, or the words to be inserted, and then should read the clause as it would read if amended. The amendment, if seconded, has precedence of the original motion and is open to debate, but the chairman should see that all remarks are confined to the merits of the amendment alone. The main question should not be considered in debate except in so far as is necessary to explain and ascertain the merits of the amendment.

In putting the motion to amend, the chairman should ask, "are you ready for the question?" and should count ayes and noes, and decide, just as if it were the main question.

An amendment of an amendment should be treated in the same way. It is a separate, independent question, and takes precedence of the amendment. But the chairman and all members should be on their guard lest it be not germane, for the further you get away from the main question the greater danger there is of losing sight of the main question.

There can be no motion to amend an amendment of an amendment. It would be too foggy. Motions which are undebatable are, for the most part, not amendable. But we shall see more of this hereafter.

If the original question is novel, confused, or unclarified by amendments, it is a wholesome proceeding to move to refer it to a committee for further consideration. This, if carried, takes it out of the hands of the society for the time, allays excitement and leads to a better form of presentation. Both friends and enemies can use such a motion to advantage. Such a motion is known as a "motion to commit," or a "motion of reference." A "motion to commit" can be made while an amendment is pending (since 7 precedes 8 in the foregoing list).

A "motion to commit" is debatable, and it opens the merits of the whole question, or resolution, to debate. A "motion to commit" is amendable, but only as to the number of the committee, how it shall be appointed, where it shall sit, when it shall report, etc. Amendments designed to defeat the main object of the motion are not germane, and the chairman should so declare them.

OBJECT II.—TO DEFER ACTION.

(a) To Postpone. (b) Lie on the Table.

It may be that the introduction of the question is premature, and that another time for its consideration would be preferable. If so, the proper step is to move to "postpone to a certain time." The time may be to a later hour in the session, or to another order of business, or to the next, or another session. If it pass over to a next, or another, session, it should be called up under the head of "unfinished business."

This "motion to postpone to another time," is debatable, but only in a limited sense. Debate must be confined strictly to the propriety of postponement to the time specified. It is amendable, but only in respect to the time, and this amendment has the same limitations as to debate.

This "motion to postpone to a certain time," which is No. 6, of the foregoing list, can be made while Nos. 7, 8, and 9 are pending.

If it is not desired to postpone the question to a certain time, perhaps it may be deemed proper to lay it aside temporarily, till some other business is concluded, but in such a way as to not lose sight of it, or lose the privilege of taking it up again. The only way to do this is to move that the question "lie on the table."

This motion is not debatable nor subject to amendment. The chairman puts it promptly and announces the result. It is an heroic motion, and is

often used by the enemies of a measure to supress it. It lays the matter in hand aside till some one moves "to take it from the table," which motion is not debatable and is not privileged.

OBJECT III.—TO SUPRESS DEBATE.

(a) The Previous Question. (b) Closing Debate.

Free debate, however desirable, often becomes a weapon in the hands of a minority. It may be used to prolong sessions indefinitely, and to shove off a vote on important resolutions. It is therefore necessary to limit it to proper bounds. This may be done in two ways: First:—By a call for the "previous question," by any member who chooses to make the call. This call must be seconded like a motion. It is not debatable nor subject to amendment. The chairman instantly rises and says, "Shall the main question now be put?" If this is carried, all debate is cut off instantly, except where the measure has been reported by a committee, when the member reporting it is entitled to the courtesy of a closing speech, usually brief.

It must be borne in mind that this motion to "put the main question" is exceptional in the respect that it requires or should require, a two-thirds vote to sustain it. This relieves it of the odium of an attempt to gag the minority.

If the "main question" is carried by the requisite majority, the chairman immediatey begins to clear off all the motions that are pending, and which are below the motion for the "main, or previous, question," on the foregoing list. He puts the motion "to commit," if one is pending, which, if carried, sends the matter back to the committee. If lost, he puts the motion to amend, if one is pending. If carried, he puts the motion on the original resolution as amended; or if the amendment has been lost, he puts the motion on the original resolution, Thus the object in calling the "previous question" has been accomplished.

The "previous question" call and motion, applies to an amendment, a motion to postpone, a motion to reconsider or an appeal. In all these instances it affects only the subject or motion to which it applies, and debate on the main question is still open.

But it may not be desirable to cut off debate entirely, by ordering the "previous question." It may be desirable to limit it only. In such case a motion may be made to "limit debate." This motion may limit the speeches to five (or other) minutes; may limit them to two (or other number) on each side; may fix an hour or minute for closing the debate. Motions to limit debate come up very often in the shape of amendments. Like the "previous question," "motions to limit" should have a two-thirds majority, especially in societies where debate is an object and harmony desirable.

OBJECT IV.—TO SUPPRESS THE QUESTION.

(a) Objections to Consideration. (b) Indefinite Postponements. (c) To Lie on the Table.

If the resolution is worthless and unfit for consideration, the best way to dispose of it is for a member to "object to its consideration." This need not be seconded, and it enables the chairman to say immediately, "Will the assembly or society, consider the question?" If two-thirds decide against it, the question is dismissed for the session. But when one feels called upon to "object to the consideration" of a measure, he should rise immediately after it is introduced, for his objection cannot be entertained when another member has the floor, nor after the measure has become the subject of debate.

If debate has set in, and it appears desirable to suppress the question, the proper motion is "to postpone indefinitely." This motion cannot be made when any other motion, except the main question, is pending, as it is the least privileged of all motions, as may be seen from its low place on the foregoing list. It opens the main question to debate and is a slow means of accomplishing its object.

Much more effective is the motion that "the question lie on the table." This is not debatable nor amendable. The chairman may put it at once, and when carried the matter is disposed of for the session, or, at least, till a majority choose to call it up.

OBJECT V.—TO RECONSIDER.

To adopt, reject or suppress a measure is to finally dispose of it for the session, unless some one chooses to revive it by a "motion to reconsider." This is the only means of bringing a passed measure before the society. This motion can be made only by one who voted with the majority before, and it must be made on the day or at the session the former vote was taken. It can be made in the midst of debate and when another member has the floor (this only for the purpose of getting it on the minutes), but it cannot be considered while any other measure is pending. When, however, it is called up for consideration, it takes and keeps precedence of every other question, except a motion to adjourn, or to fix a time or for adjournment. If the original question was debatable, the "motion to reconsider" is debatable, and debate extends to the entire merits of the original question. But if the original question was undebatable, the "motion to reconsider" is undebatable.

If the "motion to reconsider" is carried, the original question is again fully before the society

A motion to reconsider need not be acted upon on the day, or at the session, it is made. It may be entered on the minutes, and called up on the next day or session, either by the mover or by some one for him. But if a day or session, within a month, intervene, the motion dies. Time defeats its object.

A "motion to adjourn" cannot be reconsidered. But, being a privileged motion, it can be renewed, as often as desirable, if it has been previously lost.

OBJECT VI.—ORDER AND RULES.

(a) Rules of Order. (b) Special Order. (c) Suspension of Rules. (d) The Question of Order. (e) Appeal.

As has been seen, every society should have an "Order of Business," "Orders of the Day," which the chairman is expected to adhere to. If debate on any question has grown tedious, or precious time is being wasted in dispute, or in consideration of a subject of less importance than the regular business, a member may arise and call for the "Regular order of business," or the "Orders of the day." This call need not be seconded, but the chairman may at once arise and say, "Will the society proceed with the regular order of business?" He may put the question without waiting for a motion, and, if carried, the matter under consideration is laid aside, and the chair proceeds with the regular order of business. If the motion fails, a call for the "regular order of business" cannot be renewed till the matter in hand is disposed of.

When a matter is of sufficient importance to be worthy of special consideration, a motion is in order to make it a "special order." This takes it out of the "regular order of business" and gives it instant consideration. Such a motion is debatable and amendable, and since it works a suspension of the rules of order, it requires, a two-thirds vote to pass it, though it can be postponed by a majority vote.

Analogous to the above motion is one to suspend the "Rules of Order, or Business."

A motion to "suspend the rules," should conclude with "in order to consider" (naming the object). Such a motion is not debatable nor amendable, and requires a two-thirds vote. If passed, the subject, on whose account the rules were suspended, can be taken up and considered.

When the propriety of suspending the rules is apparent, the chairman may say, "Unless there be objection I declare the rules suspended in order to consider," etc., etc.

When there is a breach of order, any member may rise to a "point of order," and say, "Mr. Chairman, I rise to a point of order." This may be done, and is mostly done when one is speaking. It is the business of the chairman to entertain the point of order, and to direct the speaker to take his seat, till the point of order is heard and disposed of. If the chair sustains the "point of order," he warns the speaker to avoid a second breach of order, and permits him to go on. But if a member objects to his continuing, after he has com-

mitted a breach of decorum, he cannot go on till the society has voted to grant him permission.

Instead of "rising to a point of order," a member may simply rise and say, "I call the gentleman to order." The chair will pass on the question of order as before. This step is common where a speaker is using vulgar and disorderly language, or making personal attacks.

The decision of the chair respecting all questions of order, interpretation of rules, order of business, etc., etc., are the subject of appeal, and any member may enter an appeal to the society or assembly. An appeal is debatable but not amendable. It must be seconded like any other motion. After being seconded, the chair states his decision and the fact of appeal and says, "Shall the decision of the chair stand as the judgment of the society or assembly?" Before he puts the question, he may give the reasons for his decision. All the other members may speak on the question, but debate is limited to one speech each. After the vote is taken the chair announces the result, as after other motions.

In some instances "appeals" are not debatable, as where the decision is upon priority of business, indecorous conduct, breach of rules of speaking, or when the previous question is pending.

OBJECT VII.—PRIVILEGE AND ADJOURNMENT.

When a member who has made a motion wishes to withdraw it, he cannot do so, if any one objects, except upon a motion carried, to grant him permission.

When a speaker desires to read a paper out of the usual order, he must get permission by motion carried, if any one objects.

When the rights of the society or any of its members have been interfered with, a member may rise to a "question of privilege." If the chair decides it to be a question of privilege (an appeal from his decision is allowable), it takes precedence of other business, and is, of course, debatable. Debate can be cut off by moving the previous question, or it can be postponed, laid on the table, or referred to a committee.

There are two motions to adjourn, one qualified, the other absolute.

The first may run as follows: 'Moved, or resolved, that when this society adjourns, t adjourns to meet at (both time and place, if necessary)." Such a motion ought to be introduced and passed early in a session. It is subject to amendment as to time or place, and is always in order except when a member has the floor, being No. 1 on the foregoing list; but if made when another motion is pending, it is not debatable, nor is an amendment to it.

The simple, or unqualified, "motion to adjourn," admits of no debate nor amendment. It may be introduced at any time, except when a member is speaking, and even then, if he will yield for the purpose. The chairman puts the motion as soon as moved and seconded and announces the result. If carried he says "this society stands adjourned." If the adjournment is final he adds the words "*sine die*."

GENERAL RULES.

A speaker should address all his remarks to the chairman.

He should strive to be brief and pointed. He should confine his remarks to the subject under consideration, avoid personalities, and reflections upon an opponent's motives. Every society or assembly ought to provide in its by-laws for the length of time and the number of times its members may be permitted to speak on a question, except with the consent of a majority.

If the assembly be very large, provision should be made for a "committee of the whole," in which speech is without limit.

When a motion has been made the chairman should repeat it, in deliberate clear tone.

In general, the chairman should insist that a motion be seconded. But if it be evident that many are in favor of it, or if it be a mere routine motion, he may put it without its being seconded.

Motions calling for the regular order of business, or raising questions of order, or interposing objections to the consideration of a question do not need to be seconded.

A common form of putting a question is, "It is moved and seconded that (state the motion)."

If a resolution, it is proper to say, ' The question is on the adoption of the resolution just read."

In cases of appeal from his decision, the chair should give his reasons for the decision, and should take care that the decision is fully understood.

In matters of amendment, all words struck out, or inserted, should be plainly read and understood, and the motion as amended should be repeated before being put.

The manner of voting is generally provided for in the by-laws. But if not, the chairman may say:—

"As many as are in favor of the motion will say, aye; those opposed, no."

Or he may say:—"All who favor the motion will hold up their right hands; those opposed will give the same sign."

When the vote is close, or great confusion exists, the chairman may say, "All who favor the motion will stand up to be counted; those opposed will rise to be counted."

When two members rise to speak at the same time, the chairman must decide who is entitled to the floor. In making this decision, preference must be given to the member who made the motion or brought the matter before the society, to a committeeman who made the report, to a member who has not previously spoken, to the one who is opposed to the last speaker, rather than to the one who favors him.

A speaker cannot be interrupted by calls or motions, except a motion to reconsider, a call to order, an objection to consideration, call for regular order of business, or question of privilege.

A mover of a motion can recall it or modify it before it has been stated by the chairman, but not afterwards, except with the consent of the society.

When a mover modifies his motion, the seconder can withdraw his second.

Routine motions need not be seconded. A chairman may even dispatch routine work without a motion, thus:—"You have heard the minutes read; if no objections are offered, they will stand approved (pause). There being no objections, I declare the minutes approved as read.

Leading motions, amendments and committee instructions should be in writing.

Members should be willing to serve in office and on committees. Holding other office or serving on two or more other committees is a good excuse for declination of new service.

Acceptance of a committee's report does not discharge the committee, where it has contracted debts. A committee should see that its debts are paid.

In case of a tie vote the chairman has the casting vote

DICTIONARY OF ALL THE MOTIONS.

While the ordinary motions already discussed may embrace all that the every-day parliamentarian will find necessary in conducting the smaller assembly or carrying on the usual lyceum or society, they by no means exhaust the list of motions which find a place in parliamentary science.

It is now our purpose to present an alphabetical list of the motions as found in the "Rules of Order" governing deliberative assemblies, and as approved and used in Congress, Legislatures and other important organizations.

This alphabetical arrangement will enable the reader to turn to the motion he wishes to study. He will find it treated as a word in a dictionary, the explanation of its quality and effect being, as it were, its definition.

Adjourn.—A motion to adjourn is in order except when a speaker has the floor, unless he yields for the purpose; requires a second; requires only a majority vote; cannot be reconsidered, but can be renewed; cannot be amended; does not open main question to debate; is not debatable.

Adjourn to a fixed time.—A motion to adjourn to a fixed time is in order, except when a speaker has the floor; requires to be seconded; requires only a majority vote; can be reconsidered; can be amended, as to time and place; does not open the main question to debate; debatable as a rule, but not debatable if made when another question is pending.

Amend.—A motion to amend is not in order when a speaker has the floor; must be seconded; requires only a majority vote; can be reconsidered; can be amended; does not open main question to debate; is debatable

Amend an amendment.—A motion to amend an amendment is not in order when a speaker has the floor; must be seconded; requires only a majority vote; can be reconsidered; cannot be amended; does not open main question to debate; is debatable.

Amend the rules.—A motion to amend the rules is not in order when a speaker has the floor; must be seconded; requires a two-third vote; can be reconsidered; can be amended; does not open the main question to debate; is debatable.

Appeal, as to decorum, etc.—An appeal from the decision of the chair on questions of decorum is in order when another has the floor; requires to be seconded; requires only a majority vote; can be reconsidered; cannot be amended; undebatable, as a rule, but permission may be given to debate, and then no member is allowed to speak more than once; a tie vote sustains the chair.

Appeal, all other kinds.—Appeals (except as before) are in order when another has the floor; must be seconded; require only a majority vote; can be reconsidered; cannot be amended; do not open the main question to debate; are debatable.

Call to order.—A call to order can be made while another has the floor; does not require a second; requires only a majority vote; can be reconsidered, cannot be amended; does not open the main question to debate; is undebatable.

Close debate.—A motion to close debate is not in order when another has the floor; it must be seconded; requires a two-third vote; can be reconsidered; can be amended; does not open the main question to debate; is undebatable.

Commit.—A motion to commit, or refer, to a committee, is not in order when another has the floor; must be seconded; requires only a majority vote; can be reconsidered; can be amended; opens the main question to debate; is debatable.

Extend.—A motion to extend the limits of debate is not in order when a speaker has the floor; requires to be seconded; requires only a majority vote; can be reconsidered; can be amended; does not open the main question to debate; is undebatable.

Fix the time to which to adjourn.—See Adjourn, fix the time to. That definition holds here.

Leave to continue speaking.—This motion bears directly on "Appeal relating to indecorum," which is undebatable, except with leave. See that motion. It is not in order when another has the floor; requires to be seconded requires only a majority vote; can be reconsidered; cannot be amended; does not open the main question to debate; is undebatable.

Lie on the table.—A motion that a resolution lie on the table, or to lay a resolution on the table, cannot be made while another has the floor; must be seconded; requires only a majority vote; cannot be reconsidered if carried but can be reconsidered if lost; cannot be amended; does not open consideration of the main question; is undebatable.

Limit to debate.—A motion to limit debate is not in order when another is speaking; must be seconded; requires a two-third vote; can be reconsidered; can be amended; does not open the main question to debate; is undebatable.

Objections to consideration.—A motion to object to the consideration of a question, usually to the further consideration of a question, is in order when another has the floor; does not require to be seconded; requires a two-third vote; can be reconsidered; cannot be amended does not open the main question to debate; is undebatable. This motion to object to consideration can only be made when the question is first introduced for debate

Orders of the day.—A call or motion for the orders of the day, or regular order of business, can be made when another has the floor; it does not require to be seconded; it requires only a majority vote; can be reconsidered; cannot be amended; does not open the main question to debate; is undebatable.

Postpone to a certain time.—A motion to postpone to a certain, or fixed time, cannot be made when another has the floor; must be seconded; requires

only a majority vote; can be reconsidered; can be amended; does not open the main question to debate; allows of only limited debate on the question of postponement only.

Postpone indefinitely.—A motion to postpone indefinitely cannot be made when another has the floor; must be seconded; requires only a majority vote; can be reconsidered; cannot be amended; opens the main question to debate; is debatable.

Previous question.—A call or motion for the previous question cannot be made while another has the floor; must be seconded; requires a two-third vote; can be reconsidered; cannot be amended; does not open the main question to debate; is undebatable; if adopted, it cuts off debate, and brings the assembly to face the pending motions, as the motion to commit, the motion to amend, etc., which must be cleared away so as to get at the main question, which is, under the previous question, undebatable.

Privilege.—All questions, or motions, of privilege are undebatable; do not open the main question; are amendable; can be reconsidered; require only a majority vote; must be seconded; are not in order when another has the floor.

Reading papers.—Courtesy largely controls the introduction and reading of papers, but where motion is required, it cannot be introduced when another has the floor; must be seconded; requires only a majority vote; can be reconsidered; cannot be amended; does not open the main question to debate; is undebatable.

Reconsider.—A motion to reconsider has two phases.

It may be a motion to reconsider a debatable question, or a motion to reconsider an undebatable question. If a motion to reconsider an undebatable question, it can be moved when another has the floor, but only for the purpose of entering it on the minutes; such motion cannot be allowed to further interrupt business; must be made on the day, or at the session on which the original vote was taken; must be moved by one who voted on the prevailing side, consideration must be had not later than the next day or session; must be seconded; requires only a majority vote; cannot be reconsidered; cannot be amended; opens main question to debate; is debatable.

But if a motion to reconsider a debatable question, then all of the above holds good, except that the motion becomes debatable, and its discussion does not open the main question to debate.

Refer.—See "Commit."

Rise.—This is the motion to adjourn a sitting of a committee. It is precisely like the motion to adjourn, which see.

Shall the question be discussed?—Identical in effect with "Objection to Consideration," which see.

Special order.—A motion to make a question or matter the subject of "special order," cannot be moved when another has the floor; must be seconded; requires a two-third vote; can be reconsidered; can be amended; does not open the main question to debate; is debatable.

Substitute.—Same as to "Amend."

Suspend the rules.—A motion to suspend the rules is not in order when a member is speaking; must be seconded; requires a two-third vote; cannot be reconsidered; cannot be amended; does not open the main question to debate; is undebatable.

Take from the table.—A motion to take from the table a subject which lies there, cannot be made when another has the floor; must be seconded, requires only a majority vote; cannot be reconsidered if the vote is in the affirmative, but may be reconsidered if the vote is in the negative; cannot be amended; does not open the main question to debate; is undebatable.

Take up question out of proper order.—A motion to this effect is the same as one to "suspend the rules," except that it may be reconsidered. See "Suspend the Rules."

Withdrawal.—A motion to withdraw a motion cannot be made when another is speaking, or has the floor; must be seconded; requires only a majority vote; can be reconsidered; cannot be amended; does not open the main question to debate; is undebatable.

Be it understood, in closing, that every society or association has a right to make its own "Rules of Order" or parliamentary code; but since this would render its constitution and by-laws very prolix and confused, it is customary to sanction, in them, the use of some recognized authority on parliamentary affairs.

What is here presented embraces the gist of all parliamentary codes that have found sanction in the highest deliberative bodies. It will be found adequate to the wants of the popular assembly, as well as to the needs of the tens of thousands of permanent societies which dot our land.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT AS A PUBLIC SPEAKER.

The present-day orator convinces his audiences by forceful pre-

WHAT TO SPEAK AND HOW TO SAY IT.

SUGGESTIVE FORMS FOR SPEECHES ON VARIOUS OCCASIONS.

REMARKS OF PRESIDENT UPON TAKING CHAIR

I thank you, Ladies and Gentlemen, for the honor you have conferred upon me in selecting me to preside over the deliberations of your society during the coming year I value the compliment especially as coming from a society, the members of which are so intelligent and well-informed. I esteem the honor, also, because you have bestowed it upon me of your own free will, entirely unsolicited upon my part, and I prize it because I hope in my humble way, in this position, to aid you in the accomplishment of that object for which we labor in common.

I cannot forsee what the future will be. That is always uncertain; but I hope that our work together will be both pleasant and productive of good results.

I enter upon my duties with a full realization of the fact that my success will depend largely upon your support and co-operation. Hoping for that, I assume the position and trust that I may discharge its duties, partially at least, to your satisfaction.

INTRODUCING SPEAKER OF THE EVENING.

You all know the purpose for which we have gathered here this evening—To organize a Village Improvement Association. The need of such an organization is very apparent to all of us. We want better streets, better lights, a more modern school, improved transportation facilities. In fact, our needs are legion. The experience of other communities situated similarly to ours has demonstrated that we can obtain these things by intelligent co-operation. For the purpose of discussing these matters, and deciding upon the best means of attaining these much desired objects, we must have a formal organization of some sort. In order that we may better understand how such an organization may be formed and be made beneficial to our community, we have invited Mr. John D. Rose of Daytona, who has had wide experience in such matters, and is now secretary of a similar association, to be present and give us the benefit of his experience and advice. We are very much indebted to Mr. Rose for his cordial acceptance of our invitation, and I have great pleasure in now presenting him to you.

TEACHER'S REMARKS AT OPENING OF SCHOOL.

Boys and Girls:—I have been chosen as your instructor during the coming term of school, and my hope is that all our intercourse together may be both pleasant and profitable. There is just one rule that it will be very important for us both to observe, and that is, "the golden rule"—the doing unto others as we would have others do unto us. I expect you to do to me as you would be done by were you a teacher and I the pupil, and I will try to do the same by you.

I doubt not you all hope to grow to be educated men and women, having such a training as will fit you to take any place in life that you may attain to. I hope you have an ambition to acquire knowledge and having that, I expect to assist you all I can in getting it.

Now, to accomplish what we have undertaken, it will be necessary for you to do some things. Among these will be coming to school regularly; punctually at the opening of each session; abstaining from talking during school-hours, and an earnest resolve that you will be perfect in your lessons.

But I will lay down no rules now. I hope and expect that few rules will be needed. We will now begin the exercises of the school.

ADDRESS OF WELCOME.

SENATOR WOLFE:—These gentlemen and myself represent the citizens of Pueblo and we have been instructed by them to give you a hearty welcome to our city.

Although this may possibly be your first visit here, we do not look upon you as a stranger, for your fame has preceded you, and in our homes your name is well known in connection with your honorable record as a statesman, and the important measures which have distinguished you in our national councils. Moreover, you have often spoken brave words in our behalf as a commercial and manufacturing city—words for which we heartily thank you, and we gladly welcome you here to-day.

We do not propose, in welcoming you, to weary you with a lengthy address, but we hope to make your sojourn with us a source of pleasure and recreation. For this purpose, arrangements have been perfected for escorting you to such places as we deem will interest you, and to provide such other entertainment as hospitality may suggest for your comfort and convenience.

We have provided suitable apartments for you at the ——— Hotel, and shall be pleased to regard you as our guest while you remain in this city.

Should it be consistent with your wishes and other arrangements, we trust you will allow us to announce a public reception to-morrow evening, at your hotel, in order that your numerous friends may be enabled to express their welcome to you in person.

NOMINATING A CANDIDATE FOR OFFICE.

MR. CHAIRMAN:—I present the name of Warren L. Branson, as a candidate for the office of Mayor. I believe him to be, under present conditions, the strongest man that can be selected. Whatever may be the personal choice of individuals, it is necessary, upon this occasion, to choose as a candidate an individual whose personal popularity, with all classes, will carry the largest vote.

There are many important issues before the people at the present time. There are principles involved in which we are all deeply interested. We cannot afford to lose the coming election. A defeat at this time would be a disaster to the party. Hence the need of selecting a man who will unite all factions, and, while he can be sure of election, will, when in the place, fill the office with honor to himself and credit to the city. I nominate, as our candidate for Mayor, Warren L. Branson.

PRESENTING A GIFT TO TEACHER.

MISS SPICER:—I have been asked by the members of this class to present to you, in their name, this little book of poetry.

In presenting this testimonial, I assure you in behalf of your pupils that, as a patient teacher, a wise counselor and a most excellent instructor, you will ever be remembered by your scholars with feelings of the highest regard and esteem.

We look back over the period during which we have received instruction from you with sincere pleasure. We recollect your efforts in our behalf with grateful remembrance, and we learned of your intended resignation as a teacher, with sincere regret.

In the turning of the pages of this volume you will, we hope, be reminded of those who presented it. In that remembrance of us please do not recollect the dullness we have often shown, and the disobedience, we fear, we have sometimes manifested. But please remember that we shall endeavor to profit by the instruction you have given, and when we are far separated from each other, it may please you to know that we consider that we are better as well as wiser from the instruction we have received from you.

RESPONSE TO ABOVE.

My Dear Pupils:—I receive and accept your beautiful gift with much pleasure; first, because the volume, itself, is one which I shall highly prize, and, second, because it comes to me as a token of your appreciation of my efforts since I have had the pleasure of being with you.

I assure you I will turn its pages in happy recollection of the pleasant faces I have met in this room during my school duties. I will always remember your many evidences of love and regard for me, and your efforts to make my work as light and agreeable as possible.

I thank you, for this beautiful testimonial, and also for the assurance you give me, that, as I read its pages, I may be reminded that you not only hold me in kindly remembrance, but are resolved to profit by the teaching that has been given here.

My earnest hope is that your future life may realize all that your school-days now seem to promise. Knowing you as I do, I expect you, in noble manhood and womanhood, to honor this school by your future lives of usefulness, prosperity and happiness.

PRESENTING GIFT TO CLERGYMAN.

Dr. Hobbs:—For more than four years past, we, as members of your church and congregation, have profited by your ministrations, and within that period you have greatly endeared yourself to us by your amiable character, your earnest devotion to duty, and the hearty interest you have manifested in our welfare as a people.

In the pulpit you have faithfully presented the precepts of our religion, have warned us against the evils that continually beset us, and have earnestly pleaded with us to seek our truest happiness in the paths of rectitude, and peace.

In our homes you have been our sincere and sympathizing counselor and friend. In our hours of pain and sorrow you have spoken gentle and soothing words to our troubled hearts; our children have profited by your instruction; you have united our sons and daughters in holy wedlock; your benediction has rested upon us in our domestic and business affairs, and in all things you have proven yourself our competent and loving pastor.

With a deep sense of your many benefactions, those assembled here have requested me, in their name, to present to you this beautiful watch as a token of our mutual and increasing admiration and esteem for yourself, and of our gratitude for your labors in our behalf. We ask you, sir to accept it as freely as we offer it; for it is fitting that you who are daily and hourly preparing us for the joys of Eternity, should bear about you this monitor of passing Time, ever making, as we sincerely hope, hours, days and many years of happiness for you and your family.

RESPONSE TO ABOVE.

My Dear Brethren and Sisters:—I am greatly moved at this new manifestation of your affection and esteem. Since I first came among you, an entire stranger, four years ago, you have become very near and dear to me. You have so freely bestowed on me your confidence and generosity that I feel as though I had always known and loved you as your pastor. Your sympathy and encouragement have always been freely given, and as gratefully appreciated.

In accepting this exquisite watch, my heart glows with renewed joy in your service, for it assures me that your friendship is not for an hour or a day, but for all time; and it shall be my earnest endeavor to continue to merit in future, the esteem which you have admirably expressed. I thank you from the bottom of my heart for your magnificent gift and the kind words accompanying it. I trust our ties as pastor and people may unite us closer and closer in the bonds of Christian love through time and eternity.

PRESENTING TESTIMONIAL TO A RAILROAD OFFICIAL.

Mr. Mansfield:—We have learned with great regret of your intention to resign your office as General Manager at the close of the present month, and wish to express, in some degree, the esteem with which we regard you, and our admiration for your character.

During the many years in which you have so ably controlled the machinery of this great corporation, each one of us, has had reason to remember your many acts of forbearance and words of kindness; for many times, when we have unintentionally neglected a duty or made a mistake, we have always received friendly consideration at your hands. You have given us gentle counsel and encouragement; and in this way you have made us your sincere friends, and taught us faithfulness in our respective departments. For all this we now gratefully thank you.

But we would not confine our gratitude to mere words. We have purchased this chronometer watch, which we ask you to accept as our parting gift. As a railway officer, you know the value of correct time, and the necessity of always being "on time," and we deemed it, therefore, an appropriate present. Whenever you look upon its face, will you not think of it as a memento of our long and pleasant relations? Our good wishes will go with you wherever you may go.

PRESENTING TESTIMONIAL TO A RETIRING PUBLIC OFFICER.

Mr. Wagner:—A few more days and the term of your office will expire. We had hoped until after the recent election, that you might have held it still longer; but the people have determined otherwise, and we must bow submissively to the will of the majority.

You step down from public to private life without the loss of one worthy qualification that you possessed when you entered upon your official duties. Nor has the tongue of slander, in all the lapse of time since then, been able to stain a single attribute of your character. Malice has been unable to smirch you by its persistent opposition, and your course has been in every way satisfactory to your constituents.

We have been proud of you in your high position, and we are none the less proud of you now. In fact, we are so proud of you that at the first opportunity we propose to elect you to a higher office than that which you now relinquish.

Looking about for some suitable testimonial to present to you, as a token of our admiration and good wishes, we remembered your public spirit, benevolence and love of country, and decided, sir, to ask your acceptance of this engrossed and framed copy of Washington's Farewell Address. Its money-value is small; but with it we give you our unfeigned appreciation of your labors in our behalf and that of our common country.

RESPONSE TO ABOVE.

Gentlemen:—I thank you not less for your hearty words of encouragement and esteem than for this beautiful memento of the patriotism and wisdom of the Father of his Country.

In all my experience of public life, it has been my endeavor to avoid sectional prejudice and to labor for the best interests of our entire State. Yet, in all those hours of solititude concerning public affairs, my heart has warmly turned to my constituents for encouragement and approbation, and I have not failed to receive at your hands the most gratifying assurance that I was pursuing a satisfactory course in whatever I undertook in your behalf.

You say you are proud of me. I believe you, but you are not prouder of me than I am of my constituents, and it has been a pleasure to serve you to the best of my ability. I know not to what fields of public duty I may be called in the future, but I now step down with a feeling of relief, and the assurance that my labors have not been in yain.

Again I thank you for your kind appreciation and for this enduring testimonial of your esteem.

SPEECH AT A CHRISTMAS FESTIVAL.

Friends and Scholars of the Sunday-School:—We assemble here to-night to make our holiday still more pleasant by the exercises of this occasion, and as I look into the expectant faces of these boys and girls, that I see before me, we ask what does this evergreen, hung with a profusion of articles to be distributed among the pupils of this school, mean?

It means that good parents and kind friends have made it possible for you to attend this Sabbath-school in the past year. It means that you have been blessed with a most able and efficient pastor, who presides over the ministration of this church. It means that your school has been managed by a superintendent who is solicitous for your welfare. It means that faithful teachers have labored throughout the year for your welfare; and together, with pastor, superintendent, teachers and friends, all hold you in kindly remembrance to-night.

And now, my young friends, what do you propose to give back in exchange for all this kindness bestowed upon you in the last twelve months? These gifts cannot all be upon one side, and you do not wish them to be. You do not desire to be under obligation. You hope to pay for all this kindness; and I will tell you how you may, to the entire satisfaction of your parents, your pastor, your superintendent and your teachers. And that will be by striving during the coming year to follow the teaching of that one whose birth we celebrate in this Christmas festivity.

As Christ taught forgiveness to all, so you must carry no hatreds, no animosities into the coming year. As Christ taught love to all, so you must exercise the kindliest of feelings to every one. You should emulate the Divine Master in seeking to do good to every one with whom you come in contact; and particularly by bringing into this Sabbath-school, in the next year, every boy and girl whom you know may be benefited by its influence. As Christ taught charity to all, so you must lend a helping hand to those who need assistance; and as Jesus said, Honor thy father and mother, so may you be so obedient to parents, so watchful of their needs, as to make them glad that you are their children.

As your teachers and superintendent have labored in your behalf in the past year, so must you be very careful to remember their admonitions and practice their teaching. Doing that, your parents and your teachers will feel abundantly repaid for all they have done for you.

President Garfield said that he never stood in the presence of a boy without a feeling of veneration at the thought of what that boy might achieve in after-life.

As I stand in your presence to-night and look into the faces of these happy boys and girls—life all before you, with its privileges and opportunites—I can well understand the sentiment that moved him, as he studied the life of a child and thought of its future possibilities.

How soon this little girl—the very youngest—will develop through girlhood to maidenhood. How very soon she will pass out from home—out into the great world, with confiding step and heart, leaning on the arm of a trusted companion, to assume the duties of wifehood, motherhood and womanhood.

And these boys—how soon they will take the helm to do our work. How the great world of travel, adventure, agriculture, invention, manufacture, teaching, legislation, and finance will absorb them.

And who of this audience will be the good, the true, the noble, and the successful in the coming time? May *you* so heed the teaching of this Sabbath-school that you will *all* be of that number.

May the year about to open in your Sabbath-school be one of real profit. May you each bring one new pupil to this school in the coming year, to enjoy these blessings with you. May we all meet here again next Christmas-time.

And now I wish you, in behalf of parents, friends and teachers, a most delightful, happy New-Year.

AT OLD SETTLERS' REUNION.

Fellow Citizens—Old Neighbors and Pioneers in Crawford County:—Forty years ago, in company with Thomas Green, who died last year, I hunted for ducks on this very block of ground, worth to-day a large fortune of itself. At that time there were only seventeen white persons in the town, and a tribe of Winnebago Indians encamped at that time about three miles west of our village.

There were two frame-houses in the place. The rest were made of logs, containing usually about three rooms. In a careful review of my own life and recollection of those who were here in those early days, I doubt if there has

ever been a period in all our experience when we had a greater amount of happiness than fell to our lot in those pioneer days.

Everybody had work—plenty of it. Nobody feared being discharged on Saturday night because of over-production. Good health generally prevailed, the result of exercise, fresh air, hard work and sound sleep. There were no cliques in society, no aristocracy, no snobbery, no bankruptcies, no envy, and no distress because certain men were getting very rich while others were very poor.

There were no heart-burnings because one neighbor had a better furnished house than the others, and the women—they were women in those days—had no worry because they had nothing to wear.

Old Deacon Williams told me, on one occasion, when we were talking of the old times, that himself and family came from a handsomely furnished house in Springfield, Mass., to his log cabin, up near the big woods, and in all his experience he never saw such genuine hospitality, nor such a genial and happy time as his neighbors all had on their plain fare and the few opportunities around them. We lived right down to the barest necessaries in those days, and in doing that we learned that our real wants, in order to make us happy, are very few.

Forty winters, since some of us came here, have spread their white covering, and as many beautiful springs have brought the birds and flowers to us, returning every season to a vastly larger population than we had the year before. But I cannot tell you how, step by step, we have grown. I will leave that for others, who will give you the history of these forty years more in detail. Suffice it to say, the early settlers in this locality have been most fortunate in the peace and happiness which surrounded them in their pioneer days in the wealth which has been showered upon them, and in the privileges which they enjoy to-day.

AT AN IMPROVEMENT MEETING.

Mr. President—While it is unquestionably true that the manufacturing of articles that may be sold abroad is a most prolific source of revenue and ultimate wealth to a town, it is equally important that a healthy atmosphere be about us, and that our homes, by their charming surroundings, be such as will cultivate those graces of nature which enable a people to make the right use of wealth when it is acquired. I have therefore this to suggest as a means of beautifying this city: That the inhabitants upon any street, for the space of one block, form an improvement society for that block, to do the following:

First—To take away all front fences from before dwellings.

Second—To set out a sufficiency of ornamental trees to suitably shade the streets.

Third—To secure a smooth stone or cement sidewalk, at least five feet in width.

Fourth—To grade the front lot from the house to the roadway, and cover the same with sod.

Fifth—To have the street swept as often as may be necessary to keep it clean, and the lawns all mown and kept in excellent order.

Sixth—To have all alleys and foul places carefully cleaned, and put into a condition such as will make the atmosphere in the immediate vicinity perfectly healthy.

The taking down of fences, setting trees, and putting grounds in order, will not be very expensive in the first place, and the keeping of them in fine condition afterwards can be done with comparatively small expense, the labor being performed by men who need this employment.

When these improvements which I have indicated are carried into effect generally, throughout the town, ours will be one of the healthiest and one of the most beautiful cities in the world.

TO THE PUPILS OF A PUBLIC SCHOOL.

My Dear Young Friends:—I have been listening with much pleasure to your recitations to-day, and with no less delight to the encouraging words of your teachers whenever you hesitated in your answers. For I remember when I was a boy, like some of you, I was always very sorry to have the teacher speak harshly to me, if I could not, at first thought, answer his question correctly.

Boys and girls, you are very much like men and women in your likes and dislikes, and you feel, quite as keenly as I should, any harsh or unjust word or action on the part of your instructor. In old times, years before you were born, we had no such noble schools as you have. We had but few books, and I think, now, they could not have been as attractive and interesting to study as those I see lying upon your desks. We used to deem them very dull; and then, too, our teachers were not so wise and skillful in imparting instruction as yours are in the public schools to-day. They were often young men attending college, and teaching to earn money to pay for their education; sometimes they were cross to us and at others they were very unjust in punishing us for not learning faster than we did. Our school-houses were also very inconvenient places, and often really uncomfortable for teachers and pupils.

But now all this has been changed and the school-houses and books and teachers are all of a better class, so that learning is made pleasant and is much more easily gained. In my school days, if a boy could read, write and cipher through the "rule of three," it was quite as much as he had reason to expect from the district school. Perhaps he could not spell half the words in the spelling-book aright, nor write a ten-line letter without making fifty mistakes, nor cipher a sum in compound addition correctly. But now you may easily master all these things and many more and better ones, and if you pay proper attention to the lessons you receive, you can go into the high-school, and there gain a sensible, practical education that will either fit you for the business of life, or prepare you to take a higher course in college.

You young people should recollect, that in a few years you will be on the stage of action, doing the work of men and women. Will you be successful? That will depend upon what you know. And what you know then will largely depend upon what you learn in this school. The years are going by very quickly and you will be obliged to put your knowledge to the test very soon.

I say this because some young people do not know the value of school. They look upon the school-yard and the school-room as one vast play-ground, and they never wake up to a sense of what they have lost until it is too late.

Have a mark, young people; aim for it, and you will rise vastly higher than you will if you have no purpose in life. Your teachers are here to assist you. They are not here to punish. They do not want to spend their time in governing you. They desire to aid in the securing of that education which shall fit you to do your work nobly in life.

It is pleasant to see the opportunities you possess. It is very satisfactory to see the drill, the system, and methods pursued in your studies and recitations; and I doubt not it will be equally satisfactory to see your success in after-years, the result of your attending this school.

RESPONSE TO THE TOAST, "THE LADIES."

Ladies and Gentlemen:—With all my heart I respond to this toast. I assure you it inspires me like one of Miss Braddon's delightful love-stories. The ladies! Yes, I admire them greatly in the aggregate; I honor them in the abstract, and some of them I absolutely love!

"Why should I fear to own to all
That beauty does my heart enthrall?"

Gentlemen, in proposing this toast you honor your manhood and every daughter of Eve; in responding to it I can only echo the sentiment of Sir Walter Scott:

"O woman, in our hours of ease,
Uncertain, coy, and hard to please,
And variable as the shade
By the light quivering aspen made;
When pain and anguish wring the brow,
A ministering angel thou!"

And speaking of angels, what a delightful combination some genius has made in writing "mother, home and heaven!"

My mother! Sacredly to her honored gray hairs I answer to this toast.

My sister, my earliest playmate, beloved guide and helper in my infantile pilgrimage.

My sweetheart! What words can paint her beauty and her goodness? I wish her happiness, sleeping or waking!

My friend! Truest of the true, faithful among the many that are untrue: always bright, tractable, hopeful and wise—I respond for her!

My cousin! poor child, she was older than I, but we loved each other in our childhood, and when she married unfortunately, and died of a broken heart, she left me only the memory of her beautiful character to cherish forever.

My wife—that is to be!

"She's all my fancy painted her,
She's lovely—she's divine!"

But the rest of that verse does not apply in my case, for she has surely promised to be mine! I hope for her good health and happiness!

Did I hear somebody whispering near me "How about mother-in-law?" Gentlemen, excuse me if I stand up squarely before you, and defend that much-maligned relative. Fortunately I know whom she will be, and I tell you that should my wife and I, in the far future, marry our daughter (that is to be) to some heartless, dissipated fellow, I hope that he may find his mother-in-law a terror to his soul, and I'll back her up in it, you may believe. I tell you sons-in-law determine the mother-in-law question every time! Show me a man who respects himself and his wife as he ought, and proves himself an honorable gentleman on all occasions, and his mother-in-law will love him better, if possible, than his wife ever did.

RESPONSE TO THE TOAST, "OUR HOST AND HOSTESS."

Ladies and Gentlemen:—I think you will all agree with me when I refer to this occasion as one of those bright oases in ordinary life which release us from business cares and afford us opportunity to unbend and mingle in cheerful recreation with our esteemed friends. I am sure that we all need a stimulus of this sort after a season of drudgery at the desk or counter, in order to clear away the dust and cobwebs from our brains, to revive our social natures, and to develop our finer sentiments and feelings of humanity. When I look around this generous board and see so many friendly faces, my heart warms, and there comes bubbling up the desire that these happy reunions might occur more frequently. But while I rejoice with you that the hour has been a triumph of social enjoyment, we should not be forgetful of those to whose thoughtful care and hospitality we are indebted for it. Certainly we can, each one of us, appreciate the bounty and good taste that have provided this delightful banquet, and I, therefore, have no hesitation in asking you to pledge to them our warmest regards while I propose the healths of our excellent host and hostess.

THE HOST'S REPLY.

Friends:—It would ill become me to sit still with that hearty sentiment ringing in our ears and nestling in our hearts, and, in my own name and that of my wife, I rise to thank you, sincerely and earnestly for your very kind expressions of esteem and friendship for us. True gratitude does not require to be clothed in many words. Language is frequently inadequate, in such cases, to convey more than a mere and remote idea of the feelings that are prompted by such very gratifying and generous sentiments as you have so unanimously uttered. In all sincerity and earnestness, as your friends, we hope for your individual prosperity in all the relations of life and business, trusting that in the early future we may have the pleasure of again meeting you, under as agreeable circumstances, to renew our mutual and harmonious enjoyment.

VALEDICTORY ADDRESS..

Mr. President and Fellow-Students:—It has developed upon me, as the senior member of the class of 191-. to give expression to a few thoughts appropriate to this occasion I do so with a keen appreciation of the relations we have so long sustained with each other, the faculty of this college, and the

world of affairs into which we are about to enter, and with which we are henceforth to mingle, not knowing what is before us, but hoping in the ardor of young manhood for the best.

Fellow students, we have been companions for four years—four years, to some of us, of diligent application to our studies; four years of light and shade to all of us; four years of social fellowship and pleasant recreation; four years of mental and physical improvement. We have sympathized with each other in trouble and sorrows; have lightened each other's hearts in times of sadness, and have enjoyed college-life in each other's society, I will venture to say, as well as any other class that ever graduated from these classic halls. We go hence with our diplomas, which the world looks upon as the keys that are to unlock the doors of science, art, literature, theology, physic and merchandise for us, and open the avenues of wealth and honor to us. We go hence, as we are, to the battle of life. What success we shall have, what victories we may win, the future alone can tell.

But we go forth with strong hope and abiding faith that all will be well with us if we perform our duty faithfully in whatever calling or sphere fate may assign us.

Where will fate or fortune place us in the great sea of the future? I see in imagination this class all scattered, many the heads of families, engaged in the peaceful pursuits of agriculture and trade; others on the rough sea of political life, some of whom will doubtless reap honor in State and National affairs, bestowing benefit upon their fellow-men, while they hold high and responsible positions in official life.

But as we go forth, each to fulfill his destiny, let us forget all our boyish prejudices, if any we have, against each other, and through our lives be helpful friends to each other as opportunities may offer. For myself, and I think I speak for all, these college friendships are too sacred to be lightly broken or forgotten, and in our farewells and final pressure of our hands together, let us renew the bonds which our fellowship in our Alma Mater has woven.

Members of the Faculty—we go hence with the profoundest esteem for the wisdom, forbearance and uniform justice and kindness that you have ever manifested toward us within these walls. We have been often hasty, heedless of your feelings and our own best interests, and have at times caused you great annoyance by our boyish follies; but in all these things you have proven yourselves our true friends and mentors and in our hearts we have cherished no malevolence, no hatred toward you. In whatever we have given you offense we ask your forgiveness, and carry away with us a heartfelt gratitude for all the many favors we have received at your hands.

Fellow students of the Freshmen, Sophomore and Junior classes, I take a restrospective view, as I look into your youthful faces, and I see this graduating class as it was four years ago, a handful of inexperienced, puzzled freshmen, the sport of the sophomores, and unheeded or plagued by the seniors. What we felt and endured then, half-discouraged by our outward circumstances and our inward fears, you now feel and endure; but look up, boys, look up! The freshmen will soon be sophomores, and the sophomores juniors; and the troubles of the present will fade away in the future like a morning dream. On your part you have youth, good intellects and capable teachers, and if you fail—and I do not believe you will—you will have only your want of attention to study to blame for it. The four years' course is not the bugbear that you fear it is, and its difficulties will dissolve before the energy and application that you (I am sure) are now determined to exercise. We leave you here to so maintain the honor of this institution that you may depart from it with its blessing.

The hour of parting draws nigh. In spite of hope and faith in the future, there is a tinge of sadness in the present, which I, for one, do not fear to cherish and confess, for it testifies to the genuineness of our human sympathy and heartfelt friendship.

PRESENTING DIPLOMAS AT SCHOOL COMMENCEMENT.

Ladies and Gentlemen:

We are met together here to-day, at the close of this school year, to confer a visible token upon certain young men and young women in recognition of the diligence and success with which they have applied themselves to their studies during the time that they have been in attendance at this school.

The diplomas, which it is my privilege and pleasure to award as President of the School Board, have been earned by faithful work no less than by natural talent, and each scroll that will be received by the candidates for this honor may be regarded as documentary evidence that its possessor has made a serious and successful effort to improve his natural qualities and fit himself for the duties of life and the responsibilities of American citizenship.

On this happy day we should not forget the serious meaning of our system of education. It is, I believe, thoroughly practical, and the knowledge acquired by our scholars is such as lies at the foundation of the many various activities in which our young men and young women will find their life work. It is a fact of which every American citizen may well feel proud that our people in this country have a higher average of intelligence than that of any people in any other part of the world. Thoughtful men have attributed this largely to our school system. James Russell Lowell, the celebrated author and former Ambassador to England, said:

> "It was in making education not only common to all, but in some sense compulsory on all, that the destiny of the free republics of America was practically settled."

As the name of each graduate is announced I will present this diploma, which reads as follows: (Here read the wording of the diploma.)

And now, as the representative of the body in whose hands the community has placed the care of starting into the world you creditable young men and young women, of whom we are justly proud, I bestow these certificates with our united good wishes, and trust that you will continue to grow in wisdom and character to take your rightful places among the illustrious millions of good American citizens.

(As the name of each candidate is announced the speaker hands the diploma.)

OUR WIVES.

(Speech of Henry Watterson of Kentucky on the anniversary of General W. T. Sherman's birthday at Washington, D. C., Februray 8, 1883).

Gentlemen:—When one undertakes to respond to such a sentiment as you do me the honor to assign me, he knows in advance that he is put, as it were, upon his good behavior, I recognize the justice of this and accepted the responsibility with the charge; though I may say that if General Sherman's wife resembles mine—and I very much suspect she does—he has a sympathy for me at the present moment. Once upon a festal occasion, a little late, quite after the hour when Cinderella was bidden by her godmother to go to bed, I happened to extol the graces and virtues of the newly wedded wife of a friend of mine, and finally, as a knockdown argument, I compared her to my own wife "In this case," said he, dryly, "you'll catch it when you get home." It is a peculiarity they all have; not a ray of humor where the husband is concerned; to the best of them and to the last he must be and must continue to be —a hero!

Now, I do not wish you to believe, nor to think that I myself believe that all women make heroes of their husbands. Women are logical in nothing. They naturally hate mathematics. So, they would have their husbands be heroes only to the rest of the world There is a charming picture by John Leech, the English satirist, which depicts Jones, who never looked askance at a woman in his life, sitting demurely at the table, stuck with his nose on his plate, and Mrs. Jones opposite, redundant, to a degree, observing with gratified severity, "Now, Mr. Jones, don't let me see you ogling those Smith girls again!" She, too, was like the rest—the good ones, I mean—seeing the world through her husband; no happiness but his comfort, no vanity but his glory; sacrificing herself to his wants, and where he proves inadequate putting her imagination out to service and bringing home a basket of flowers to deck his brow. Of our sweethearts the humorist hath it:—

> "Where are the Marys and Anns and Elizas,
> Lovely and loving of yore?
> Look in the columns of old 'Advertisers,'
> Married and dead by the score."

But "Our Wives." We don't have far to look to find them; sometimes, I am told, you army gentlemen have been known to find them turning unexpectedly up along the ranges of the Rocky Mountains, and making their presence felt even as far as the halls of the Montezumas; yet how should we get on without them? Rob mankind of his wife and time could never become a grandfather. Strange as you may think it, our wives are, in a sense, responsible for our children; and I ask you seriously how could the world get on if it had no children? It might get on for a while, I do admit; but I challenge the boldest among you to say how long it could get on without "our wives." It would not only give out of children; in a little—a very little—while it would have no mother-in-law, nor sister-in-law, nor brother-in-law, nor any or those acquired relatives whom it has learned to love, and who have contributed so largely to its stock of harmless pleasure.

But as this is not exactly a tariff discussion, though a duty, I drop statistics; let me ask you what would become of the revenues of man if it were not for "our wives?" We should have no milliners but for "our wives." But for "our wives" those makers of happiness and furbelows, those fabricators of smiles and frills, those gentle beings who bias and scallop and do their sacking at both ends of the bill, and sometimes in the middle, would be compelled to shut up shop, retire from business, and return to the good old city of Mantau, whence they came The world would grow too rich; albeit, on this promise I do not propose to construct an argument in favor of more wives. One wife is enough, two is too many, and more than two are an abomination everywhere, except in Utah and the halls of our national legislature.

I beg you to forgive me. I do not speak in banter. It has been said that a good woman, fitly mated, grows doubly good; but how often have we seen a bad man mated to a good woman turned into a good man? Why, I myself, was not wholly good till I married my wife; and, if the eminent soldier and gentleman in whose honor we are here—and may he be among us many and many another anniversary, yet always sixty-three—if he should tell the story of his life, I am sure he would say that its darkest hours were cherished, its brighest illuminated by the fair lady of a noble race, who stepped from the highest social eminence to place her hand in that of an obscure young subaltern of the line. The world had not become acquainted with him, but with the prophetic instinct of a true woman she discovered, as she has since developed, the mine. So it is with all "our wives." Whatever there is good in us they bring it out; wherefor may they be forever honored in the myriad of hearts they come to lighten and to bless.

BUSINESS FORMS AND LAWS.

WHAT MONEY IS.

Money is defined as "that which passes freely from hand to hand throughout the community in final discharge of debts and full payment for commodities, being accepted equally without reference to the character or credit of the person who offers it and without the intention of the person who receives it to consume it or enjoy it or apply it to any other use than in turn to tender it to others in discharge of debts or payment for commodities." Currency is the name given to the legal medium of exchange in every country.

Various articles have passed current as money in various communities at different times, but the standard of monetary value of the civilized nations of the world is a fixed amount of gold or of silver, which, taken together, is called bullion.

In the United States the dollar is the unit of value, and is equal to 23.22 grains of pure gold. Therefore, when we say that an article is worth so many dollars we mean it is worth so many times as much as 23.22 grains of pure gold.

The gold coins of the United States actually contain the gold in the proportion of 900 parts gold and 100 parts alloy, and are the only form of money actually worth its face value as a commodity; therefore gold is the only money that will be accepted in a foreign country at par. The gold coins of the United States are the 20-dollar piece or double eagle, the 10-dollar piece or eagle, the 5-dollar piece or half eagle, the 3-dollar piece, the 2½-dollar piece or quarter eagle, and the gold dollar, which has not been coined since 1890.

The silver dollar weighs 412½ grains, of which 371¼ grains is pure silver and 41.25 grains alloy. This amount of pure silver was at one time equal in value with 23.22 grains of pure gold. Of late years it has been much cheaper, and its relative value to gold is determined by commercial conditions.

The half dollar, quarter dollar and dime, as well as the 5-cent nickel and the copper cent, contain still smaller proportions of silver, and are intended only for circulation in this country as representatives of the fractional parts of a dollar. They are legal tender for debts not exceeding five dollars in amount.

The standard of value are the gold coins, which stand upon their own merits as actually worth what they represent on their face, All other coins only represent their face value, being accepted throughout the land because they are by law exchangeable for the amounts for which they stand.

PAPER MONEY.

There is another medium of exchange not having any value in itself, but representing the credit of the government. It is, in fact, a form of "promise to pay," and for that reason it is often called "fiat money" or "paper money." Paper money is largely in use in this country, and is represented by four different kinds. The first and second are called respectively Gold Certificates and Silver Certificates. These are issued by the treasury, and represent on their face the number of gold or silver dollars held in the treasury of the United States payable on demand to bearer. These certificates are popular on account of their convenience, and are always worth par. The third kind is the treasury note or greenback, which is a promise to pay the bearer on demand (therefore a demand note) without interest. There are now in circulation $300,000,000 of treasury notes. This was called into existence during the Civil War, and for a time was not worth par in gold. Now it is worth par, as the credit of the government insures their payment.

WALL STREET, NEW YORK.

In this narrow street is the financial heart of the country. Many millions of dollars change hands here every day and some of the greatest banking institutions in the world are located in the few blocks shown here. Old Trinity Church is seen in the distance.

The fourth class is the National Bank note, issued by banks holding a charter from the United States, and whose circulation is secured by United States bonds deposited with the Treasurer of the United States. The payment of these notes is guaranteed by the United States government.

Gold certificates are issued in denominations of $20 and upwards.

The silver certificates in $1, $2, $5 and upwards to $10,000.

The treasury notes in $1, $2, etc., to $10,000.

The national bank notes are issued in denominations of $5 and upwards.

Foreign countries have their own currencies which we generally see only in our foreign banking houses.

BANKS AND BANKING.

Banks, both national and private, offer another means of exchange. Any one having money deposited in a bank to his credit may give to a third party an order on the bank for any number of dollars and cents not exceeding the full amount of his credit. These orders on the banks are called Bank Checks. They differ from paper money, as their acceptance depends upon the credit of the one who draws (or signs) the check. It is usually made payable "to the order of" some one. The party presenting the check must be known in some way to the bank authorities.

The use of checks adds to the circulating medium, and is a benefit to the community at large. It leaves actual money for minor transactions. They are in far more extensive use than any other form of money order. Checks often pass from hand to hand as money before they reach the bank, and then are seldom cashed—usually deposited. Over a hundred million dollars of checks daily in New York alone are not cashed at the paying teller's window, but pass in "exchanges" through the Clearing House, which is an association of the banks of a large city for the purpose of conveniently and quickly transferring checks they hold for collection. This saves an immense amount of time and labor, which would otherwise be spent in handling and counting the money, and also lessens the chances for mistakes.

UTILITY OF BANK ACCOUNTS.

Some advantages of keeping an account at bank are:

(1) The safe keeping of the money, and protection from loss by burglary. (2) It is an easy way of collecting. If the business man were obliged to send his messengers to various parts of the city or neighboring towns to collect the cash for the various checks, drafts and money orders he received, a great deal of his time would be taken. When he deposits the checks and drafts the bank does the collecting for him. The bank also collects for him such drafts as he may draw upon his debtors in distant places, charging only a small fee for the service, and sometimes without charge.

(3) It offers facilities for making payments and for saving of time in handling and counting out large amounts in bills and coin, and lessens the risk of loss by mistakes.

The merchant who keeps an account at a bank, establishes an acquaintance with the institution, and is able to borrow money by borrowing upon his notes when needed. The lending of money by discounting notes, etc., is a prominent part of the business of a bank, yet there are times when the bank will discount only for its own depositors with whose character and responsibility it is well acquainted.

HOW TO OPEN AN ACCOUNT AT BANK.

A bank will not open an account with any one who may desire it. The depositor is expected to obtain an introduction to the officers of the bank by some one who is well known to them, and to satisfy them that he is a person of proper character and responsibility. In the interview with the cashier he will be asked questions which may be answered in confidence, to satisfy the cashier of his business habits. The depositor writes his name (just as he will sign his checks) and gives it to the bank, so that the bank may guard against forgery. The depositor then makes his first deposit, and the receiving teller gives him a pass book, with the amount entered therein.

Whenever a deposit is made the depositor fills out a deposit slip, furnished by the bank, to be retained by the receiving teller and by him given to the bookkeeper.

CHECKS.

A Check is a written demand, which is addressed to a bank by a person who has money deposited therein for the payment of a part or the whole of his money to a third party.

Most business men number their checks in the order they are issued. The number is found in one of the corners which is not occupied by the value of the check written in figures.

HOW TO DRAW A CHECK.

Checks are principally of two kinds: Negotiable and Non-negotiable.

A Negotiable Check is one that may be transferred from one person to another, and a Non-negotiable Check is one that cannot be so transferred.

In drawing a negotiable check the order may be in one of the following forms; Pay to Bearer; Pay to the order of So-and-so; Pay to So-and-so or order. The first makes the money payable to any one that may present the check. The second or third makes the money payable to any person to whom the payee may order it paid.

When the word Bearer is used, the check is negotiable as it stands; but when the word order is used, the payee can neither collect the money himself nor transfer the check to another without writing his name upon the back. This is called indorsing the check. When the payee writes his name only, he is said to indorse the check in blank. By this indorsement he makes the money payable to bearer and the check is still negotiable. When the payee wishes the money paid to a particular person only, he writes on the back Pay to So-and-so, and signs his name beneath. With such an indorsement the check is no longer negotiable. But when the payee wishes to transfer the check to another, so that it can be transferred to still another, he writes on the back Pay to the order of So-and-so, or, Pay to So-and-so or order, and signs his own name beneath this. The check is now also negotiable. This may be repeated by the second person and so on, by indorsing it under the other indorsements. The Holder is the person who is in legal possession of a check.

HOW TO INDORSE CHECKS.

For indorsement, first turn the check so as to bring the left end to the top, and then turn it face downwards and write the indorsement near the top Each sucessive indorsement should be written under its predecessor.

Checks are usually bound in books. At the left of each check so bound, and on the same piece of paper is a ruled form for a complete description of the check. Between the check and this ruled form there is a line of perforations by means of which the check can be torn off for use. The paper that remains behind is called the stub.

Before depositing the checks they must first be indorsed by the person who is receiving credit for the money. The customary form of indorsement is to write or stamp across the back of the check and about one inch from the top:

For Deposit to Credit of
Herbert Smith
or
For Deposit Only
In Hanover National Bank
For Credit of
Herbert Smith

The left end of the face of the check is the top of the back. Any person named for the purpose may sign an indorsement for deposit. Checks thus indorsed can only be deposited, and should they be lost on the way to the bank the finder cannot use them, because as stated the checks are to be deposited, and the bank is not authorized to pay them to any one.

If the holder receives a check in which his name is incorrectly written, he must first indorse the name as it is written and under that write his own name correctly. When the deposit slip has been made out, it is well to keep a copy upon the stub of the check book. The checks, money, deposit slip and pass book are then taken to the receiving teller, who examines the deposit slip to see that it is correct, and enters the amount in the pass book. This entry is his receipt for the amount deposited.

It is of the highest importance that the depositor keep his check book correctly and punctually written up. It is his guide to his bank account and he should be able to tell at once exactly how much money he has in bank at any given time.

WHEN TO BALANCE PASS BOOKS.

At short intervals, the pass book should be left at the bank for settlement. The bookkeeper will enter, on the page opposite the deposits, the amounts of the checks that have been paid by the bank, and bring down the balance to depositor's credit in the bank at that time. When the pass book is returned compare the stubs in the check book and bank book at the date of settlement. If the bank book and check book do not agree, check off the deposits entered in the bank book with those in the check book; if the difference is not found, try the additions and substractions in the check book. The bank book many show a larger balance than the check book on a certain date. This may show that some check or checks given out by you, and subtracted in the check book. have not yet been presented at bank for payment. To find the bank's balance add the amount of the check or checks to the check book balance. If this prove correct let the check book balance remain as it is, for that is really the amount there is in bank to be checked against.

CHECKS ARE GOOD RECEIPTS.

It is evident that money is placed in a bank for safe-keeping, and that the bank becomes responsible for it. Therefore no part of it will be paid out without a check or written order of the depositor. When these checks are returned to the depositor and his pass book balanced, the bank is released from responsibility to that amount.

It is evident also that a check given in payment for goods or for any obligation becomes a receipt to the one who drew it; for the person in whose favor it was drawn by writing his name on the back of the check acknowledges the receipt of the money. Some persons state on the face of the check "in payment for;" but this is not good form, nor does it stand in law for more than the plain check. The checks cancelled at the bank stand as the bank's receipts or vouchers for depositor's money when returned to him or to his order.

If the drawer fails to take ordinary precautions to protect his checks from being "raised" or changed, the loss falls upon him should the bank pay the check for wrong amount.

Write your signature without flourishes and as nearly as possible like the specimen left at the bank when you opened your account. It is always desirable to write your first name rather than initial.

CERTIFIED CHECKS.

In many transactions, involving the transfer of a large amount of valuable property for cash, an ordinary check is not satisfactory to the person who is parting with his property, for he is not sure that his check will be honored when presented, however good the standing of the drawer may be. Therefore the check may be presented to the paying teller or cashier of the bank on which the check has been drawn, who, after finding that the amount is still to drawer's credit, writes or stamps across its face the words, "Good when properly indorsed," or "certified," and signs his name. The amount of the check is at once charged to drawer's account, and is the same as cash withdrawn. The certification of checks is largely practiced in large business centers, as in Wall Street, New York, where the daily sales of stocks and bonds run up into the millions, and failures caused by fluctuation in prices often come with startling rapidity. A check which may be good to-day, to-morrow may be worthless.

When a check has been lost, in the mails or otherwise, stolen, or given in mistake, the payment of the same may be stopped by the drawer at any time before it is presented at bank. Parties holding such a check honestly, and for value given, may have recourse to law for collection of same.

DRAFTS AND BILLS OF EXCHANGE.

A draft, or bill of exchange, is, in fact, a letter written by one person to another living in a different place, requesting him to pay a sum of money to the order of the drawer or to a third person. Commercial usage recognizes particular forms for writing these drafts.

There are two kinds of bills of exchange, Domestic and Foreign.

Domestic Bills of Exchange are payable in the same country in which they are drawn, and are commonly called Drafts.

Foreign Bills of Exchange are payable in another country from that in which they are drawn, and are called Foreign Drafts.

The person who signs a bill of exchange (or draft) is called the Drawer or Maker; the one to whom it is addressed, the Drawee; the one to whom it is made payable, the Payee; and the person who is in legal possession of it, the Holder.

Bills of exchange, like notes and checks, are either negotiable or non-negotiable, according as they are payable to the order of a person or simply to the person himself. The former are the more common.

A Sight Draft is one payable at sight; that is, on presentation.

A Time Draft is one made payable a certain specified length of time after sight or after date.

Foreign bills of exchange are usually made in sets of three, which are alike in all respects except their designations of first, second, and third. The three bills are usually sent by different mails, and whichever arrives first is used. The others are then worthless. These bills differ from ordinary drafts, by the insertion in each, of the condition that it is to be paid if the other two of the set are unpaid.

Drafts are sent through banks, and not through the mails, and are used to avoid the risk, inconvenience, and expense of sending actual money from one place to another. The principal object for which it is used is to collect money due from the drawee to the drawer. For instance, if Jones, of Chicago, owes Smith, of Philadelphia, $750, Smith may draw on Jones for that amount. He will deposit the draft properly drawn with his own bank in Philadelphia, which will forward it to the bank with which Jones does business in Chicago, and which is called its correspondent. The draft when received in Chicago is presented to Jones at his place of business, who pays it by check or cash, or stamps or writes across its face·

ACCEPTED
June 12, 191–
PAYABLE AT
FIRST NATIONAL BANK.
JOHN JONES.

Or, he may write write across the face simply "Accepted" and his name. The draft will then be paid at Jones' office when it falls due.

The draft in the former case becomes a check on Jones' account at the First National Bank when it is charged against his account. The bank in Chicago then credits and advises the bank in Philadelphia, which in turn credits Smith.

By courtesy Smith, when making the draft upon Jones, advises him at once of the fact, that he may be prepared to pay it.

If not paid, the draft is protested—that is, a formal statement of the fact of presentation is made by a notary and served upon drawer and all who have indorsed their names to the draft.

But if the drawer does not wish to incur the expense of protest fees, or to injure the credit of the debtor, there may be pinned to the draft a piece of paper with the words "No protest" upon it. This is to notify the bank presenting the draft that the drawer does not wish it protested if not paid. It is important that this slip of paper be detached before the draft is presented, or else the draft would lose its "force."

A check is practically a sight draft upon a bank; but there is a marked difference between a "check" and a "draft." For example: The form and wording are different; a check is drawn upon a bank or banker with whom funds have been deposited; a draft is drawn upon an individual or business house.

Checks are used for paying money to creditors; drafts are used as a means of collecting moneys due to the one drawing.

Checks, when properly drawn and presented, must be paid by the bank if it has funds belonging to the drawer.

The party drawn upon is under no obligation to honor a draft, if for any reason he choses not to do so.

DUE BILLS.

A Due Bill is a formal written acknowledgment that a certain amount is due.

It should in capitalization, punctuation, and arrangement of parts, follow the same rules as are followed for business letters.

Due bills are often given in settling accounts, when it is not convenient to make immediate payment.

Unlike promissory notes, due bills cannot properly be made payable to order. They are therefore non-negotiable.

The amount represented by a due bill should be expressed twice, as in a receipt, check, or note—once in writing, and once in figures.

PROMISSORY NOTES.

A promissory note is a written promise to pay a specified sum of money at a designated time, both of which are stated in the body of the note.

The holder is the person who is in lawful possession of a note, whether he is the original payee or has received the note by indorsement.

Promissory notes are divided, in common usage, into three principal kinds: Individual Notes, Joint Notes, Joint-and-several Notes. Any of these notes may be either negotiable or non-negotiable.

An Individual Note is one signed by a single person.

A Joint Note is one signed by two or more persons who are together responsible for its payment, share and share alike.

A Joint-and-several Note is one signed by two or more persons, all of whom together, or any one of whom separately may be held for the whole amount. The words, "We jointly and severally promise," which are found in this note, are equivalent to "We together and separately promise." Accordingly, when such a note matures, if all the signers are able to pay, they contribute share and share alike; while if one or more cannot pay, the whole amount is paid by the remaining one or more.

A note is made negotiable, that is salable, by making it payable to a person, or his order, or to his assigns, or to bearer, or to the cashier of a bank or incorporated company. A note so drawn may be negotiated, or used in payment to another person by the holder; but he must indorse his name on the back of the note. Should the drawer of the note fail to pay it, the holder looks to the person or persons who indorsed it for payment.

A note made payable at a bank and held there for payment until the usual hour for closing, need not be presented to the drawer in person to bind the indorser. It may be protested as in the case of drafts, immediately upon the close of bank-hours. Payment must be immediately demanded of the indorser if he resides in the same place; if he is a non-resident he must be notified at once by letter.

DISCOUNTING NOTE AT BANK.

When notes are offered at bank they are passed upon by its officers or directors, or both, to satisfy themselves that the maker and indorsers are good for payment. If accepted the bank charges interest or discount at an agreed upon rate reckoned upon the face of the note for the time for which the note is to run from the day it is discounted. For instance a note for $500 drawn and dated April 1, 191–, payable in 3 months, would be due and payable July 1st

or 4th. If offered at bank for discount on May 1, 191–, the bank would reckon the interest from May 1st to July 1st. It is to be noted that the bank takes its interest in advance and pays to holder of note the proceeds which is the face value less the bank interest or discount. To compute the value of a note which reads "with interest," you add to the face value the interest which will be due at the maturity of note. Upon this value the bank reckons its discount.

INDORSEMENTS, A SUMMARY.

Indorsements are entries written on the back of any paper, whether checks, notes or drafts. They show either a transfer of title, a giving of security, or a receipt for a payment applying on the contract indorsed.

When a paper is written payable to the order of John Smith, and he wishes to tranfer his title to Henry Jones, he writes on the back of the paper an order for its payment to Jones.

For the convenience of bank-tellers and others who have large numbers of such indorsed papers to handle daily, it is well to write the indorsement across the left end of the paper.

On negotiable papers that are likely to have several indorsements, care should be taken to write the indorsements as close together as is convenient. If the back of the paper should be covered with indorsements, other indorsements can be written on blank paper attached to the original. We give here, plainly marked, the various forms of indorsements:

1 *(Transfer of Title.)* Pay to the order of Henry Jones. JOHN SMITH.	2 *(Without Recourse.)* Pay to Henry Jones, or order, without recourse. JOHN SMITH.	3 *(In Blank.)* JOHN SMITH.	4 *(Blank—Without Recourse.)* Without recourse. JOHN SMITH.	5 *(For Money Paid.* Oct. 4, 1900, Received on within note Fifty ($50) Dollars.	6 *(For Collection.)* Pay to the order of the Commercial National Bank of Lansing, Mich., for collection. JOHN SMITH.	7 *(Protest Waived.)* Notice and protest waived. JOHN SMITH.

No. 1 is the more common and safest form. It transfers the ownership from Smith to Jones, and makes Smith responsible to Jones in case the maker or payer of the paper fails to pay it.

No. 2 transfers ownership, but relieves Smith from any responsibility if the paper is not paid when due. Only under special circumstances is this used.

No. 3 transfers the ownership to any party who may hold the paper, making it in effect payable to the bearer. Such paper should not fall in hands of strangers.

No. 4 transfers the ownership as in No. 3, except that it relieves Smith from further responsibility.

No. 5 is a receipt for money paid to apply on the promise indorsed. Such indorsements need no signature as it might have the effect of a receipt in full.

No. 6 does not transfer the ownership of the paper, but merely gives authority to collect the paper as Smith's agent and to place the amount collected to his account.

No. 7 relieves bank of responsibility of serving notice and protest.

RECEIPTS.

A Receipt is a written acknowledgment, signed by the receiver and delivered to the giver, showing that certain property (money or goods, or both) has been received.

BUSINESS FORMS.

THE CHECK STUB AND CHECK SHOWING HOW RECORD IS KEPT IN CHECK BOOK.

No. 974			No. 974 Wilmington, Del., Feb. 15, 191–
Feb. 15, 191–			*First National Bank of Wilmington*
To P. S. James			Pay to the order of Peter S. James $94 25/100
Rent for Feb., 191–			Ninety-four 25/100 Dollars
	94	25	William G. Pollock

A CASHIER'S CHECK.

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK
of Jeannette

$510 50/100 Jeannette, Pa., Jan. 4, 191–.

Pay to the order of James R. Sewell,

Five Hundred Ten and 50/100 Dollars,

TO NATIONAL CITY BANK, NEW YORK CITY.

No. 793.

J. C. Fenn, Cashier.

TIME NOTE.

No. 114 Amt. $1300	$1300 00/100 Nyack, N. Y., Mch. 13, 191–.
To Alfred Sidney	Three months after date, for value received, I promise to pay to the order of Alfred Sidney at the Merchants' National Bank, Thirteen Hundred 00/100 Dollars.
For On ac.	
Payable Merchants' N. Bank	Wm. B. White.
Time 3 mos.	No. 114.
Due June 13, 191–	

A Promissory Note and stub, showing record of note. This record may also be kept in separate book for notes payable and receivable.

DRAFT ON TIME.

$469 00/100. Mobile, Ala., March 1, 191–.

Thirty days after date, pay to the order of Sylvester Cutler, Four Hundred Sixty-nine Dollars, and charge to the account of

John G. Cannon.

To J. B. Smith & Co.,
Philadelphia, Pa.

M5

SIGHT DRAFT.

257^{00}_{100}$ Savannah, Ga., March 29, 191–.

At sight, pay to the order of Booker Washington, Two Hundred Fifty-seven Dollars, value received, and charge to our account.

George P. Richards & Co.

To Theodore P. Thomas & Co.,
New York City.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

Exchange for £800. New York, Sept. 3, 191–.

Ten days after sight of this First of Exchange (second and third unpaid), pay to the order of E. N. Towne, Eight Hundred Pounds sterling, value received, and charge to account of

James H. Moody & Co.

To Drexel, Morgan & Co.,
London, England.

NOTES ON DEMAND.

$300. New York, February 14, 191–.

On demand, I promise to pay Samuel Huestis, or Order, Three Hundred Dollars, value received. James Smith.

$205.50. Cleveland, July 4, 191–.

For value received, I promise to pay Charles Greene, or Bearer, Two Hundred and Five Dollars and Fifty Cents, on demand, with interest.

Charles P. Huestis.

A JOINT NOTE.

$350.75. New York, June 5, 191–.

Six months after date, we severally and jointly promise to pay George Snyder, or Order, Three Hundred and Fifty Dollars and Seventy-five Cents, value received.

James Bruce,
Philip Cozens.

BANK NOTE.

$800. Reno, Nev., July 10, 191–.

Sixty days from date, I promise to pay S. G. & B. Jones, or Order, at the Chemical Bank, Eight Hundred Dollars, value received.

N. C. Goldsmith.

NOTE NOT NEGOTIABLE.

$700. New York, December 8, 191–.

Ten days after date, I promise to pay to Matthew Smith, Seven Hundred Dollars, value received. James Othello Bricks.

NOTE NEGOTIABLE BY INDORSEMENT.

$310. Houston, June 7, 191–.

Twenty days after date, I promise to pay to the order of John Dee, Three Hundred and Ten Dollars, value received. Richard Third.

NOTE NEGOTIABLE WITHOUT INDORSEMENT.

$1000. New Orleans, September 6, 191–.

Two months after date, I promise to pay to Joseph Suds, or Bearer, One Thousand Dollars, value received. Martin T. Smith.

JOINT NEGOTIABLE NOTE PAYABLE AT A BANK.

$1100. New York, December 20, 191–.

Four months after date, we promise to pay Henry Jones, or Order, Eleven Hundred Dollars, at the Mechanics' Bank, New York.

Messrs. Doe, Roe & Co.

NEGOTIABLE NOTE PAYABLE IN MERCHANDISE.

$300. Minneapolis, October 11, 191–.

Thirty days after date, for value received, I promise to pay to Edward Somers, or Order, Three Hundred Dollars in merchantable corn, at the current price.

Alexander Glendening.

FORM OF JUDGMENT NOTE.

$900.

For value received, I promise to pay to Henry Richards, or Order, the sum of Nine Hundred Dollars, ninety days after date; and I hereby nominate, constitute and appoint the said Henry Richards, or any attorney-at-law of this State, my true and lawful attorney irrevocable, for me, and in my name, to appear in any court of record of this State, at any time after the above Promissory Note becomes due, and to waive all process and service thereof, and to confess judgment in favor of the holder hereof for the sum that may be due and owing hereon, with interest and costs, and waiving all errors, etc.

In Witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and seal at the City of Cincinnati, State of Ohio, this 10th day of May, one thousand nine hundred and ——.

E. D. Abbott. [SEAL.]

Sealed and delivered in the presence of
E. Lyon, John Sutherland.

NOTE.—The principal difference between a Sealed Note and one without a Seal is that the former must be first paid in the settlement of a decedent's estate, and is not barred by the Statute of Limitations.

RECEIPT ON ACCOUNT.

New York, April 27, 191–.

Received from Zachary Taylor, Seventy-five Dollars on account.

Luke F. Cozans.

RECEIPT IN FULL.

New York, May 11, 191–.

Received from Messrs. Sutherland & Abbott, One Hundred and Four $\frac{7}{100}$ Dollars, in full of account to date.

$104\frac{7}{100}$. William J. Bunce.

A receipt like the first acknowledges the partial payment of a debt, and one like the second of all claims excepting negotiable notes.

DUE BILL.

$25. Akron, O., February 6, 191–.

Due John Smith, Twenty-five Dollars on demand, value received.

John Jones.

$55\frac{80}{100}$. Chicago, Ill., May 12, 191–.

Due Charles F. Thomas, for work done, Fifty-five $\frac{80}{100}$ Dollars, payable on demand, in merchandise, at my store. William C. Edwards.

ORDER FOR MONEY.

$75. New York, June 4, 191–.

Mr. George W. Strong:

Please pay Daniel Fanshaw, or Order, Seventy-five Dollars, and place the same to the debt of Robert H. Elton.

Remarks.—An Order may be written payable to B. C. or Order, or to B. C. or Bearer. If written in the former manner, B. C. can dispose of it, provided he writes his name upon the back. If payable to B. C. or Bearer, it will be good to the holder.

FORM OF A COMMON BILL.

Mr. George Wright, To Stephen Driver, Dr.

March 12, 191–, To 20 Bushels of Apples, at 25 cts. . . . $5 00

Rec'd Pay't, George Wright.

BILL OF SALE.

In consideration of Two Hundred Seventy-four Dollars, receipt of which is hereby acknowledged, I, S. D. Haag, of County of Erie, and State of Pennsylvania, do hereby sell and convey unto Peter Cline, of County of Erie, and State of Pennsylvania, the following described personal property:

Dark Bay Horse, "Nepos," 17½ hands high, 1600 lbs. weight, with star on forehead and white on right hind foot:

And I do hereby covenant and agree to warrant and defend the above described personal property against the lawful claims of all persons.

Signed this 5th day of May, A. D. 191–. S. D. Haag.

THE LAW OF NOTES AND CHECKS.

Negotiable instruments, the common forms of which are promissory notes, checks, or other bills of exchange, while having the same general requisites as other contracts, have certain distinct features. The purpose of the law is to facilitate as much as possible their free passing from hand to hand like currency. The assignment of an ordinary contract leaves the assignee in no different position for enforcing his rights than that of his assignor, but one who takes a negotiable instrument from a prior holder, without knowledge of any defenses to it, before its maturity, and gives value for it, holds it free of any defenses which might have been set up against his predecessors, except those defects that were inherent in the instrument itself.

To be negotiable an instrument must be in writing and signed by the maker (of a note) or drawer (of a bill or check).

It must contain an unconditional promise or order to pay a sum certain in money. Must be payable on demand, or at a fixed future time. Must be payable to order or to bearer. In a bill of exchange (check) the party directed to pay must be reasonably certain. Every negotiable instrument is presumed to have been issued for a valuable consideration, and want of consideration in the creation of the instrument is not a defense against a bona-fide holder.

An instrument is negotiated, that is completely transferred, so as to vest title in the purchaser, if payable to bearer, or indorsed simply with the name of the last holder, by mere delivery, if payable to order by the indorsement of the party to whom it is payable and delivery. One who transfers an instrument by indorsement warrants to every subsequent holder that the instrument is genuine, that he has title to it, and that if not paid by the party primarily liable at maturity, he will pay it upon receiving due notice of non-payment.

To hold an indorser liable the holder upon its non-payment at maturity must give prompt notice of such non-payment to the indorser and that the holder looks to the indorser for payment. Such notice should be sent within twenty-four hours.

When an indorser is thus compelled to pay he may hold prior parties through whom he received the instrument liable to him by sending them prompt notice of non-payment upon receiving such notice from the holder.

One who transfers a negotiable instrument by delivery, without indorsing it, simply warrants that the instrument is genuine, that he has title to it, and knows of no defence to it, but does not agree to pay it if unpaid at maturity.

The maker of a note is liable to pay it if unpaid at maturity without any notice from the holder or indorser.

Notice to one of several partners is sufficient notice to all.

When a check is certified by a bank the bank becomes primarily liable to pay it without notice of its non-payment, and when the holder of a check thus obtains its certification by the bank, the drawer of the check and previous indorsers are released from liability, and the holder looks to the bank for payment.

A bona-fide holder of a negotiable instrument, that is, a party who takes an instrument regular on its face, before its maturity, pays value for it and has no knowledge of any defenses to it, is entitled to hold the party primarily liable responsible for its payment, despite any defenses he may have against the party to whom he gave it, except such as rendered the instrument void in its inception. Thus, if the maker of a note received no value for it, or was induced to issue it through fraud or imposition, they do not defeat the right of a bona-fide holder to compel its payment from him.

INTEREST LAWS AND STATUTES OF LIMITATIONS.

States.	Interest.			Statute of		
	Legal Rate.	Limit Under Contract.	Penalty for Usury.	Accounts. (Years.)	Notes. (Years.)	Judgments Court of Record.
Alabama	8	8	*f*	**3	6*r*	20
Alaska	8	10	*g*	.....	.....	.....
Arizona	6	*dd*	*gg*	3	4	5
Arkansas	6	10	*g*	3	5	10
California	7	*c*	*d*	4*s*	4	5
Colorado	8	*c*	*d*	6	6	20
Connecticut	6	15	†	6	6-17	*o*
Delaware	6	6	*g*	3	6	10
District of Columbia	6	*cc*	*f*	3	3	12
Florida	8	10	*ff*	3	5*r*	20-7
Georgia	7	8	*j*	4	6*r*	7
Idaho	7	12	*o*	4	5	6
Illinois	5	7	*f*	5	10	20*w*
Indiana	6	8	*j*	6	10	20
Iowa	6	8	*f*	5	10	20
Kansas	6	10	*l*	3	5	*o*
Kentucky	6	6	*j*	2-5*o*	5-15*o*	15
Louisiana	5	8	*f*	3	5	10
Maine	6	*o*	*d*	6	6-20	20
Maryland	6	6	*j*	3	3*r*	12
Massachusetts	6	*c*	*d*	6	6-20	20
Michigan	5	7	*f*	6	6*r*	10
Minnesota	6	10	*h*	6	6	01
Mississippi	6	10	*f*	3	6	7
Missouri	6	8	*o*	5	10	10
Montana	8	*c*	*d*	5	8	10
Nebraska	7	10	*f*	4	5	*o*
Nevada	7	*c*	*d*	4*o*	6*o*	6*o*
New Hampshire	6	6	*o*	6	6	20
New Jersey	6	6	*f*	6	6	20
New Mexico	6	12	*l*	4	6	*o*
New York	6	6	*h*	6	6*ro*	20
North Carolina	6	6	*ff*	3	3*r*	10
North Dakota	7	12	*ff*	6	6	10
Ohio	6	8	*j*	6	15	20
Oklahoma	6	10	*f*	3	5	*o*
Oregon	6	10	*g*	6	6	10*s*
Pennsylvania	6	*o*	*j*	6	6	20
Rhode Island	6	*z*	*zz*	6	6	20
South Carolina	7	8	*ff*	6	6	10
South Dakota	7	12	*f*	6	6	20*x*
Tennessee	6	6	*j*	6	6	10
Texas	6	10	*l*	2	4	10
Utah	8	12	*f*	4	6	8
Vermont	6	6	*j*	6	6*v*	8
Virginia	6	6	*f*	2-3	5*r*	10-20
Washington	6	12	*m*	3	6	6
West Virginia	6	6	*j*	5	10	10
Wisconsin	6	10	*fff*	6	6	20
Wyoming	8	12	*f*	8	5	2-5

Key to Above Table.

*Other than bank drafts and checks. *b* "Sight," no; other paper, yes. *c* No Limit. *cc* In doubt whether limit 6 or 10%. *d* No penalty. *dd* 12% by contract. *f* Forfeiture of all interest. *ff* Forfeiture of all interest. Twice amount of interest paid may be recovered by debtor. *fff* Treble amount recoverable. *g* Forfeiture of principal and interest. *gg* Interest in excess of 12% forfeited. *h* Forfeiture of contract. *j* Forfeiture of excessive interest. *k* Forfeiture of 10 per cent. of principal. *l* Forfeiture of double the usury. *m* Forfeiture of double amount of interest and cost. *o* Certain conditions. *p* By confession $500. *q* If note, $1,000; accounts, $500. *r* Longer if under seal. *s* Under certain conditions. *v* On witnessed notes 14 years. *w* Foreign judgments 5 years. *x* Foreign judgments 10 years. *z* 30% except on sums not exceeding $50 for a period not exceeding 3 months, 5% a month. *zz* Forfeiture of Contract, fine not exceeding $500 or imprisonment not exceeding six months. **Accounts stated 6 years. †Fine not more than $1,000 or imprisonment not more than six months or both.

BUSINESS LAWS IN DAILY USE.

The following compilation of business law contains the essence of a large amount of legal verbiage:

Ignorance of the law excuses no one.

The law compels no one to do impossibilities.

A contract made with a lunatic is void.

It is a fraud to conceal a fraud.

Signatures made with a lead-pencil are good in law.

If a note is lost or stolen, it does not release the maker; he must pay it if the consideration for which it was given and the amount can be proven.

Notes bear interest only when so stated.

Principals are responsible for the acts of their agents.

Each individual in a partnership is responsible for the whole amount of the debts of the firm, except in cases of special partnership.

An agreement without consideration is void.

A note made on Sunday is void.

Contracts made on Sunday cannot be enforced.

A note by a minor is void.

A contract made with a minor is void.

A note obtained by fraud, or from a person in a state of intoxication, cannot be collected.

A receipt for money is not always conclusive.

The acts of one partner bind all the rest.

The maker of an "accommodation" bill or note (one for which he has received no consideration, having lent his name or credit for the accommodation of the holder) is not bound to the person accommodated, but is bound to all other parties precisely as if there was a good consideration.

Checks or drafts must be presented for payment without unreasonable delay.

If the drawee of a check or draft has changed his residence, the holder must use due or reasonable diligence to find him.

If one who holds a check, as payee or otherwise, transfers it to another, he has a right to insist that the check be presented that day, or, at farthest, on the day following.

A note indorsed in blank (the name of the indorser only written) is transferable by delivery, the same as if made payable to bearer.

If the time of payment of a note is not inserted, it is held payable on demand.

An indorsee has a right of action against all whose names were on the bill when he received it.

If the letter containing a protest of non-payment be put into the post-office, any miscarriage does not affect the party giving notice.

If two or more persons as partners are jointly liable on a note or bill, due notice to one of them is sufficient.

If a note or bill is transferred as security, or even as payment of a pre-existing debt, the debt revives if the bill or note be dishonored.

Claims which do not rest upon a seal or judgment must be sued in most States within six years from the time when they arise.

Part payment of a debt which has passed the time of statutory limitation revives the whole debt, and the claim holds good for another period of six years from the date of such partial payment.

If, when a debt is due, the debtor is out of the State, the "six years" do not begin to run until he returns. If he afterward leave the State, the time forward counts the same as if he remained in the State.

An oral agreement must be proved by evidence. A written agreement proves itself. The law prefers written to oral evidence, because of its precision.

"Value received" is usually written in a note, and should be, but is not necessary. If not written, it is presumed by the law or may be supplied by proof.

No consideration is sufficient in law if it be illegal in its nature.

Checks or drafts should be presented during business hours, but in this country, except in the case of banks, the time extends through the day and evening.

The time of payment of a note must not depend upon a contingency. The promise must be absolute.

A bill may be written upon any paper or substitute for it, either with ink or pencil.

The payee should be distinctly named in the note, unless it is payable to bearer.

Notice of protest may be sent either to the place of business or of residence of the party notified.

The loss of a bill or note is not sufficient excuse for not giving notice of protest.

An indorsement may be written on the face or back.

LAWS OF CONTRACTS.

A contract is an agreement of two or more parties, by which reciprocal rights and obligations are created. One party acquires a right, enforceable at law, to some act or forbearance from the other, who is under a corresponding obligation to thus act or forbear.

Generally speaking, all contracts which are made between two competent parties, for a proper consideration, without fraud and for a lawful purpose, are enforceable at law.

To the creation of a valid contract there must be:

1. Precise agreement. The offer of one party must be met by an acceptance by the other, according to the terms offered.

2 There must be a consideration. Something of value must either be received by one party or given up by the other.

3. The parties must have capacity to contract. The contracts of insane persons are not binding upon them. Married women are now generally permitted to contract as though single, and bind their separate property. The contracts of an infant (minor) are generally not binding upon him, unless ratified after attaining his majority. The contracts of an infant for "necessaries" may be enforced against him to the extent of the reasonable value of the goods furnished. It is incumbent upon one seeking thus to hold an infant to show that the goods furnished were in fact necessary to the infant, and that he was not already supplied by his parents or guardians.

4. The party's consent must not be the result of fraud or imposition, or it may be avoided by the party imposed upon.

5. The purpose of the parties must be lawful. Agreements to defraud others, to violate statutes, or whose aim is against public policy, such as to create monopolies, or for the corrupt procurement of legislative or official action, are void, and cannot be enforced by any party thereto.

Contracts in general are equally valid, whether made orally or in writing, with the exception of certain classes of contracts, which in most of the States are required to be attested by a note or memorandum in writing by the party or his agent sought to be held liable. Some of the provisions, which are adopted from the old **English Statute of Frauds,** vary in some of the States, but the following contracts very generally are required to be thus attested by some writing:

Contracts by their terms not to be performed within a year from the making thereof.

A promise to answer for the debt, default, or miscarriage of another person.

Contracts made in consideration of marriage, except mutual promises to marry.

Promise of an executor, or administrator, to pay debts of deceased out of his own property.

Contracts for the creation of any interest of estate in land, with the exception of leases for a short term, generally one year.

Contracts for the sale of goods above a certain value, unless a portion of the price is paid or part of the goods delivered. The required value of the goods sold varies in different States from $30 to $200. In a number of the States no such provision exists.

In many of the States declarations or conveyances of trust estates.

In many States representations as to the character, credit, or responsibility of another person.

Partial performance of the contract is generally held to dispense with the necessity for a writing.

If the damages liable to result from the breaking of a contract are uncertain, the parties may agree upon a sum to which either may be entitled as compensation for a breach, which will be upheld by the courts, but if the sum so fixed is not designed as a fair compensation to the party injured, but as a penalty to be inflicted, it will be disregarded.

A party is generally excused for the failure to perform what he has agreed only by the act of God or the public enemy, Except in cases involving a personal element in the work to be performed, such as the rendition of services, when the death or sickness of the party contracting to perform them is a valid excuse, or contracts for the performance of work upon a specified object, when its destruction without the fault of the party sought to be held liable is a sufficient excuse.

Written instruments are to be construed and interpreted by law according to the simple, customary and natural meaning of the words used. No evidence can be introduced to contradict or vary a written contract but it may be received in order to explain it, when such explanation is necessary.

POINTS OF CRIMINAL LAW.

Law should be, and is intended to constitute, a rule of right governing the actions of man in his dealings with his fellow-beings.

You cannot lawfully condone an offense by receiving back stolen property.

The exemption of females from arrest applies only in civil not in criminal matters.

Every man is bound to obey the call of a sheriff for assistance in making an arrest.

The rule "Every man's house is his castle" does not hold good when a man is accused of crime.

Embezzlement can be charged only against a clerk or a servant, or the officer or agent of a corporation.

Bigamy cannot be proven in law if one party to a marriage has been absent and not heard from for five years.

Grand larceny is when the value of property stolen exceeds $25.00—when less than that, the offense is petit larceny.

Arson to be in the first degree must have been committed at night, and the buildings fired must have been inhabited.

Drunkenness is not a legal excuse for crime, but delirium tremens is considered by the law as a species of insanity.

In a case of assault it is only necessary to prove an "offer or attempt at assault." Battery presumes physical violence.

Mayhem, although popularly supposed to refer to injury to the face, lip, tongue, eye, or ear, applies to any injury done a limb.

A felony is a crime punishable by imprisonment in a State prison; an "infamous" crime is one punishable with death or State prison.

A police officer is not authorized to make an arrest without a warrant unless he has personal knowledge of the offense for which the arrest is made.

An accident is not a crime, unless criminal carelessness can be proven. A man shooting at a burglar and killing a member of his family is not a murderer.

Burglary in the first degree can be committed only in the night time. Twlight, if dark enough to prevent distinguishing a man's face, is the same as "night" in law.

Murder to be in the first degree must be wilful, premeditated, and malicious, or committed while the murderer is engaged in a felonious act. The killing of a man in a duel is murder, and it is a misdemeanor to accept or give a challenge.

False swearing is perjury in law only when wilfully done, and when the oath has been legally administered. Such qualifying expressions as "to the best of my belief," "as I am informed," may save an averment from being perjured. The law is that the false statement sworn to must be absolute. Subornation of perjury—that is, inducing another to swear falsely, is a felony.

The penalties which follow the violation of any of the points of criminal

law vary slightly in various places, but all include fines or imprisonment, or both. The penalties are intended to be sufficiently severe to deter those evilly disposed from disturbing the peace and happiness of the community.

PARTNERSHIPS.

Partnerships may be either general or special. In general partnerships money invested ceases to be individual property. Each member is made personally liable for the whole amount of debts incurred by the company. The company is liable for all contracts or obligations made by individual members.

Special partners are not liable beyond the amount contributed.

A person may become a partner by allowing people generally to presume that he is one, as, by having his name on the sign or parcel or in the bills used in the business.

A share or specific interest in the profits or loss of a business, as remuneration for labor may involve one in the liability of a partner.

In case of bankruptcy, the joint estate is first applied to the payment of partnership debts, the surplus only going to the creditors of the individual estate.

A dissolution of partnership may take place under express stipulations in the articles of agreement, by mutual consent, by the death or insanity of one of the firm, by award of arbitrators, or by court of equity in cases of misconduct of some member of the firm.

A partner signing his individual name to negotiable paper, which is for the use of the partnership firm, binds all the partners thereby. Negotiable paper of the firm, even though given on private account by one of the partners, will hold all the partners of the firm, when it passes into the hands of the holders, who are ignorant of the fact attending its creation.

Partnership effects may be bought and sold by a partner; he may make contracts; may receive money; indorse, draw and accept bills and notes, and, while this may be for his own private account, if it apparently be for the use of the firm, his partners will be bound by his action, provided the parties dealing with him were ignorant of the transaction being on his private account; and thus representation or misrepresentation of a partner, having relation to business of the firm, will bind the members in the partnership.

In case of death, the surviving partner must account to the representatives of the deceased.

AGENTS AND ATTORNEYS.

An agent or an attorney is one authorized by a person to act for him and in his stead, in the transaction of business for the person appointing said agent or attorney.

In regard to the subject of an agency, the general rule is, that whatever a man may do in his own right he may also transact through another. Things of a personal nature, implying personal confidence on the part of the person possessing them, cannot be delegated.

Infants, married women, lunatics, idiots, aliens, belligerents, and persons incapable of making legal contracts, cannot act as principals in the appointment of agents. Infants and married women may, however, become principals in certain cases.

The act of the agent always binds his principal. Agents who exceed their authority, become themselves personally responsible to their principals.

One should not consent to act as an agent or attorney in complicated matters, except where the powers of this office be explicitly defined in writing.

Agency may be terminated in two ways: (1) by the act of the principal or agent; (2) by operation of law. In the latter case, the termination of the agency is effected by lapse of time, by completion of the subject-matter of the agency, by the extinction of the subject-matter, or by the insanity, bankruptcy or death of either party.

LANDLORD AND TENANT.

Leases for one year or less need no written agreement, Leases for more than a year must be in writing; if for life, signed, sealed, and witnessed in the same manner as any other important document.

Leases for over three years must be recorded. No particular form is necessary.

If no agreement in writing for more than a year can be produced, the tenant holds the property from year to year at the will of the landlord. If there is no agreement as to time, the tenant as a rule holds from year to year.

A tenancy at will may be terminated by giving the tenant one month's notice in writing, requiring him to remove from the premises occupied.

A tenant is not responsible for taxes, unless it be so stated in the lease.

The tenant may underlet as much of the property as he desires, unless it is expressly forbidden in the lease. Tenants at will cannot underlet.

A married woman cannot lease her property under the common law, but this prohibition is removed by statute in most of the States. A husband cannot make a lease which will bind his wife's property after his death.

A lease made by a minor is not binding after the minor has attained his majority. It binds the lessee, however, unless the minor should release him. Should the minor receive rent after attaining his majority, the lease will be therefore ratified. A lease given by a guardian will not extend beyond the majority of the ward.

A new lease renders void a former lease.

In case there are no writings, the tenancy begins from the day possession is taken; where there are writings and the time of commencement is not stated, the tenancy will be held to commence from the date of said writings.

Leases on mortgaged property, whereon the mortgage was given prior to the lease, terminate when the mortgage is foreclosed.

Where a tenant assigns his lease, even with the landlord's consent, he will remain liable for the rent unless his lease is surrendered or cancelled.

A building erected by tenants on foundations sunk into the ground, becomes a part of the realty, and belong to the landlord. Improvements to the building rented, that are nailed or screwed to the building become the property of the landlord. But trade fixtures belong to the tenant, it being presumed when the building is rented for trade purposes that it is permissible to put in the fixtures or make necessary attachments of same to the building.

LAWS GOVERNING LIENS.

In all the States and Canada it is the object of the law to protect the mechanic and laboring man and also the merchant. Hence there are laws in the several States for this purpose. While the general trend is the same, the laws vary in details. It is not difficult to procure a copy of the laws, which every builder and householder should do. Any contractor, sub-contractor or laborer who performs any work, or furnishes any materials, in pursuance of, or in conformity with, any agreement or contract with the owner, lessee, agent or one in possession of the property, toward the erection, altering, improving or repairing of any building, shall have a lien for the value of such labor or materials on the building or land on which it stands to the extent of the right, title and interest of the owner, lessee or person in possession at the time of the claimant's filing his notice with the clerk of the county court. Such lien is called a mechanic's lien.

The notice should be filed within thirty days after completion of the work or the furnishing of the materials, and should state the residence of the claimant, the amount claimed, from whom due, when due, and to whom due, the name of the person against whom claimed, the name of the owner, lessee or person in possession of the premises, with a brief description of the latter.

Liens cease in one year after the filing of the notice, unless an action is begun, or the lien is continued by an order of court.

The following classes of persons are generally entitled to lien: (1) Bailees, who may perform labor and services, on the thing bailed, at the request of the bailor. (2) Inn-keepers, upon the baggage of guests they have accommodated. (3) Common carriers, upon goods carried, for the amount of their freight and disbursements. (4) Vendors, on the goods sold for payment of the price where no credit has been expressly promised or implied. (5) Agents, upon goods of their principals, for advancements for the benefit of the latter. (6) All persons are entitled to the right of lien who are compelled by law to receive property and bestow labor or expense on the same.

The right of lien may be waived: (1) By express contract. (2) By neglect. (3) By new agreement. (4) By allowing change of possession. (5) By surrendering possession.

The manner of the enforcement of a lien, whether it be an inn-keeper's, agent's, carrier's, factor's, etc., depends wholly upon the nature and character of the lien.

Perishable property on which a lien is held may be sold, and the lien attaches to the proceeds.

Liens take precedence according to priority, and interest on a judgment on a prior lien must also be satisfied before a subsequent lien may be realized upon.

WILLS.

A Will or Testament is a final disposition of a person's property to take effect after his death. A codicil is an addition or alteration in such disposition. All persons are competent to make a will except idiots, persons of unsound mind, and infants. In many States a will of an unmarried woman is deemed revoked by her subsequent marriage. A nuncupative or unwritten will is one made orally by a soldier in active service, or by a mariner while at sea.

In most of the States a will must be in writing, signed by the testator, or by some person in his presence, and by his direction, and attested by witnesses, who must subscribe their names thereto in the presence of the testator. The form of wording a will is immaterial as long as its intent is clear.

Age at which persons may make wills is in most of the States 21 years. Males and females are competent to make wills at 18 years in the following States: California, Connecticut, Hawaiian Islands, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, North Dakota, Oklahoma, South Dakota, Utah; and in the following States only females at 18 years: Colorado, District of Columbia, Illinois, Maryland, Missouri, Washington, Wisconsin.

In the following States persons of 18 years may dispose of personal property only: Alabama, Arkansas, Missouri, Oregon, Rhode Island, Virginia, West Virginia; in Georgia any one over 14 years and in Louisiana any one over 16 years is competent to make a will. In Colorado persons of 17 years, and in New York males of 18 and females of 16 years may dispose of personalty.

Witnesses.—Most of the States require two witnesses, except in Connecticut (3), Maine (3), Massachusetts (3), New Hampshire (3), South Carolina (3), Vermont (3).

TIME AND DATING.

DIVISIONS OF TIME.

The interval between two consecutive transits of a fixed star over any meridian or the interval during which the earth makes one absolute revolution on its axis is called a Sidereal Day, and is invariable, while the interval between two consecutive transits of the Sun over any meridian is called an Apparent Solar Day, and its length varies from day to day by reason of the variable motion of the earth in its orbit, and the inclination of this orbit to the equator on which time is measured.

A Mean Solar Day is the average or mean of all the apparent solar days in a year. Mean Solar Time is that shown by a well-regulated clock or watch, while Apparent Solar Time is that shown by a well-constructed sun-dial; the difference between the two at any time is the Equation of Time, and may amount to 16 minutes and 21 seconds. The Astronomical Day begins at noon and the Civil Day at the preceding midnight. The Sidereal and Mean Solar Days are both invariable, but one day of the latter is equal to 1 day, 3 minutes, and 56.555 seconds of the former.

The interval during which the earth makes one absolute revolution round the Sun is called a Sidereal Year, and consists of 365 days, 6 hours, 9 minutes, and 9.6 seconds, which is invariable.

The Tropical Year is the interval between two consecutive returns of the Sun to the Vernal Equinox. If this were a fixed point, the Sidereal and Tropical Years would be identical; but in consequence of the disturbing influence of the Moon and planets on the spheroidal figure of the earth, the Equinox has a slow, retrograde mean motion of 50".26 annually, so that the Sun returns to the Equinox sooner every year than he otherwise would by 20 minutes 23.6 seconds; the Tropical Year, therefore, consists of 365 days, 5 hours, 48 minutes, and 46 seconds. The Tropical Year is not of uniform length; it is now slowly decreasing at the rate of .595 second per century, but this variation will not always continue.

Julius Cæsar, in B. C. 45, was the first to reform the calendar by ordering that every year whose date number is exactly divisible by 4 contain 366 days, and all other years 365 days. The intercalary day was introduced by counting the sixth day before the Kalends of March twice; hence the name bissextile, from bis, twice, and sex, six. He also changed the beginning of the year, from 1st of March to the 1st of January, and also changed the name of the fifth month (Quintillis) to July, after himself. The average length of the Julian year is therefore 365¼ days, which, however, is too long by 11 minutes and 14 seconds, and this would accumulate in 400 years, to about three days. The Julian Calendar continued in use until A. D. 1582, when the date of the beginning of the seasons occurred 10 days later than in B. C. 45, when this mode of reckoning time was introduced.

The Gregorian Calendar was introduced by Pope Gregory XIII, with the view of keeping the Equinox to the same day of the month. It consists of 365 days, but every year exactly divisible by 4 and the centurial years which are exactly divisible by 400 contain 366 days; and if in addition to this arbitrary arrangement the centurial years exactly divisible by 4,000 contain 366 days, the error in the Gregorian system will amount to only one day in about 20 centuries. If, however, 31 leap years were intercalated in 128 years, instead of 32 as at present, the calendar would be practically exact and the error would not amount to more than a day in 100,000 years. The length of the mean Gregorian Year may therefore be set down at 365 days, 5 hours, 49 minutes, 12 seconds The Gregorian Calendar was introduced into England and her colonies in 1752, at which time the Equinox had retrograded 11 days since the Council of Nice in A. D. 325, when the festival of Easter was established and the Equinox occurred on March 21; hence September 3, 1752, was called September 14, and at the same time the commencement of the legal year was changed from March 25 to January 1, so that the year 1751 lost the months of

January and February and the first 24 days of March. The difference between the Julian and Gregorian Calendars is now 13 days. Russia and the Greek Church still employ the Julian Calendar for civil and ecclesiastical purposes.

DIFFERENCE IN TIME BETWEEN PRINCIPAL CITIES.

Places.	When It Is 12 o'Clock Noon According to			
	Eastern (*a*)	Central (*b*)	Mountain (*c*)	Pacific (*d*)
	Standard Time in the United States			
IT IS AT				
Aden.....Arabia	8.00 P.M.	9.00 P.M.	10 00 P.M.	11.00 P.M.
Amsterdam.....Holland	5.20 P.M.	6.20 P.M.	7.20 P.M.	8.20 P.M.
Athens.....Greece	6.35 P.M.	7.35 P.M.	8.35 P.M.	9.35 P.M.
Berlin.....Germany	5.54 P.M.	6.54 P.M.	7.54 P.M.	8.54 P.M.
Bombay.....India	9.51 P.M.	10.51 P.M.	11.51 P.M.	12.51 A.M.
Bremen.....Germany	5.33 P.M.	6.33 P.M.	7.33 P.M.	8.33 P.M.
Central Time (*b*). United States	11.00 A.M.	.....	1.00 P.M.	2.00 P.M.
Constantinople.....Turkey	6.56 P.M.	7.56 P.M.	8.56 P.M.	9.56 P.M.
Copenhagen.....Denmark	5.50 P.M.	6.50 P.M.	7.50 P.M.	8.50 P.M.
Dublin.....Ireland	4.34 P.M.	5.35 P.M.	6.35 P.M.	7.35 P.M.
Eastern Time (*a*) United States	.....	1.00 P.M.	2.00 P.M.	3.00 P.M.
Hamburg.....Germany	5.10 P.M.	6.40 P.M.	7.40 P.M.	8.40 P.M.
Havre.....France	5.00 P.M.	6.00 P.M.	7.00 P.M.	8.00 P.M.
Hong Kong.....China	12.37 A.M*.	1.37 A.M.*	2.37 A.M.*	3.37 A.M.*
Honolulu.....Hawaii	6.29 A.M.	7.29 A.M.	8.29 A.M.	9.29 A.M.
Liverpool.....England	4.48 P.M.	5.48 P.M.	6.48 P.M.	7.48 P.M.
London.....England	5.00 P.M.	6.00 P.M.	7.00 P.M.	8.00 P.M.
Madrid.....Spain	4.45 P.M.	5.45 P.M.	6.45 P.M.	7.45 P.M.
Manila.....Philippine Islands	1.04 A.M.*	2.04 A.M.*	3.04 A.M.*	4.04 A.M.*
Melbourne.....Australia	2.40 A.M.*	3.40 A.M.*	4.40 A.M.*	5.40 A.M.*
Mountain Time(*c*) United States	10.00 A.M.	11.00 A.M.	.....	1.00 P.M.
Pacific Time (*d*)..United States	9.00 A.M.	10.00 A.M.	11.00 A.M.	.....
Paris.....France	5.09 P.M.	6.09 P.M.	7.09 P.M.	8.09 P.M.
Rome.....Italy	5.50 P.M.	6.50 P.M.	7.50 P.M.	8.50 P.M.
Stockholm.....Sweden	6.12 P.M.	7.12 P.M.	8.12 P.M.	9.12 P.M.
St. Petersburg.....Russia	7.01 P.M.	8.01 P.M.	9.01 P.M.	10.01 P.M.
Vienna.....Austria	6.06 P.M.	7.06 P.M.	8.06 P.M.	9.06 P.M.
Yokohama.....Japan	2.19 A.M.*	3.19 A.M.*	4.19 A.M.*	5.19 A.M.*

*At places marked * the time noted is in the morning of the following day.

(*a*) "Eastern" includes New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Richmond, Norfolk, Charleston, Buffalo, Pittsburgh, Montreal, Quebec, Ottawa, Toronto, etc.

(*b*) "Central" includes Chicago, St. Louis, Minneapolis, St. Paul, Milwaukee, Kansas City, Omaha, Indianapolis, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Detroit, New Orleans, Memphis, Savannah, Pensacola, Winnipeg, etc.

(*c*) "Mountain" includes Denver Leadville, Colorado Springs, Helena, Regina (N. W. T.), etc.

(*d*) "Pacific" includes San Francisco, Portland (Oregon), Victoria, Vancouver, Tacoma, Seattle, etc.

STANDARD TIME.

Primarily, for the convenience of the railroads, a standard of time was established by mutual agreement in 1883, by which trains are run and local time regulated. According to this system, the United States, extending from 65° to 125° west longitude, is divided into four time sections, each of 15° of longitude, exactly equivalent to one hour, commencing with the 75th meridian. The first (eastern) section includes all territory between the Atlantic Coast and an irregular line drawn from Detroit to Charleston, S. C., the latter being its most southern point. The second (central) section includes all the territory between the last-named line and an irregular line from Bismarck, N D., to the mouth of the Rio Grande. The third (mountain) section includes all territory between the last-named line and nearly the western borders of Idaho, Utah, and Arizona. The fourth (Pacific) section covers the rest of the country to the Pacific Coast. Standard time is uniform inside each of these sections, and the time of each section differs from that next to it by exactly one hour. Thus at 12 noon in New York City (eastern time), the time at Chicago (central time) is 11 o'clock A. M.; at Denver (mountain time), 10 o'clock A. M., and at San Francisco (Pacific time), 9 o'clock A. M. Standard time is 16 minutes slower at Boston than true local time, 4 minutes slower at New York, 8 minutes faster at Washington, 19 minutes faster at Charleston, 28 minutes slower at Detroit, 18 minutes faster at Kansas City, 10 minutes slower at Chicago, 1 minute faster at St. Louis, 28 minutes faster at Salt Lake City, and 10 minutes faster at San Francisco.

TABLE OF DAYS BETWEEN TWO DATES.

A Table of the Number of Days between any two Days within Two Years.

Day Mo.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1	1	32	60	91	121	152	182	213	244	274	305	335
2	2	33	61	92	122	153	183	214	245	275	306	336
3	3	34	62	93	123	154	184	215	246	276	307	337
4	4	35	63	94	124	155	185	216	247	277	308	338
5	5	36	64	95	125	156	186	217	248	278	309	339
6	6	37	65	96	126	157	187	218	249	279	310	340
7	7	38	66	97	127	158	188	219	250	280	311	341
8	8	39	67	98	128	159	189	220	251	281	312	342
9	9	40	68	99	129	160	190	221	252	282	313	343
10	10	41	69	100	130	161	191	222	253	283	314	344
11	11	42	70	101	131	162	192	223	254	284	315	345
12	12	43	71	102	132	163	193	224	255	285	316	346
13	13	44	72	103	133	164	194	225	256	286	317	347
14	14	45	73	104	134	165	195	226	257	287	318	348
15	15	46	74	105	135	166	196	227	258	288	319	349
16	16	47	75	106	136	167	197	228	259	289	320	350
17	17	48	76	107	137	168	198	229	260	290	321	351
18	18	49	77	108	138	169	199	230	261	291	322	352
19	19	50	78	109	139	170	200	231	262	292	323	353
20	20	51	79	110	140	171	201	232	263	293	324	354
21	21	52	80	111	141	172	202	233	264	294	325	355
22	22	53	81	112	142	173	203	234	265	295	326	356
23	23	54	82	113	143	174	204	235	266	296	327	357
24	24	55	83	114	144	175	205	236	267	297	328	358
25	25	56	84	115	145	176	206	237	268	298	329	359
26	26	57	85	116	146	177	207	238	269	299	330	360
27	27	58	86	117	147	178	208	239	270	300	331	361
28	28	59	87	118	148	179	209	240	271	301	332	362
29	29	..	88	119	149	180	210	241	272	302	333	363
30	30	..	89	120	150	181	211	242	273	303	334	364
31	31	..	90	...	151	...	212	243	...	304	...	365

TABLE OF DAYS BETWEEN TWO DATES.—Continued.

Day Mo.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1	366	397	425	456	486	517	547	578	609	639	670	700
2	367	398	426	457	487	518	548	579	610	640	671	701
3	368	399	427	458	488	519	549	580	611	641	672	702
4	369	400	428	459	489	520	550	581	612	642	673	703
5	370	401	429	460	490	521	551	582	613	643	674	704
6	371	402	430	461	491	522	552	583	614	644	675	705
7	372	403	431	462	492	523	553	584	615	645	676	706
8	373	404	432	463	493	524	554	585	616	646	677	707
9	374	405	433	464	494	525	555	586	617	647	678	708
10	375	406	434	465	495	526	556	587	618	648	679	709
11	376	407	435	466	496	527	557	588	619	649	680	710
12	377	408	436	467	497	528	558	589	620	650	681	711
13	378	409	437	468	498	529	559	590	621	651	682	712
14	379	410	438	469	499	530	560	591	622	652	683	713
15	380	411	439	470	500	531	561	592	623	653	684	714
16	381	412	440	471	501	532	562	593	624	654	685	715
17	382	413	441	472	502	533	563	594	625	655	686	716
18	383	414	442	473	503	534	564	595	626	656	687	717
19	384	415	443	474	504	535	565	596	627	657	688	718
20	385	416	444	475	505	536	566	597	628	658	689	719
21	386	417	445	476	506	537	567	598	629	659	690	720
22	387	418	446	477	507	538	568	599	630	660	691	721
23	388	419	447	478	508	539	569	600	631	661	692	722
24	389	420	448	479	509	540	570	601	632	662	693	723
25	390	421	449	480	510	541	571	602	633	663	694	724
26	391	422	450	481	511	542	572	603	634	664	695	725
27	392	423	451	482	512	543	573	604	635	665	696	726
28	393	424	452	483	513	544	574	605	636	666	697	727
29	394	...	453	484	514	545	575	606	637	667	698	728
30	395	...	454	485	515	546	576	607	638	668	699	729
31	396	...	455	...	516	...	577	608	...	669	...	730

The above table applies to ordinary years only. For leap year, one day must be added to each number of days after February 28.

EXAMPLE.—To find the number of days between June 3, 1900, and February 16, 1901: The figures opposite the third day in the first June column are 154; those opposite the sixteenth day in the second February column are 412. Subtract the first from the second product—i. e., 154 from 412, and the result is 258, the number of days between the two dates.

THE ANCIENT AND MODERN YEAR.

The Athenians began the year in June, the Macedonians in September, the Romans first in March and afterward in January, the Persians on August 11, the ancient Mexicans on February 23, the Mohammedans in July. The Chinese year, which begins early in February, is similar to the Mohammedan in having 12 months of 29 and 30 days alternately; but in every nineteen years there are seven years which have 13 months. This is not quite correct, and the Chinese have therefore formed a cycle of 60 years, in which period 22 intercalary months occur.

PERPETUAL CALENDAR.—1.

For ascertaining any Day of the Week for any given Time within Two Hundred Years from the introduction of the New Style, 1753, to 1952 inclusive.

1753g	1781g	1800e	1828q	1856q	1884q	1900g	1928h
1754d	1782d	1801a	1820a	1857a	1885a	1901d	1929d
1755e	1783e	1802b	1830b	1858b	1886b	1902e	1930e
1756p	1784p	1803c	1831c	1859c	1887c	1903a	1931a
1757c	1785c	1804h	1832h	1860h	1888h	1904k	1932k
1758f	1786f	1805d	1833d	1861d	1889d	1905f	1933f
1759g	1787g	1806e	1834e	1862e	1890e	1906g	1934g
1760q	1788q	1807a	1835a	1863a	1891a	1907d	1935d
1761a	1789a	1808k	1836k	1864k	1892k	1908l	1936l
1762b	1790b	1809f	1837f	1865f	1893f	1909b	1937b
1763c	1791c	1810g	1838g	1866g	1894g	1910c	1938c
1764h	1792h	1811d	1839d	1867d	1895d	1911f	1939f
1765d	1793d	1812l	1840l	1868l	1896l	1912m	1940m
1766e	1794e	1813b	1841b	1869b	1897b	1913e	1941e
1767a	1795a	1814c	1842c	1870c	1898c	1914a	1942a
1768k	1796k	1815f	1843f	1871f	1899f	1915b	1943b
1769f	1797f	1816m	1844m	1872m		1916n	1944n
1770g	1798g	1817e	1845e	1873e		1917g	1945g
1771d	1799d	1818a	1846a	1874a		1918d	1946d
1772l		1819b	1847b	1875b		1919e	1947e
1773b		1820n	1848n	1876n		1920p	1948p
1774c		1821g	1849g	1877g		1921c	1949c
1775f		1822d	1850d	1878d		1922f	1950f
1776m		1823e	1851e	1879e		1923g	1951g
1777e		1824p	1852p	1880p		1924q	1952q
1778a		1825c	1853c	1881c		1925a	
1779b		1826f	1854f	1882f		1926b	
1780n		1827g	1855g	1883g		1927c	

NOTE.—The letters in the list of "Years from 1753 to 1952" refer to the table headed with the Months, the figures in which refer to the same figures at the head of the table of Days. For example—To know on what day July 4, 1910, will fall look for 1910 in the table of Years. The letter "c" attached. Look for the same letter in the table of Months and in a parallel line under July is the figure 5, which directs to column 5 in the table of Days below, in which it will be seen that July 4 falls on Monday.

	Jan.	Feb.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
a	4	7	7	3	5	1	3	6	2	4	7	2
b	5	1	1	4	6	2	4	7	3	5	1	3
c	6	2	2	5	7	3	5	1	4	6	2	4
d	2	5	5	1	3	6	1	4	7	2	5	7
e	3	6	6	2	4	7	2	5	1	3	6	1
f	7	3	3	6	1	4	6	2	5	7	3	5
g	1	4	4	7	2	5	7	3	6	1	4	6
h	7	3	4	7	2	5	7	3	6	1	4	6
k	5	1	2	5	7	3	5	1	4	6	2	4
l	3	6	7	3	5	1	3	6	2	4	7	2
m	1	4	5	1	3	6	1	4	7	2	5	7
n	6	2	3	6	1	4	6	2	5	7	3	5
p	4	7	1	4	6	2	4	7	3	5	1	3
q	2	5	6	2	4	7	2	5	1	3	6	1

TABLE OF DAYS.

1		2		3		4		5		6		7	
Mond.	1	Tuesd.	1	Wed.	1	Thursd.	1	Frid.	1	Satd.	1	**Sund.**	1
Tuesd.	2	Wed.	2	Thursd.	2	Frid.	2	Satd.	2	**Sund.**	2	Mond.	2
Wed.	3	Thursd.	3	Frid.	3	Satd.	3	**Sund.**	3	Mond.	3	Tuesd.	3
Thursd.	4	Frid.	4	Satd.	4	**Sund.**	4	Mond.	4	Tuesd.	4	Wed.	4
Frid.	5	Satd.	5	**Sund.**	5	Mond.	5	Tuesd.	5	Wed.	5	Thursd.	5
Satd.	6	**Sund.**	6	Mond.	6	Tuesd.	6	Wed.	6	Thursd.	6	Frid.	6
Sund.	7	Mond.	7	Tuesd.	7	Wed.	7	Thursd.	7	Frid.	7	Satd.	7
Mond.	8	Tuesd.	8	Wed.	8	Thursd.	8	Frid.	8	Satd.	8	**Sund.**	8
Tuesd.	9	Wed.	9	Thursd.	9	Frid.	9	Satd.	9	**Sund.**	9	Mond.	9
Wed.	10	Thursd.	10	Frid.	10	Satd.	10	**Sund.**	10	Mond.	10	Tuesd.	10
Thursd.	11	Frid.	11	Satd.	11	**Sund.**	11	Mond.	11	Tuesd.	11	Wed.	11
Frid.	12	Satd.	12	**Sund.**	12	Mond.	12	Tuesd.	12	Wed.	12	Thursd.	12
Satd.	13	**Sund.**	13	Mond.	13	Tuesd.	13	Wed.	13	Thursd.	13	Frid.	13
Sund.	14	Mond.	14	Tuesd.	14	Wed.	14	Thursd.	14	Frid.	14	Satd.	14
Mond.	15	Tuesd.	15	Wed.	15	Thursd.	15	Frid.	15	Satd.	15	**Sund.**	15
Tuesd.	16	Wed.	16	Thursd.	16	Frid.	16	Satd.	16	**Sund.**	16	Mond.	16
Wed.	17	Thursd.	17	Frid.	17	Satd.	17	**Sund.**	17	Mond.	17	Tuesd.	17
Thursd.	18	Frid.	18	Satd.	18	**Sund.**	18	Mond.	18	Tuesd.	18	Wed..	18
Frid.	19	Satd.	19	**Sund.**	19	Mond.	19	Tuesd.	19	Wed.	19	Thursd.	19
Satd.	20	**Sund.**	20	Mond.	20	Tuesd.	20	Wed.	20	Thursd.	20	Frid.	20
Sund.	21	Mond.	21	Tuesd.	21	Wed.	21	Thursd.	21	Frid.	21	Satd.	21
Mond.	22	Tuesd.	22	Wed.	22	Thursd.	22	Frid.	22	Satd.	22	Sund.	22
Tuesd.	23	Wed.	23	Thursd.	23	Frid.	23	Satd.	23	**Sund.**	23	Mond.	23
Wed.	24	Thursd.	24	Frid.	24	Satd.	24	**Sund.**	24	Mond.	24	Tuesd.	24
Thursd.	25	Frid.	25	Satd.	25	**Sund.**	25	Mond.	25	Tuesd.	25	Wed.	25
Frid.	26	Satd.	26	**Sund.**	26	Mond.	26	Tuesd.	26	Wed.	26	Thursd.	26
Satd.	27	**Sund.**	27	Mond.	27	Tuesd.	27	Wed.	27	Thursd.	27	Frid.	27
Sund.	28	Mond.	28	Tuesd.	28	Wed.	28	Thursd.	28	Frid.	28	Satd.	28
Mond.	29	Tuesd.	29	Wed.	29	Thursd.	29	Frid.	29	Satd.	29	**Sund.**	29
Tuesd.	30	Wed.	30	Thursd.	30	Frid.	30	Satd.	30	**Sund.**	30	Mond.	30
Wed.	31	Thursd.	31	Frid.	31	Satd.	31	**Sund.**	31	Mond.	31	Tuesd.	31

PERPETUAL CALENDAR.—2.

For Ascertaining the Day of the Week for any given Time from the Beginning of the Christian Era to the Year 2200.

RULE.—To the day of the month, add factors for month, century and year, and divide the total by 7.

If there is no remainder, the day is Sunday.
" 1 is the remainder " Monday.
" 2 " " Tuesday.
" 3 " " Wednesday.
" 4 " " Thursday.
" 5 " " Friday.
" 6 " " Saturday.

Should the total be less than 7, it is to be taken as a remainder.

EXAMPLE

Week-day of Washington's Birthday, February 22, 1910.
factors for

Day. Month. Century Year.
22 + 5 + 5 + 5 = 37

37 divided by 7 leaves 2 remainder, therefore the day will be Tuesday.

MONTHS.
For leap years figures in heavier type to be taken.

Factors.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
	2	5	5	1	3	6	1	4	0	2	5	0
	1	4										

CENTURIES (Cardinal Numbers).
The year 00 of centuries in heavier type was, or will be, a leap year.

OLD STYLE, ended Sept. 2, 1752—a Wednesday.	2	1	0	6	5	4	3
	9	8	7	13	12	11	10
	16	15	14				17
NEW STYLE, began Sept. 14, 1752—a Thursday.	18		17		20	19	
	22		21		24	23	
	26		25		28	27	
	and every succeeding fourth century.						
Factors.	0	1	2	3	4	5	6

YEARS.
Leap years in heavier type.

00	1	2	3		4	5
6	7		8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15		16
17	18	19		20	21	22
23		24	25	26	27	
28	29	30	31		32	33
34	35		36	37	38	39
	40	41	42	43		44
45	46	47		48	49	50
51		52	53	54	55	
56	57	58	59		60	61
62	63		64	65	66	67
	68	69	70	71		72
73	74	75		76	77	78
79		80	81	82	83	
84	85	86	87		88	89
90	91		92	93	94	95
	96	97	98	99		
0	1	2	3	4	5	6

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

METRIC SYSTEM OF WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The Metric System has been adopted by Mexico, Brazil, Chile, Peru, etc., and except Russia and Great Britain, where it is permissive, by all European nations. Various names of the preceding systems are, however, frequently used: In Germany, ½ kilogram = 1 pound; in Switzerland, 3-10 of a metre = 1 foot, etc. If the first letters of the prefixes *deka, hecto, kilo, myria,* from the Greek, and *deci, centi, mill,* from the Latin, are used in preference to our plain English, 10, 100, etc., it is best to employ capital letters for the multiples and small letters for the subdivisions, to avoid ambiguities in abbreviations: 1 dekametre or 10 metres = 1 DM.; 1 decimetre or 1-10 of a metre = 1 dm.

The Metre, unit of length, is nearly the ten-millionth part of a quadrant of a meridian, or the distance between Equator and Pole. The International Standard Metre is, practically, nothing else but a length defined by the distance between two lines on a platinum-iridium bar at 0° Centigrade, deposited at the International Bureau of Weights and Measures, Paris, France.

The Litre, unit of capacity, is derived from the weight of one kilogram pure water at greatest density, a cube whose edge is one-tenth of a metre and, therefore, the one-thousandth part of a metric ton.

The Gram, unit of weight, is a cube of pure water at greatest density, whose edge is one-hundredth of a metre, and, therefore, the one-thousandth part of a kilogram, and the one-millionth part of a metric ton.

The Metric System was legalized in the United States on July 28, 1866, when Congress enacted as follows:

"The tables in the schedule hereto annexed shall be recognized in the construction of contracts, and in all legal proceedings, as establishing, in terms of the weights and measures now in use in the United States, the equivalents of the weights and measures expressed therein in terms of the metric system, and the tables may lawfully be used for computing, determining, and expressing in customary weights and measures the weights and measures of the metric system.

The following are the tables annexed to the above:

MEASURES OF LENGTH.

Metric Denominations and Values.		Equivalents in Denominations in Use.
Myriametre	10,000 metres.	6.2137 miles.
Kilometre	1,000 metres.	0.62137 mile, or 3,280 feet 10 inches.
Hectometre	100 metres.	328 feet 1 inch.
Dekametre	10 metres.	393.7 inches.
Metre	1 metre.	39.37 inches.
Decimetre	1-10 of a metre.	3.937 inches.
Centimetre	1-100 of a metre.	0.393 inch.
Millimetre	1-1000 of a metre.	0.039 inch.

MEASURES OF SURFACE.

Metric Denominations and Values.		Equivalents in Denominations in Use.
Hectare	10,000 square metres.	2.471 acres.
Are	100 square metres.	119.6 square yards.
Centare	1 square metre.	1,550 square inches.

MEASURES OF CAPACITY.

Metric Denominations and Values.			Equivalents in Denominations in Use.	
Names.	Number of Litres.	Cubic Measure.	Dry Measure.	Liquid or Wine Measure.
Kilolitre or stere.	1,000	1 cubic metre.....	1.308 cubic yards...	264.17 gallons.
Hectolitre.....	100	1-10 of a cubic metre	2 bushels, 3.35 pecks	26.417 gallons.
Dekalitre.....	10	10 cubic decimetres.	9.08 quarts.....	2.6417 gallons.
Litre.....	1	1 cubic decimetre..	0.908 quart	1.0567 quarts.
Decilitre	1-10	1-10 cubic decimetre	6.1022 cubic inches	0.845 gill.
Centilitre.....	1-100	10 cubic centimetres	0.6102 cubic inch..	0.338 fluid oz.
Millilitre	1-1000	1 cubic centimetre..	0.061 cubic inch...	0.27 fluid dm.

WEIGHTS.

Metric Denominations and Values.			Equivalents in Denominations in Use.
Names.	Number of Grams.	Weight of What Quantity of Water at Maximum Density.	Avoirdupois Weight.
Miller or tonneau...	1,000,000	1 cubic metre.....	2204.6 pounds.
Quintal.....	100,000	1 hectolitre.....	220.46 pounds.
Myriagram.....	10,000	10 litres.....	22.046 pounds.
Kilogram or kilo....	1,000	1 litre.....	2.2046 pounds.
Hectogram.....	100	1 decilitre.....	3.5274 ounces.
Dekagram.....	10	10 cubic centimetres.....	0.3527 ounce.
Gram.....	1	1 cubic centimetre.....	15.432 grains.
Decigram.....	1-10	1-10 of a cubic centimetre...	1.5432 grains.
Centigram.....	1-100	10 cubic millimetres.....	0.1543 grain.
Milligram.....	1-1000	1 cubic millimetre.....	0.0154 grain.

TABLES FOR THE CONVERSION OF METRIC WEIGHTS AND MEASURES INTO UNITED STATES EQUIVALENTS AND THE REVERSE.

Deduced from the legal equivalents.

LINEAR MEASURE.

Metres = Inches	Metres = Feet.	Metres = Yards.	Kilometres = Miles.	Inches = Centimetres.	Feet = Metres.	Yards = Metres.	Miles = Kilometres.
1 = 39.37	1 = 3.281	1 = 1.094	1 = 0.621	1 = 2.54	1 = 0.305	1 = 0.914	1 = 1.609
2 = 78.74	2 = 6.562	2 = 2.187	2 = 1.243	2 = 5.08	2 = 0.610	2 = 1.829	2 = 3.219
3 = 118.11	3 = 9.843	3 = 3.281	3 = 1.864	3 = 7.62	3 = 0.914	3 = 2.743	3 = 4.828
4 = 157.48	4 = 13.123	4 = 4.374	4 = 2.485	4 = 10.16	4 = 1.219	4 = 3.658	4 = 6.437
5 = 196.85	5 = 16.404	5 = 5.468	5 = 3.107	5 = 12.70	5 = 1.524	5 = 4.572	5 = 8.047
6 = 236.22	6 = 19.685	6 = 6.562	6 = 3.728	6 = 15.24	6 = 1.829	6 = 5.486	6 = 9.656
7 = 275.59	7 = 22.966	7 = 7.655	7 = 4.350	7 = 17.78	7 = 2.134	7 = 6.401	7 = 11.265
8 = 314.96	8 = 26.247	8 = 8.749	8 = 4.971	8 = 20.32	8 = 2.438	8 = 7.315	8 = 12.875
9 = 354.33	9 = 29.527	9 = 9.842	9 = 5.592	9 = 22.86	9 = 2.743	9 = 8.230	9 = 14.484

TABLES FOR THE CONVERSION OF METRIC WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.—Continued.

Square Measure.

Square Centimes = Square Inches.	Square Metres = Square Feet.	Square Metres = Square Yards.
1 = 0.155	1 = 10.764	1 = 1.196
2 = 0.310	2 = 21.528	2 = 2.392
3 = 0.465	3 = 32.292	3 = 3.588
4 = 0.620	4 = 43.055	4 = 4.784
5 = 0.775	5 = 53.819	5 = 5.980
6 = 0.930	6 = 64.583	6 = 7.176
7 = 1.085	7 = 75.347	7 = 8.372
8 = 1.240	8 = 86.111	8 = 9.568
9 = 1.395	9 = 96.874	9 = 10.764

Cubic Measure.

Cubic Metres = Cubic Feet	Cubic Feet = Cubic Metres.
1 = 35.314	1 = 0.028
2 = 70.629	2 = 0.057
3 = 105.943	3 = 0.085
4 = 141.258	4 = 0.113
5 = 176.572	5 = 0.142
6 = 211.887	6 = 0.170
7 = 247.201	7 = 0.198
8 = 282.516	8 = 0.227
9 = 317.830	9 = 0.255

Square Measure.

Square Inches = Square Centimets	Square Feet = Square Metres.	Square Yards. = Square Metres.
1 = 6.452	1 = 0.092	1 = 0.836
2 = 12.903	2 = 0.186	2 = 1.672
3 = 19.354	3 = 0.279	3 = 2.508
4 = 25.806	4 = 0.371	4 = 3.344
5 = 32.257	5 = 0.465	5 = 4.181
6 = 38.709	6 = 0.557	6 = 5.017
7 = 45.160	7 = 0.650	7 = 5.853
8 = 51.612	8 = 0.743	8 = 6.689
9 = 58.063	9 = 0.836	9 = 7.525

Liquid Measure.

Centilitr's = Fluid Ounces	Litres = Quarts.	Litres = Gallons.
1 = 0.338	1 = 1.057	1 = 0.264
2 = 0.676	2 = 2.113	2 = 0.528
3 = 1.014	3 = 3.170	3 = 0.793
4 = 1.352	4 = 4.227	4 = 1.057
5 = 1.691	5 = 5.283	5 = 1.321
6 = 2.028	6 = 6.340	6 = 1.585
7 = 2.367	7 = 7.397	7 = 1.849
8 = 2.705	8 = 8.453	8 = 2.113
9 = 3.043	9 = 9.510	9 = 2.378

Dry Measure.

Hectolit's = Bushels	Bushels = Hectoli's.
1 = 2.838	1 = 0.352
2 = 5.675	2 = 0.705
3 = 8.513	3 = 1.057
4 = 11.351	4 = 1.410
5 = 14.189	5 = 1.762
6 = 17.026	6 = 2.114
7 = 19.864	7 = 2.467
8 = 22.702	8 = 2.819
9 = 25.540	9 = 3.172

Liquid Measure.

Fluid Ounces = Centilitres.	Quarts = Litres.	Gallons = Litres.
1 = 2.957	1 = 0.946	1 = 3.785
2 = 5.914	2 = 1.893	2 = 7.571
3 = 8.872	3 = 2.839	3 = 11.356
4 = 11.829	4 = 3.785	4 = 15.142
5 = 14.786	5 = 4.732	5 = 18.927
6 = 17.744	6 = 5.678	6 = 22.713
7 = 20.701	7 = 6.625	7 = 26.498
8 = 23.659	8 = 7.571	8 = 30.283
9 = 26.616	9 = 8.517	9 = 34.069

WEIGHT (Avoirdupois).

Centi-grams. = Grains.	Kilograms = Ounces Av'd'ps.	Kilo-grams = Pounds Av'd'ps.	Metric Tons = Long Tons.	Grain = Centi-grams	Ounces Av'd'ps = Grams.	Pounds Av'd'ps = Kilo-grams.	Long Tons = Metric Tons.
1 = 0.154	1 = 35.274	1 = 2.204	1 = 0.984	1 = 6.479	1 = 28.349	1 = 0.453	1 = 1.016
2 = 0.308	2 = 70.548	2 = 4.409	2 = 1.968	2 = 12.959	2 = 56.699	2 = 0.907	2 = 2.032
3 = 0.463	3 = 105.822	3 = 6.613	3 = 2.952	3 = 19.439	3 = 85.048	3 = 1.360	3 = 3.048
4 = 0.617	4 = 141.096	4 = 8.818	4 = 3.936	4 = 25.919	4 = 113.398	4 = 1.814	4 = 4.064
5 = 0.771	5 = 176.370	5 = 11.023	5 = 4.921	5 = 32.399	5 = 141.747	5 = 2.267	5 = 5.080
6 = 0.925	6 = 211.644	6 = 13.227	6 = 5.905	6 = 38.879	6 = 170.097	6 = 2.721	6 = 6.096
7 = 1.080	7 = 246.918	7 = 15.432	7 = 6.889	7 = 45.359	7 = 198.446	7 = 3.175	7 = 7.112
8 = 1.234	8 = 282.192	8 = 17.636	8 = 7.873	8 = 51.839	8 = 226.796	8 = 3.628	8 = 8.128
9 = 1.388	9 = 317.466	9 = 19.841	9 = 8.857	9 = 58.319	9 = 255.145	9 = 4.082	9 = 9.144

THE METRIC SYSTEM SIMPLIFIED.

The following tables of the metric system of weights and measures have been simplified as much as possible by omitting such denominations as are not in practical, every day use in the countries where the system is used exclusively.

TABLES OF THE SYSTEM.

Length.—The denominations in practical use are millimetres (mm.), centimetres (cm.), metres (m.), and kilometres (km.).

10 mm. = 1 cm.; 100 cm. = 1 m.; 1,000 m. = 1 km. NOTE.—A decimetre is 10 cm.

Weight.—The denominations in use are grams (g.), kilos* (kg.), and tons (metric tons).

1.000 g. = 1 kg.; 1,000 kg. = 1 metric ton.

Capacity.—The denominations in use are cubic centimetres (c.c.) and litres (l.).

1,000 c.c. = 1 l. NOTE.—A hectolitre is 100 l. (seldom used).

Relation of capacity and weight to length: A cubic decimetre is a litre, and a litre of water weighs a kilo.

*Contraction for kilogram.

APPROXIMATE EQUIVALENTS.

A metre is about a yard; a kilo is about 2 pounds; a litre is about a quart; a centimetre is about ½ inch; a metric ton is about same as a ton; a kilometre is about ⅝ mile; a cubic centimetre is about a thimbleful; a nickel weighs about 5 grams.

PRECISE EQUIVALENTS.

1 acre	= .405 hectar.	1 mile	= 1.609 kilometres.
1 bushel	= 35.24 litres.	1 millimetre	= .039 inch.
1 centimetre	= .394 inch.	1 oz. avoirdupois	= 28.35 grams.
1 cu. centimetre	= .061 cubic inch.	1 ounce (Troy)	= 31.10 grams.
1 cubic foot	= .028 cubic metre.	1 peck	= 8.809 litres.
1 cubic inch	= 16.39 cu. centimet's†	1 pint	= .473 litre.
1 cubic metre	= 35.31 cubic feet.	1 pound	= .454 kilo.
1 cubic metre	= 1.308 cubic yards.	1 quart (dry)	= 1.101 litres.
1 cubic yard	= .764 cubic metre.	1 quart (liquid)	= .946 litre.
1 foot	= 30.48 centimetres.	1 sq. centimetre	= .155 sq. inch.
1 gallon	= 3.785 litres.	1 sq. foot	= .093 sq. metre.
1 grain	= .065 gram.	1 sq. inch	= 6.452 sq. centimet s
1 gram	= 15.43 grains.	1 sq. metre	= 1.196 sq. yards.
1 hectar	= 2.471 acres.	1 sq. metre	= 10.76 sq. feet.
1 inch	= 25.40 millimetres.	1 sq. yard	= .836 sq. metre.
1 kilo	= 2.205 pounds.	1 ton (2,000 lbs.)	= .907 metric ton.
1 kilometre	= .621 mile.	1 ton (2,240 lbs.)	= 1.017 metric ton.
1 litre	= .908 quart (dry).	1 ton (metric)	= 1.102 ton (2,000 lbs.).
1 litre	= 1.057 quarts (liquid).	1 ton (metric)	= .984 ton (2,240 lbs.).
1 metre	= 3.281 feet.	1 yard	= .914 metre.

†Centimetres.

MINIMUM WEIGHTS OF PRODUCE.

The following are minimum weights of certain articles of produce according to the laws of the United States.

	Per Bushel.		Per Bushel.		Per Bushel.
Wheat	60 lbs.	White Potatoes	60 lbs.	Hungarian Grass Seed	50 lbs.
Corn, in the ear	70 "	Sweet Potatoes	55 "	Timothy Seed	45 "
Corn, shelled	56 "	Onions	57 "	Blue Grass Seed	44 "
Rye	56 "	Turnips	55 "	Hemp Seed	44 "
Buckwheat	48 "	Dried Peaches	33 "	Salt (see note below).	
Barley	48 "	Dried Apples	26 "	Corn Meal	48 "
Oats	32 "	Clover Seed	60 "	Ground Peas	24 "
Peas	60 "	Flax Seed	56 "	Malt	34 "
White Beans	60 "	Millet Seed	50 "	Bran	20 "
Castor Beans	46 "				

SALT.—Weight per bushel as adopted by different States ranges from 50 to 80 pounds. Coarse salt in Pennsylvania is reckoned at 80 pounds, and in Illinois at 50 pounds per bushel. Fine salt in Pennsylvania is reckoned at 62 pounds, in Kentucky and Illinois at 55 pounds per bushel.

MEASURES AND WEIGHTS OF GREAT BRITAIN.

The measures of length and the weights are nearly, practically, the same as those in use in the United States. The English ton is 2,240 lbs. avoirdupois, the same as the long ton, or shipping ton of the United States. The English hundredweight is 112 lbs. avoirdupois, the same as the long hundredweight of the United States. The metre has been legalized at 39.37079 inches, but the length of 39.370432 inches, as adopted by France, Germany, Belgium, and Russia, is frequently used.

The Imperial gallon, the basis of the system of capacity, involves an error of about 1 part in 1,836: 10 lbs. of water = 277.123 cubic inches.

The English statute mile is 1,760 yards or 5,280 feet. The following are measures of capacity:

WEIGHTS.

Names.		Pounds of Water.		Cubic Inches.	Litres.	United States Equivalents.
4 gills	= 1 pint....	1.25		34.66	0.56793	1.20032 liquid pints.
2 pints	= 1 quart...	2.5		69.32	1.13586	1.20032 " quarts.
2 quarts	= 1 pottle...	5		138.64	2.27173	2.40064 " "
2 pottles	= 1 gallon..	10		277.27	4.54346	1.20032 " gallons.
2 gallons	= 1 peck ...	20	Dry measure	554.55	9.08692	1.03152 dry pecks.
4 pecks	= 1 bushel..	80		2218.19	36.34766	1.03152 " bushels.
4 bushels	= 1 coomb..	320		8872.77	145.39062	4.12606 " "
2 coombs	= 1 quarter.	640		17745.54	290.7813	8.2521 " "

A cubic foot of pure gold weighs 1,210 pounds; pure silver, 655 pounds; cast iron, 450 pounds; copper, 550 pounds; lead, 710 pounds; pure platinum, 1,220 pounds; tin, 456 pounds; aluminum, 163 pounds.

Stone—A measure of weight (avoirdupois) usually equal to half of the quarter of 28 pounds, or one-eighth hundredth weight of 112 pounds (termed the horseman's weight); for butcher's meat, one-fourteenth of a hundred pounds.

DOMESTIC WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

Apothecaries' Weight: 20 grains = 1 scruple; 3 scruples = 1 dram; 8 drams = 1 ounce; 12 ounces = 1 pound.

Avoirdupois Weight (short ton): 27 11-32 grains = 1 dram; 16 drams = 1 ounce; 16 ounces = 1 pound; 25 pounds = 1 quarter; 4 quarters = 1 cwt.; 20 cwt. = 1 ton.

Avoirdupois Weight (long ton): 27 11-32 grains = 1 dram; 16 drams = 1 ounce; 16 ounces = 1 pound; 112 pounds = 1 cwt.; 20 cwt. = 1 ton.

Troy Weight: 24 grains = 1 pennyweight; 20 pennyweights = 1 ounce; 12 ounces = 1 pound.

Circular Measure: 60 seconds = 1 minute; 60 minutes = 1 degree; 30 degrees = 1 sign; 12 signs = 1 circle or circumference.

Cubic Measure: 1,728 cubic inches = 1 cubic foot; 27 cubic feet = 1 cubic yard.

Dry Measure: 2 pints = 1 quart; 8 quarts = 1 peck; 4 pecks = 1 bushel.

Liquid Measure: 4 gills = 1 pint; 2 pints = 1 quart; 4 quarts = 1 gallon; 31½ gallons = 1 barrel; 2 barrels = 1 hogshead.

Long Measure: 12 inches = 1 foot; 3 feet = 1 yard; 5½ yards = 1 rod or pole; 40 rods = 1 furlong; 8 furlongs = 1 statute mile (1,760 yards or 5,280 feet): 3 miles = 1 league.

Mariner's Measure: 6 feet = 1 fathom; 120 fathoms = 1 cable length; 7½ cable lengths = 1 mile; 5,280 feet = 1 statute mile; 6,085 feet = 1 nautical mile.

Paper Measure: 24 sheets = 1 quire; 20 quires = 1 ream (480 sheets); 2 reams = 1 bundle; 5 bundles = 1 bale.

Square Measure: 144 square inches = 1 square foot; 9 square feet = 1 square yard: 30¼ square yards = 1 square rod or perch; 40 square rods = 1 rood; 4 roods = 1 acre; 640 acres = 1 square mile; 36 square miles (6 miles square) = 1 township.

Time Measure: 60 seconds = 1 minute; 60 minutes = 1 hour; 24 hours = 1 day; 7 days = 1 week; 365 days = 1 year; 366 days = 1 leap year.

MEDICAL SIGNS AND ABBREVIATIONS.

℞ (Lat. Recipe), take; āā, of each; ℔, pound; ℥, ounce. ʒ, drachm; ℈, scruple; ♏, minim or drop; O or o, pint; f ℥, fluid ounce; f ʒ, fluid dram; as, ℥ss, half an ounce; ℥i, one ounce; ℥iss, one ounce and a half; ℥ij, two ounces; gr., grain; Q. S., as much as sufficient; Ft. Mist., let a mixture be made; Ft. Haust., let a draught be made; Ad., add to; Ad lib., at pleasure; Aq., water; M., mix.; Mac., macerate; Pulv., powder; Pil., pill; Solv., dissolve; St., let it stand; Sum., to be taken; D., dose; Dil., dilute; Filt., filter; Lot., a wash; Garg., a gargle; Hor. Decub., at bed time; Inject., injection; Gtt., drops; ss., one-half; Ess., essence.

TEXAS LAND MEASURE.

(Also used in Mexico, New Mexico, Arizona and California.)

26,000,000	sq. varas	(sq. of 5,099 varas)	= 1 league and 1 labor	= 4,605.5	acres.
1,000,000	sq. varas	(sq. of 1,000 varas)	= 1 labor	= 177.136	acres.
25,000,000	sq. varas	(sq. of 5,000 varas)	= 1 league	= 4,428.4	acres.
12,500,000	sq. varas	(sq. of 3,535.5 varas)	= ½ league	= 2,214.2	acres.
8,333,333	sq. varas	(sq. of 2,886.7 varas)	= ⅓ league	= 1,476.13	acres.
6,250,000	sq. varas	(sq. of 2,500 varas)	= ¼ league	= 1,107.1	acres.
7,225,600	sq. varas	(sq. of 2,688 varas)		= 1,280	acres.
3,612,800	sq. varas	(sq. of 1,900.8 varas)	= 1 section	= 640	acres.
1,806,400	sq. varas	(sq. of 1,344 varas)	= ½ section	= 320	acres.
903,200	sq. varas	(sq. of 950.44 varas)	= ¼ section	= 160	acres.
451,600	sq. varas	(sq. of 672 varas)	= ⅛ section	= 80	acres.
225,800	sq. varas	(sq. of 475 varas)	= 1-16 section	= 40	acres.
5,645.376	sq. varas	(sq. of 75.137 varas)	= 4,840 square yards	= 1	acre.

To find the number of acres in any number of square varas, multiply the latter by 177 (or to be more exact, by 177⅛), and cut off six decimals.

1 vara = 33⅓ inches. 1,900.8 varas = 1 mile.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES OF THE PHILIPPINES.

1 pulgada (12 linea)	= .927	inch.	1 libra (16 onzo)	= 1.0144	lb. av.
1 pie	= 11.125	inches	1 arroba	= 25.300	lb. av.
1 vara	= 33.375	inches.	1 catty (16 tael)	= 1.394	lb. av.
1 gantah	= .8796	gallon.	1 pecul (100 catty)	= 139.482	lb. av.
1 caban	= 21.991	gallons.			

KNOTS AND MILES.

The **Statute Mile** is 5,280 feet.

The **British Admiralty Knot** or **Nautical Mile** is 6,080 feet.

The **Statute Knot** is 6,082.66 feet, and is generally considered the standard. The number of feet in a statute knot is arrived at thus: The circumference of the earth is divided into 360 degrees, each degree containing 60 knots or (360x60), 21,600 knots to the circumference. 21,600 divided into 131,385,456—the number of feet in the earth's circumference—gives 6,082.66 feet—the length of a standard mile.

1 knot	= 1.151 miles.	20 knots	= 23.030 miles.
2 knots	= 2.303 miles.	25 knots	= 28.787 miles.
3 knots	= 3.454 miles.	6 feet	= 1 fathom.
4 knots	= 4.606 miles.	600 feet	= 1 cable.
5 knots	= 5.757 miles	10 cables	= 1 knot.
10 knots	= 11.515 miles.		

ANCIENT GREEK AND ROMAN WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

AMERICAN EQUIVALENTS.

Weights.

The Roman libra or pound = 10 oz. 18 pwt. 13 5-7 gr., Troy.
The Attica mina or pound = 11 oz. 7 pwt. 16 2-7 gr., Troy.
The Attica talent (60 minæ) = 56 lbs. 11 oz. 0 pwt. 17 1-7 gr., Troy.

GREEK AND ROMAN WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.—Continued.

Dry Measure.

The Roman modus = 1 pk. 2-9 pint.
The Attic chœnix = nearly 1½ pints.
The Attic medimnus = 4 pk. 6 1-10 pints.

Liquid Measure.

The cotyle = a little over ½ pint.
The cyathus = a little over 1½ pints.
The chus = a little over 6½ pints.

Long Measure.

The Roman foot = 11 3-5 inches.
The Roman cubit = 1 ft. 5¾ inches.
The Roman pace = 4 ft. 10 inches.
The Roman furlong = 604 ft, 10 inches.
The Roman mile = 4.835 feet.
The Grecian cubit = 1 ft. 6½ inches.
The Grecian furlong = 504 ft. 4 1-5 inches.
The Grecian mile = 4,030 feet.

Money.

The quadrans = 1 1-10 mills.
The as = 1 3-10 mills.
The sestertius = 3.58+ cents.
The sestertium (1,000 sestertii) = $35.80.
The denarius = 14.35+ cents.
The Attic obolus = 2.39+ cents.
The drachma = 14.35+ cents.*
The mina (100 drachmæ) = $14.35+.
The talent (60 minæ) = $861.00.
The Greek stater = aureus (same as the Roman†) = $3.58,79.
The stater = daricus = $7.16,66.

*The modern drachma equals 19.3 cents. †Did not remain, at all periods, at this value, but this is the value indicated by Tacitus.

BIBLICAL WEIGHTS REDUCED TO TROY WEIGHT.

	Lbs.	Oz.	Pwt.	Gr.
The Gerah, one-twentieth of a shekel	0	0	0	12
The Bekah, half a shekel	0	0	5	0
The Shekel	0	0	10	0
The Maneh, 60 shekels	2	0	0	0
The Talent, 50 manehs, or 3,000 Shekels	125	0	0	0

ELECTRICAL UNITS.

Name.	Symbol.	Unit of	How Obtained.	CGS*	Equivalent
Ohm	R	Resistance.	The electrical resistance of a column of mercury 106 centimetres long and of 1 square millimetre section.	10^9	1 true ohm = 1.0112 British Association ohms.
Ampere	C	Current	Is that current of electricity that decomposes .0000-9324 gramme of water per second.	10^1	Deposits 1.118 milligrams of silver per second.
Volt	E	Electro-motive force	One ampere of current passing through a substance having 1 ohm of resistance = 1 volt.	10^8	.926 of a standard Daniel Cell.
Coulomb	Q	Quantity	A current of 1 ampere during 1 second of time.	10^1	Deposits 1.118 milligrams of silver.
Farad	K	Capacity	The capacity that a current of 1 ampere for 1 second (= 1 coulomb) charges it to potential of 1 volt.	10^9	2.5 knots of D. U. S. cable.
Microfarad.	"	.....	1 millionth of farad.	10^{15}	
Watt	Pw.	Power.	Power of 1 ampere current passing through resistance of 1 ohm.	10^7	.0013405 (or $\frac{1}{746}$) of a horse power.
Jou	W.j.	Work.	Is the work done by 1 watt of electrical power in 1 second.	10^7	.238 unit of heat (Therm.).

*C. G. S. = Electro-magnetic units. Consult technical works on electricity.

THE ENGLISH MILE

COMPARED WITH OTHER EUROPEAN MEASURES.

	English Mile.	English Geog. Mile	French Kilom.	German Geog. Mile.	Russian Verst.	Austrian Mile.	Dutch Ure.	Norweg. Mile.	Swedish Mile.	Danish Mile.	Swiss Stunde.
Eng. Stat. Mile	1.000	0.867	1.609	0.217	1.508	0.212	0.289	0.142	0.151	0.213	0.335
Eng. Geo. Mile	1.150	1.000	1.855	0.250	1.738	0.245	0.333	0.164	0.169	0.246	0.386
Fr. Kilometer.	0.621	0.540	1.000	0.135	0.937	0.132	0.180	0.088	0.094	0.133	0.208
Ger. Geo. Mile.	4.610	4.000	7.420	1.000	6.953	0.978	1.333	0.657	0.694	0.985	1.543
Russian Verst.	0.663	0.575	1.067	0.144	1.000	0.141	0.192	0.094	0.100	0.142	0.222
Austrian Mile .	4.714	4.089	7.586	1.022	7.112	1.000	1.363	0.672	0.710	1.006	1.578
Dutch Ure.....	3.458	3.000	5.565	0.750	5.215	0.734	1.000	0.493	0.520	0.738	1.157
Norwegian Mile	7.021	6.091	11.299	1.523	10.589	1.489	2.035	1.000	1.057	1 499	2.350
Swedish Mile..	6.644	5.764	10 692	1.441	10.019	1.409	1.921	0.948	1.000	1.419	2.224
Danish Mile...	4.682	4.062	7.536	1.016	7.078	0.904	1.354	0.667	0.705	1.000	1.567
Swiss Stunde..	2.987	2.592	4.808	0.648	4.505	0.634	0 864	0.425	0.449	0.638	1.000

ROMAN AND ARABIC NUMERALS.

I..... 1	XI.....11	XXX..... 30	CCCC..... 400
II..... 2	XII.....12	XL..... 40	D..... 500
III..... 3	XIII.....13	L..... 50	DC..... 600
IV..... 4	XIV.....14	LX..... 60	DCC..... 700
V..... 5	XV.....15	LXX..... 70	DCCC..... 800
VI..... 6	XVI.....16	LXXX or XXC 80	CM..... 900
VII..... 7	XVII.....17	XC..... 90	M.....1000
VIII..... 8	XVIII.....18	C.....100	MM.....2000
IX..... 9	XIX.....19	CC.....200	MCMIX.....1909
X.....10	XX.....20	CCC.....300	

SPECIFIC GRAVITIES OF VARIOUS MATERIALS.*

Liquids.	Timber.	Sundries.	Metals and Stones.
Water.....100	Cork..... 24	Indigo..... 77	Granite..... 278
Sea-water.....103	Poplar..... 38	Ice..... 92	Diamond..... 353
Dead Sea.....124	Fir..... 55	Gunpowder.... 93	Cast iron..... 721
Alcohol..... 84	Cedar..... 61	Butter..... 94	Tin..... 729
Turpentine..... 00	Pear..... 66	Clay.....120	Bar iron..... 779
Wine.....100	Walnut..... 07	Coal.....130	Steel..... 783
Urine.....101	Cherry..... 72	Opium.....134	Brass..... 840
Cider.....102	Maple..... 75	Honey.....145	Copper..... 895
Beer.....102	Ash..... 84	Ivory.....183	Silver.....1.047
Woman's milk..102	Beech..... 85	Sulphur.....203	Lead.....1.135
Cow's milk.....103	Mahogany 106	Marble.....270	Mecury.....1.357
Goat's milk.....104	Oak.....117	Chalk.....279	Gold.....1.926
Porter.....104	Ebony.....133	Glass..... ...289	Platina.....2.150

The weight of a cubic foot of distilled water at a temperature of 60° F. is 1,000 ounces avoirdupois, *very nearly*, therefore the weight (in ounces, avoirdupois) of a cubic foot of any of the substances in the above table is found by multiplying the specific gravities by 10, thus:—one cubic foot of oak weighs 1,170 ounces; one cubic foot of marble 2,700 ounces, and so on.

*Compared with water.

FREEZING, FUSING AND BOILING POINTS.

Substances.	Reaumur.	Centigrade.	Fahrenheit.
Bromine freezes at	—17.6°	—22°	—7.6°
Olive oil freezes at	8	10	50
Quicksilver freezes at	—31.5	—39.4	—39
Water freezes at	0	0	32
Bismuth metal fuses at	211	264	507
Copper fuses at	963	1,204	2,200
Gold fuses at	1,105	1,380	2,518
Iron fuses at	1,230	1,538	2,800
Lead fuses at	260	325	617
Potassium fuses at	50.	62.5	144.5
Silver fuses at	800	1,000	1,832
Sodium fuses at	76.5	95.6	204
Sulphur fuses at	92	115	239
Tin fuses at	182	228	442
Zinc fuses at	329.6	412	773
Alcohol boils at	63	74.4	167
Bromine boils at	50	63	145
Ether boils at	28.4	35.5	96
Iodine boils at	140	175	347
Water boils at	80	100	212

We quote from the best authorities where there are differences of opinion

AVERAGE HEIGHT AND WEIGHT OF MEN AND WOMEN.

HEIGHT AND WEIGHT OF MEN.

Height.	Age. 15–24 Lbs.	Age. 25–29 Lbs.	Age. 30–34 Lbs.	Age. 35–39 Lbs.	Age. 40–44 Lbs.	Age. 45–49 Lbs.	Age. 50–54 Lbs.	Age. 55–59 Lbs.	Age. 60–64 Lbs.	Age. 65–69 Lbs.
5 feet	120	125	128	131	133	134	134	134	131	...
5 feet 1 inch	122	126	129	131	134	136	136	136	134	...
5 feet 2 inches	124	128	131	133	136	138	138	138	137	...
5 feet 3 inches	127	131	134	136	139	141	141	141	140	140
5 feet 4 inches	131	135	138	140	143	144	145	145	144	143
5 feet 5 inches	134	138	141	143	146	147	149	149	148	147
5 feet 6 inches	138	142	145	147	150	151	153	153	153	151
5 feet 7 inches	142	147	150	152	155	156	158	158	158	156
5 feet 8 inches	146	151	154	157	160	161	163	163	163	162
5 feet 9 inches	150	155	159	162	165	166	167	168	168	168
5 feet 10 inches	154	159	164	167	170	171	172	173	174	174
5 feet 11 inches	159	164	169	173	175	177	177	178	180	180
6 feet	165	170	175	179	180	183	182	183	185	185
6 feet 1 inch	170	177	181	185	186	189	188	189	189	189
6 feet 2 inches	176	184	188	192	194	196	194	194	192	192
6 feet 3 inches	181	190	195	200	203	204	201	198	...	...

HEIGHT AND WEIGHT OF WOMEN.

The following table gives the relative height and weight of women, all ages. The weight of ordinary clothing, however, is included.

Height.	Average	Minimum.	Maximum.	Height.	Average	Minimum.	Maximum.
5 feet	115	98	132	5 feet 7 inches.	145	123	167
5 feet 1 inch	120	102	138	5 feet 8 inches.	148	126	170
5 feet 2 inches.	125	106	144	5 feet 9 inches.	155	131	179
5 feet 3 inches.	130	111	150	5 feet 10 inches	160	136	184
5 feet 4 inches.	135	115	155	5 feet 11 inches	165	138	190
5 feet 5 inches.	140	119	161	6 feet	170	141	196
5 feet 6 inches.	143	121	165				

WATER MEASURES.

WEIGHT OF WATER.

1	cubic inch.....	.03617	pound.	1	cylindrical foot..	6.0	U. S gals.
12	cubic inches.....	.434	pound.	2.282	cylindrical feet..	112.0	pounds.
1	cubic foot (salt).	64.3	pounds.	45.64	cylindrical feet...	2240.0	pounds.
1	cubic foot (fresh)	62.5	pounds.	1	imperial gallon..	10.0	pounds.
1	cubic foot.....	7.48052	U. S. gals.	11.2	imperial gallons..	112.0	pounds.
1.8	cubic feet.....	112.0	pounds.	224	imperial gallons..	2240.0	pounds.
35.84	cubic feet.....	2240.0	pounds.	1	U. S. gallon.....	8.36	pounds.
1	cylindrical inch..	.02842	pound	13.44	U. S. gallons....	112.0	pounds.
12	cylindrical inches	.341	pound.	268.8	U. S. gallons....	2240.0	pounds.
1	cylindrical foot..	49.10	pounds.				

NOTE.—The center of pressure of a body of water is at two-thirds the depth from the surface.

THEORETICAL VELOCITY OF WATER IN FEET PER SECOND.

Head, Feet.	Velocity, Feet per Second.	Head, Feet.	Velocity, Feet per Second.	Head, Feet.	Velocity, Feet per Second.	Head, Feet.	Velocity, Feet per Second.
10	25.4	25	40.1	55	59.5	85	74.0
12	27.8	30	43.9	60	62.1	90	76.1
15	31.1	35	47.4	65	64.7	95	78.2
18	34.0	40	50.7	70	67.1	100	80.3
20	35.9	45	53.8	75	69.5	125	89.7
22	37.6	50	56.7	80	71.8	150	98.3

PRESSURE OF WATER PER SQUARE INCH AT DIFFERENT ELEVATIONS.

Height in Feet.	Pressure.	Height in Feet.	Pressure.	Height in Feet.	Pressure.	Height in Feet.	Pressure.
6	2.60	35	15.16	90	38.98	160	69.31
8	3.40	40	17.32	100	43.31	170	73.64
10	4.33	45	19.49	110	47.64	180	77.97
15	6.49	50	21.65	120	51.98	190	82.30
20	8.66	60	25.99	130	56.31	200	86.63
25	10.82	70	30.32	140	60.64	215	93.14
30	12.99	80	34.65	150	64.97	230	99.63

TEMPERATURE OF STEAM.

ATMOSPHERIC PRESSURE 14.7 DEGREES IN FAHRENHEIT SCALE

Press. Per Sq. Inch.	Degrees of Temperature	Press. Per Sq. Inch.	Degrees of Temperature	Press. Per Sq. Inch.	Degrees of Temperature	Press. Per Sq. Inch.	Degrees of Temperature
1	216.3	9	237.7	24	265.6	60	307.4
2	219.4	10	240.0	26	268.6	70	316.0
3	222.4	12	244.3	28	271.5	80	323.9
4	225.2	14	248.3	30	274.3	90	331.1
5	227.9	16	252.1	32	277.0	100	337.8
6	230.5	18	255.7	34	279.6	110	344.0
7	233.0	20	259.2	40	286.9	120	350.0
8	235.4	22	262.5	50	297.8	125	352.8

Steam flows into atmosphere at the rate of 600 feet per second.

TENSILE STRENGTH OF MATERIALS.

WEIGHT OR POWER REQUIRED TO TEAR APART ONE SQUARE INCH OF MATERIAL.

Tensile Strength is the resistance of the fibers or particles of a body to separation. It is therefore proportional to their number, or to the area of its transverse section. The fibers of wood are strongest near the center of the trunk or limb of a tree.

Materials.	Lbs. Avoir.	Materials.	Lbs. Avoir.
Brass	42,000	Zinc sheet	16,000
Brass, yellow	18,000	Brick, fire	65
Bronze, greatest	56,788	Brick, inferior	100
Bronze, least	17,698	Brick, well burned	750
Copper, bolt	36,800	Cement, bluestone	77
Copper, cast, American	24,250	Cement, hydraulic	234
Copper, rolled	36,000	Cement, Portland, 6 mo	414
Copper, wire	61,200	Chalk	118
Copper, wrought	34,000	Glass, crown	2,346
Gold, cast	20,000	Gutta-percha	3,500
Iron, cast, Low Moor, No. 2	14,076	Ivory	16,000
Iron, Cast, American	18,000 to 30,000	Leather belts	330
Iron, wrought, best Swedish bar	72,000	Limestone	670 to 2,800
Iron, bolts	52,250	Marble, Italian	5,200
Iron, hammered	53,913	Marble, white	9,000
Iron, mean of America	31,829	Plaster of Paris	72
Iron, mean of England	53,900	Rope, hemp, tarred	15,000
Iron, plates, boiler, American	48,000 to 62,000	Rope, manila	9,000
Iron, rivets, American	53,300	Rope, wire	37,000
Iron, rivets, English	65,000	Slate	12,000
Iron, wire, American	73,600	Ash	14,000
Iron, wrought, wire	103,000	Beech	11,500
Lead, cast	1,800	Cedar	11,400
Lead, milled	3,320	Chestnut, sweet	10,500
Lead, wire	2,580	Cypress	6,000
Platinum, wire	53,000	Deal, Christiana	12,400
Silver, cast	40,000	Elm	13,400
Steel, American Tool Company	179,980	Fir, strongest	12,000
Steel, blistered, soft	104,000 to 133,000	Locust	20,500
Steel, cast, maximum	142,000	Mahogany	21,000
Steel, cast; mean	88,657	Maple	10,500
Steel, plates, crosswise	93,700	Oak, American, white	11,500
Steel, plates, lengthwise	96,300	Pear	9,800
Steel, puddled, extreme	173,817	Pine, American, white	11,800
Steel, razor	150,000	Pine, pitch	12,000
Tin, Banca	2,122	Poplar	7,000
Tin, cast, block	5,000	Spruce, white	10,290
Tin 10, Antimony 1	11,000	Sycamore	13,000
Zinc	3,500	Teak	14,000
		Walnut	7,800
		Willow	13,000

FOREIGN CURRENCY.

English Money: 4 farthings = 1 penny (*d*); 12 pence = 1 shilling (*s*); 20 shillings = 1 pound (£). 21 shillings = 1 guinea; 5 shillings = 1 crown.

French Money: 10 centimes = 1 decime; 10 decimes = 1 franc.

German Money: 100 pfennig = 1 mark.

Russian Money: 100 copecks = 1 ruble.

Austro-Hungarian Money: 100 kreutzer = 1 florin.

For United States equivalents, see table of "Value of Foreign Coins in U. S. Money."

VALUE OF FOREIGN COINS IN UNITED STATES MONEY.

(Proclaimed by the Secretary of the Treasury January 1, 1910.*)

Country.	Standard.	Monetary Unit.	Value in U.S. Gold Dollar.	Coins.
Argent. R..	Gold.	Peso.....	$0.965	Gold: argentine ($4.824) and ½ argentine. Silver. peso and divisions.
Austria-H..	Gold.	Crown.....	.203	Gold: 10 and 20 crowns. Silver: 1 and 5 crowns.
Belgium...	Gold.	Franc.....	.193	Gold: 10 and 20 francs. Silver: 5 francs.
Bolivia....	Gold.	Boliviano.....	.389	Gold: * Silver: boliviano and divisions.
Brazil.....	Gold.	Milreis.....	.546	Gold: 5, 10, and 20 milreis. Silver: ½, 1 and 2 milreis.
British P.. (ex't N'f'd)	Gold.	Dollar.....	1.000	
Cent. Am.: Costa Rica.	Gold.	Colon.....	.465	Gold: 2, 5, 10, and 20 colons ($9.307). Silver: 5, 10, 25, and 50 centimos.
British H..	Gold.	Dollar.....	1.000	
Guatemala	Silver	Peso.....	.375	Silver: peso and divisions.
Honduras .	Silver			
Nicaragua.	Silver			
Salvador. .	Silver			
Chile.....	Gold.	Peso.....	.365	Gold: escudo ($1.825), doubloon ($3.650), and condor ($7.300). Silver: peso and divisions.
China.....	Silver	Tael—Canton	.613	
		Tael—Haikwan	.620	
		Tael—Shanghai	.562	
		Dol.—Hongk'g.	.404	
		Dol.—British..	.404 ⅝	
		Dol.—Mexican	.407	
Colombia..	Gold.	Dollar.....	1.000	Gold: condor ($9.647) and double-condor. Silver: peso.
Denmark..	Gold.	Crown.....	.268	Gold: 10 and 20 crowns.
Ecuador...	Gold.	Sucre.....	.487	Gold: 10 sucres ($4.8665). Silver: sucre and divisions.
Egypt.....	Gold.	Pound (100 piasters)	4.943	Gold: pound (100 piasters), 5, 10, 20, and 50 piasters. Silver: 1, 2, 5, 10, and 20 piasters.
Finland...	Gold.	Mark.....	.193	Gold: 20 marks ($3.859), 10 marks ($1.93).
France....	Gold.	Franc.....	.193	Gold: 5 10, 20, 50 and 100 frs. Silver: 5 frs.
Germany..	Gold.	Mark.....	.238	Gold: 5, 10, and 20 marks.
Gt. Britain.	Gold.	Pound sterling.	4.866½	Gold: sov'gn (pound sterling) and ½ sov'gn.
Greece....	Gold.	Drachma....	.193	Gold: 5, 10, 20, 50, and 100 drachmas Silver: 5 drachmas.
Haiti.....	Gold.	Gourde.....	.965	Gold: 1, 2, 5, and 10 gourdes. Silver gourde and divisions.
India (Br.)	Gold.	Pound sterli'g†	4.866½	Gold: sovereign (pound sterling). Silver. rupee and divisions.
Italy.....	Gold.	Lira.....	.193	Gold: 5, 10, 20, 50, and 100 lire. Silver: 5 lire.
Japan.....	Gold.	Yen.....	.498	Gold: 5, 10, and 20 yen. Silver: 10, 20, and 50 sen.
Liberia....	Gold.	Dollar.....	1.000	
Mexico....	Gold.	Peso‡.....	.498	Gold: 5 and 10 pesos. Silver: dollar? (or peso) and divisions.
Neth'lands	Gold.	Florin.....	.402	Gold: 10 florins. Silver: 2½, 1 florin and divisions.
Newf'dland	Gold.	Dollar.....	1.014	Gold: 2 dollars ($2.028).
Norway...	Gold.	Crown.....	.268	Gold: 10 and 20 crowns.
Panama...	Gold.	Balboa.....	1.000	Gold: 1, 2½, 5, 10, and 20 balboas. Silver: peso and divisions.
Persia	Silver	Kran.....	.069	Gold ½, 1, and 2 tomans ($3.409). Silver ¼, ½, 1, 2, and 5 krans.
Peru.....	Gold.	Libra.....	4.866½	Gold: ½ and 1 libra. Silver: sol and div'ns.
Philip'e Is.	Gold.	Peso.....	.500	Silver peso 10, 20, and 50 centavos.
Portugal...	Gold.	Milreis.....	1.080	Gold: 1, 2, 5, and 10 milreis.

VALUE OF FOREIGN COINS.—Continued.

Country.	Standard.	Monetary Unit.	Value in U.S. Gold Dollar.	Coins.
Russia....	Gold.	Ruble.....	.515	Gold: 5, 7½, 10, and 15 rubles. Silver: 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 50, and 100 copeks.
Spain.....	Gold.	Peseta.....	.193	Gold: 25 pesetas. Silver: 5 pesetas.
Straits Settlements	Gold.	Pound sterling¶	4.866½	Gold: sovereign (pound sterling). Silver: dollar and divisions.
Sweden....	Gold.	Crown.....	.268	Gold: 10 and 20 crowns.
Switzerland.	Gold.	Franc.....	.193	Gold: 5, 10, 20, 50, and 100 francs. Silver: 5 francs.
Turkey....	Gold.	Piaster.....	.044	Gold: 25, 50, 100, 250, and 500 piasters.
Uruguay..	Gold.	Peso.....	1.034	Gold: peso. Silver: peso and divisions.
Venezuela..	Gold.	Bolivar.....	.193	Gold: 5, 10, 20, 50, and 100 bolivars. Silver: 5 bolivars.

Note—The coins of silver-standard countries are valued by their pure silver contents, at the average market price of silver for the three months preceding the date of this circular.

*Gold standard adopted December 31, 1908; 12½ Bolivianos equal the pound sterling or Peruvian pound ($4.866½).

†The sovereign is the standard coin of India, but the rupee ($0.32441/2) is the current coin, valued at 15 to the sovereign.

‡Seventy-five centigrams fine gold.

§Value in Mexico $0.498.

¶The current coin of the Straits Settlements is the silver dollar issued on Government account and which has been given a tentative value of $0.567758½.

TABLE SHOWING THE VALUE OF FOREIGN COINS AND PAPER NOTES IN AMERICAN MONEY BASED UPON THE VALUES EXPRESSED IN THE ABOVE TABLE.

Number.	British £ Sterling.	German Mark.	French Franc, Italian Lira.	Chinese Tael (Haikwan).	Dutch Florin.	Jap. Yen, Mex. Peso.	Russian Gold Ruble.	Austrian Crown.
1	$4.86,6½	$0.23,8	$0.19,3	$0.62,5	$0.40,2	$0.49,8	$0.51,5	$0.20,3
2	9.73,3	0.47,6	0.38,6	1.25,0	0.80,4	0.99,6	1.03	0.40,6
3	14.59,9½	0.71,4	0.57,9	1.87,5	1.20,6	1.49,4	1.54,5	0.60,9
4	19.46,6	0.95,2	0.77,2	2.50,0	1.60,8	1.99,2	2.06	0.81,2
5	24.33,2½	1.19	0.96,5	3.12,5	2.01	2.49,0	2.57,5	1.01,5
6	29.19,9	1.42,8	1.15,8	3.75,0	2.41,2	2.98,8	3.09	1.21,8
7	34.06,5½	1.66,6	1.35,1	4.37,5	2.81,4	3.48,6	3.60,5	1.42,1
8	38.93,2	1.90,4	1.54,4	5.00,0	3.21,6	3.98,4	4.12	1.62,4
9	43.79,8½	2.14,2	1.73,7	5.62,5	3.61,8	4.48,2	4.63,5	1.82 7
10	48.66,5	2.38	1.93	6.25,0	4.02	4.98,0	5.15	2.03
20	97.33	4.76	3.86	12.50,0	8.04	9.96,0	10.30	4.06
30	145.99,5	7.14	5.79	18.75,0	12.06	14.94,0	15.45	6.09
40	194.66	9.52	7.72	25.00,0	16.08	19.92,0	20.60	8.12
50	243.32,5	11.90	9.65	31.25,0	20.10	24.90,0	25.75	10.15
100	486.65	23.80	19.30	62.50,0	40.20	49.80,0	51.50	20.30

CALCULATING RULES AND TABLES.

WEATHER WISDOM.

Sunset Colors.—A gray, lowering sunset, or one where the sky is green or yellowish-green, indicates rain. A red sunrise, with clouds lowering later in the morning, also indicates rain.

Halo (Sun Dogs).—By halo we mean the large circles, or parts of circles, about the sun or moon. A halo occurring after fine weather indicates a storm.

Corona.—By this term we mean the small colored circles frequently seen around the sun or moon. A corona growing smaller indicates rain; growing larger, fair weather.

Rainbows.—A morning rainbow is regarded as a sign of rain; an evening rainbow of fair weather.

Sky Color.—A deep-blue color of the sky, even when seen through clouds, indicates fair weather; a growing whiteness, an approaching storm.

Fogs.—Fogs indicate settled weather. A morning fog usually breaks away before noon.

Visibility.—Unusual clearness of the atmosphere, unusual brightness or twinkling of the stars, indicate rain.

Frost.—The first frost and last frost are usually preceded by a temperature very much above the mean.

RULES FOR FORETELLING THE WEATHER—ADAPTED FOR USE WITH ANEROID BAROMETERS.

A Rising Barometer.

A rapid rise indicates unsettled weather.

A gradual rise indicates settled weather.

A rise with dry air and cold increasing in summer indicates wind from the northward; and if rain has fallen, better weather may be expected.

A rise with moist air and a low temperature indicates wind and rain from the northward.

A rise with southerly winds indicates fine weather.

A Steady Barometer

With dry air and seasonable temperature indicates a continuance of very fine weather.

A Falling Barometer.

A rapid fall indicates stormy weather.

A rapid fall with westerly wind indicates stormy weather from the northward.

A fall with a northerly wind indicates storm, with rain and hail in summer, and snow in winter.

A fall with increased moisture in the air, and heat increasing, indicates wind and rain from the southward.

A fall with dry air and cold increasing in winter indicates snow.

A fall after very calm and warm weather indicates rain with squally weather.

The barometer rises for northerly winds, including from northwest by north to the eastward for dry or less wet weather, for less wind, or for more than one of these changes, except on a few occasions, when rain, hail, or snow comes from the northward with strong wind.

The barometer falls for southerly wind, including from southeast by south to the westward, for wet weather, for stronger wind or for more than one of these changes, except on a few occasions, when moderate wind, with rain or snow, comes from the northward.

THERMOMETERS.

Comparative Scales.

Reaumur, 80°.	Centigrade, 100°.	Fahrenheit, 212°.	Water Boils at Sea Level.	Reaumur, 80°.	Centigrade, 100°.	Fahrenheit, 212°.	
76	95	203		16	20	68	
72	90	194		12.4	15.3	60	Temperate.
68	85	185		10.2	12.8	55	
63.1	78.9	174		8	10	50	
60	75	167	Alcohol Boils.	5.8	7.2	45	
56	70	158		4	5	41	
52	65	149		1.3	1.7	35	
48	60	140		0	0	32	Water Freezes.
44	55	131		— 0 9	— 1.1	30	
42.2	52.8	127	Tallow Melts.	— 4	— 5	23	
40	50	122		— 5.3	— 6.7	20	
36	45	113		— 8	—10	14	
33.8	42.2	108		— 9 8	—12.2	10	
32	40	104		—12	—15	5	
29.3	36.7	98	Blood Heat.	—14.2	—17.8	0	Zero, Fahr.
28	35	95		—16	—20	— 4	
25.8	32.2	90		—20	—25	—13	
24	30	86		—24	—30	—22	
21.3	26.7	80		—28	—35	—31	
20	25	77		—32	—40	—40	

TABLE OF WAGES BY THE MONTH OF 26 WORKING DAYS.

Continued to $150 per Month.

2½	$55	$60	$65	$70	$75	Days	$80	$85	$90	$95	$100	$125	$150
02	53	58	63	67	72	½	77	82	87	91	96	120	144
05	106	115	125	135	144	½	154	163	173	183	192	240	288
07	159	173	188	202	216	¾	231	245	260	274	288	361	433
10	212	231	250	269	288	1	308	327	346	365	385	481	577
19	423	462	500	538	577	2	615	654	692	731	769	962	1154
29	635	692	750	808	865	3	923	981	1038	1096	1154	1442	1731
39	846	923	1000	1077	1154	4	1231	1308	1385	1462	1538	1923	2308
48	1058	1154	1250	1346	1442	5	1538	1635	1731	1827	1923	2404	2885
58	1269	1385	1500	1615	1731	6	1846	1962	2077	2192	2308	2885	3462
67	1481	1615	1750	1885	2019	7	2154	2288	2423	2558	2692	3365	4038
77	1692	1846	2000	2154	2308	8	2462	2615	2769	2923	3077	3846	4615
87	1904	2077	2250	2423	2596	9	2769	2942	3115	3288	3462	4327	5192
96	2115	2308	2500	2692	2885	10	3077	3269	3461	3654	3846	4808	5769
106	2327	2538	2750	2962	3173	11	3385	3596	3808	4019	4231	5288	6346
115	2538	2769	3000	3231	3462	12	3692	3923	4154	4385	4615	5769	6923
125	2750	3000	3250	3500	3750	13	4000	4250	4500	4750	5000	6250	7500
135	2962	3231	3500	3769	4038	14	4308	4577	4846	5115	5385	6731	8077
144	3173	3462	3750	4038	4327	15	4615	4904	5192	5481	5769	7212	8654
154	3385	3692	4000	4308	4615	16	4923	5231	5538	5846	6154	7692	9231
164	3596	3923	4250	4577	4904	17	5231	5558	5885	6212	6538	8173	9808
173	3808	4154	4500	4846	5102	18	5538	5885	6231	6577	6923	8654	10385
183	4019	4385	4750	5115	5481	19	5846	6212	6577	6942	7308	9135	10962
192	4231	4615	5000	5385	5769	20	6154	6538	6923	7308	7692	9615	11538
202	4442	4846	5250	5654	6058	21	6462	6865	7269	7673	8077	10096	12115
212	4654	5077	5500	5923	6346	22	6769	7192	7615	8038	8462	10577	12692
221	4865	5308	5750	6192	6635	23	7077	7519	7961	8404	8846	11058	13269
231	5077	5538	6000	6462	6923	24	7385	7846	8308	8769	9231	11538	13846
240	5288	5769	6250	6731	7212	25	7692	8173	8654	9135	9615	12019	14423

At the rate of $80 per month of 26 working days, the wages for 12 days are $36.92

TABLE OF WAGES BY THE MONTH OF 30 WORKING DAYS.

Continued to $150 per Month.

2½	$55	$60	$65	$70	$75	Days	$80	$85	$90	$95	$100	$125	$150
02	46	50	54	58	63	¼	67	71	75	79	83	104	125
04	92	100	108	117	125	½	133	142	150	158	167	208	250
06	138	150	163	175	188	¾	200	213	225	238	250	313	375
08	183	200	217	233	250	1	267	283	300	317	333	417	500
17	367	400	433	467	500	2	533	567	600	633	667	833	1000
25	550	600	650	700	750	3	800	850	900	950	1000	1250	1500
33	733	800	867	933	1000	4	1067	1133	1200	1267	1333	1667	2000
42	917	1000	1083	1167	1250	5	1333	1417	1500	1583	1667	2083	2500
50	1100	1200	1300	1400	1500	6	1600	1700	1800	1900	2000	2500	3000
58	1283	1400	1517	1633	1750	7	1867	1983	2100	2217	2333	2917	3500
67	1467	1600	1733	1867	2000	8	2133	2267	2400	2533	2667	3333	4000
75	1650	1800	1950	2100	2250	9	2400	2550	2700	2850	3000	3750	4500
83	1833	2000	2167	2333	2500	10	2667	2833	3000	3167	3333	4167	5000
92	2017	2200	2383	2567	2750	11	2933	3117	3300	3483	3667	4583	5500
100	2200	2400	2600	2800	3000	12	3200	3400	3600	3800	4000	5000	6000
108	2383	2600	2817	3033	3250	13	3467	3683	3900	4117	4333	5417	6500
117	2567	2800	3033	3267	3500	14	3733	3967	4200	4433	4667	5833	7000
125	2750	3000	3250	3500	3750	15	4000	4250	4500	4750	5000	6250	7500
133	2933	3200	3467	3733	4000	16	4267	4533	4800	5067	5333	6667	8000
142	3117	3400	3683	3967	4250	17	4533	4817	5100	5383	5667	7083	8500
150	3300	3600	3900	4200	4500	18	4800	5100	5400	5700	6000	7500	9000
158	3483	3800	4117	4433	4750	19	5067	5383	5700	6017	6333	7917	9500
167	3667	4000	4333	4667	5000	20	5333	5667	6000	6333	6667	8333	10000
175	3850	4200	4550	4900	5250	21	5600	5950	6300	6650	7000	8750	10500
183	4033	4400	4767	5133	5500	22	5867	6233	6600	6967	7333	9167	11000
192	4217	4600	4983	5367	5750	23	6133	6517	6900	7283	7667	9583	11500
200	4400	4800	5200	5600	6000	24	6400	6800	7200	7600	8000	10000	12000
208	4583	5000	5417	5833	6250	25	6667	7083	7500	7917	8333	10417	12500
217	4767	5200	5633	6067	6500	26	6933	7367	7800	8233	8667	10833	13000
225	4950	5400	5850	6300	6750	27	7200	7650	8100	8550	9000	11250	13500
233	5133	5600	6067	6533	7000	28	7467	7933	8400	8867	9333	11667	14000
242	5317	5800	6283	6767	7250	29	7733	8217	8700	9183	9667	12083	14500

A man's wages for 27 days (at $57½ ($55 + $2½) per month, are $51.75 (49.50 + 2.25).

TEN HOUR DAY WAGES TABLE.—60 Hours per Week.

$5	$5½	$6	$6½	$7	$7½	$8	Per Week		$9	$10	$10½	$11	$12	$13	$13½	$14
.83	.02	1.00	1.08	1.17	1.25	1.33	Per Day		1.08	1.50	1.67	1.75	1.83	2.00	2.17	2.25	2.33
							Hours	Days									
04	05	05	05	06	06	07	½		00	08	08	09	09	10	11	11	12
08	09	10	11	12	13	13	1		01	15	17	18	18	20	22	23	23
17	18	20	22	23	25	27	2		02	30	33	35	37	40	43	45	47
21	23	25	27	29	31	33	2½	¼	02	38	42	44	46	50	54	56	58
25	28	30	33	35	38	40	3		03	45	50	53	55	60	65	68	70
33	37	40	43	47	50	53	4		03	60	67	70	73	80	87	90	93
42	46	50	54	58	63	67	5	½	04	75	83	88	92	100	108	113	117
50	55	60	65	70	75	80	6		05	90	100	105	110	120	130	135	140
58	64	70	76	82	88	93	7		06	105	117	123	128	140	152	158	163
63	69	75	81	88	94	100	7½	¾	06	113	125	131	138	150	163	169	175
67	73	80	87	93	100	107	8		07	120	133	140	147	160	173	180	187
75	83	90	98	105	113	120	9		08	135	150	158	165	180	195	203	210
83	92	100	108	117	125	133	10	1	08	150	167	175	183	200	217	225	233
125	138	150	163	175	188	200	15	1½	13	225	250	263	275	300	325	338	350
167	183	200	217	233	250	267	20	2	17	300	333	350	367	400	433	450	467
208	229	250	271	292	313	333	25	2½	21	375	417	438	458	500	542	563	583
250	275	300	325	350	375	400	30	3	25	450	500	525	550	600	650	675	700
292	321	350	379	408	438	467	35	3½	29	525	583	613	642	700	758	788	817
333	367	400	433	467	500	533	40	4	33	600	667	700	733	800	867	900	933
375	413	450	488	525	563	600	45	4½	38	675	750	788	825	900	975	1013	1050
417	458	500	542	583	625	667	50	5	42	750	833	875	917	1000	1083	1125	1167
425	468	510	553	595	638	680	51		43	765	850	893	935	1020	1105	1148	1190
433	477	520	563	607	650	693	52		43	780	867	910	953	1040	1127	1170	1213
442	486	530	574	618	663	707	53		44	795	883	928	972	1060	1148	1193	1237
450	495	540	585	630	675	720	54		45	810	900	945	990	1080	1170	1215	1260
458	504	550	596	642	688	733	55	5½	46	825	917	963	1008	1100	1192	1238	1283
467	513	560	607	653	700	747	56		47	840	933	980	1027	1120	1213	1260	1307
475	523	570	618	665	713	760	57		48	855	950	998	1045	1140	1235	1283	1330
483	532	580	628	677	725	773	58		48	870	967	1015	1063	1160	1257	1305	1353
492	541	590	639	688	738	787	59		49	885	983	1033	1082	1180	1278	1328	1377
500	550	600	650	700	750	800	60	6	50	900	$10	1050	1100	1200	1300	1350	1400

TEN HOUR DAY WAGES TABLE.—Continued.

$15	$16	$16½	$17	$18	$19½	Per Week		$20	$21	$22	$22½	$24	$25	$27	$30
2.50	2.67	2.75	2.83	3.00	3.25	Per Day		3.33	3.50	3.67	3.75	4.00	4.17	4.50	5.00
13	13	14	14	15	16	Hours	Days	17	18	18	19	20	21	23	25
25	27	28	28	30	33	1		33	35	37	38	40	42	45	50
50	53	55	57	60	65	2		67	70	73	75	80	83	90	100
63	67	69	71	75	81	2½	¼	83	88	92	94	100	104	113	125
75	80	83	85	90	98	3		100	105	110	113	120	125	135	150
100	107	110	113	120	130	4		133	140	147	150	160	167	180	200
125	133	138	142	150	163	5	½	167	175	183	188	200	208	225	250
150	160	165	170	180	195	6		200	210	220	225	240	250	270	300
175	187	193	198	210	228	7		233	245	257	263	280	292	315	350
188	200	206	213	225	244	7½	¾	250	263	275	281	300	313	338	375
200	213	220	227	240	260	8		267	280	293	300	320	333	360	400
225	240	248	255	270	293	9		300	315	330	338	360	375	405	450
250	267	275	283	300	325	10	1	333	350	367	375	400	417	450	500
375	400	413	425	450	488	15	1½	500	525	550	563	600	625	675	750
500	533	550	567	600	650	20	2	667	700	733	750	800	833	900	1000
625	667	688	708	750	813	25	2½	833	875	917	938	1000	1042	1125	1250
750	800	825	850	900	975	30	3	1000	1050	1100	1125	1200	1250	1350	1500
875	933	963	992	1050	1138	35	3½	1167	1225	1283	1313	1400	1458	1575	1750
1000	1067	1100	1133	1200	1300	40	4	1333	1400	1467	1500	1600	1667	1800	2000
1125	1200	1238	1275	1350	1463	45	4½	1500	1575	1650	1688	1800	1875	2025	2250
1250	1333	1375	1417	1500	1625	50	5	1667	1750	1833	1875	2000	2083	2250	2500
1275	1360	1403	1445	1530	1658	51		1700	1785	1870	1913	2040	2125	2295	2550
1300	1387	1430	1473	1560	1690	52		1733	1820	1907	1950	2080	2167	2340	2600
1325	1413	1458	1502	1590	1723	53		1767	1855	1943	1988	2120	2208	2385	2650
1350	1440	1485	1530	1620	1755	54		1800	1890	1980	2025	2160	2250	2430	2700
1375	1467	1513	1558	1650	1788	55	5½	1833	1925	2017	2063	2200	2292	2475	2750
1400	1493	1540	1587	1680	1820	56		1867	1960	2053	2100	2240	2333	2520	2800
1425	1520	1568	1615	1710	1853	57		1900	1995	2090	2138	2280	2375	2565	2850
1450	1547	1595	1643	1740	1885	58		1933	2030	2127	2175	2320	2417	2610	2900
1475	1573	1623	1672	1770	1918	59		1967	2065	2163	2213	2360	2458	2655	2950
1500	1600	1650	1700	1800	1950	60	6	2000	2100	2200	2250	2400	2500	2700	3000

At $20 per week ($3.33 per day), the wages for 55 hours (5½ days) come to $18.33.

NINE HOUR DAY WAGES TABLE.—54 Hours per Week.

$5	$5½	$6	$6½	$7	$7½	$8	Per Week		$½	$9	$10	$10½	$11	$12	$13	$13½	$14
.83	.92	1.01	1.08	1.17	1.25	1.33	Per Day		.08	1.50	1.67	1.75	1.83	2.00	2.17	2.25	2.33
05	05	06	06	06	07	07	Hours	Days	00	08	09	10	10	11	12	13	13
09	10	11	12	13	14	15	1		01	17	19	19	20	22	24	25	26
19	20	22	24	26	28	30	2		02	33	37	39	41	44	48	50	52
21	23	25	27	29	31	33	2¼	¼	02	38	42	44	46	50	54	56	58
28	31	33	36	39	42	44	3		03	50	56	58	61	67	72	75	78
37	41	44	48	52	56	59	4		04	67	74	78	81	89	96	100	104
42	46	50	54	58	63	67	4½	½	04	75	83	88	92	100	108	113	117
46	51	56	60	65	69	74	5		05	83	93	97	102	111	120	125	130
56	61	67	72	78	83	89	6		06	100	111	117	122	133	144	150	156
63	69	75	81	88	94	100	6¾	¾	06	113	125	131	138	150	163	169	175
65	71	78	84	91	97	104	7		06	117	130	136	143	156	169	175	181
74	81	89	96	104	111	119	8		07	133	148	156	163	178	193	200	207
83	92	100	108	117	125	133	9	1	08	150	167	175	183	200	217	225	233
93	102	111	120	130	139	148	10		09	167	185	194	204	222	241	250	259
167	183	200	217	233	250	267	18	2	17	300	333	350	367	400	433	450	467
185	204	222	241	259	278	296	20		19	333	370	389	407	444	481	500	519
250	275	300	325	350	375	400	27	3	25	450	500	525	550	600	650	675	700
278	306	333	361	389	417	444	30		28	500	556	583	611	667	722	750	778
333	367	400	433	467	500	533	36	4	33	600	667	700	733	800	867	900	933
370	407	444	481	519	556	593	40		37	667	741	778	815	889	963	1000	1037
407	448	489	530	570	611	652	44		41	733	815	856	896	978	1059	1100	1141
417	458	500	542	583	625	667	45	5	42	750	833	875	917	1000	1083	1125	1167
426	469	511	554	596	639	681	46		43	767	852	894	937	1022	1107	1150	1193
435	479	522	566	609	653	696	47		44	783	870	914	957	1044	1131	1175	1291
444	489	533	578	622	667	711	48		44	800	889	933	978	1067	1156	1200	1244
454	499	544	590	635	681	726	49		45	817	907	953	998	1089	1180	1225	1270
463	509	556	602	648	694	741	50		46	833	926	972	1019	1111	1204	1250	1296
472	519	567	614	661	708	756	51		47	850	944	992	1039	1133	1228	1275	1322
481	530	578	626	674	722	770	52		48	867	963	1011	1059	1156	1252	1300	1348
491	540	589	638	687	736	785	53		49	883	981	1031	1080	1178	1276	1325	1374
500	550	600	650	700	750	800	54	6	50	900	$10	1050	1100	1200	1300	1350	1400

NINE HOUR DAY WAGES TABLE. —Continued.

$15	$16	$16½	$17	$18	$19½	Per Week		$20	$21	$22	$22½	$24	$25	$27	$30
2.50	2.67	2.75	2.83	3.00	3.25	Per Day		3.33	3.50	3.67	3.75	4.00	4.17	4.50	5.00
14	15	15	16	17	18	½	Days	19	19	20	21	22	23	25	28
28	30	31	31	33	36	1		37	39	41	42	44	46	50	56
56	59	61	63	67	72	2		74	78	81	83	89	93	100	111
63	67	69	71	75	81	2½	¼	83	88	92	94	100	104	113	125
83	89	92	94	100	108	3		111	117	122	125	133	139	150	167
111	119	122	126	133	144	4		148	156	163	167	178	185	200	222
125	133	138	142	150	163	4½	½	167	175	183	188	200	208	225	250
139	148	153	157	167	181	5		185	194	204	208	222	231	250	278
167	178	183	189	200	217	6		222	233	244	250	267	278	300	333
188	200	206	213	225	244	6¾	¾	250	263	275	281	300	313	338	375
194	207	214	220	233	253	7		259	272	285	292	311	324	350	389
222	237	244	252	267	289	8		296	311	326	333	356	370	400	444
250	267	275	283	300	325	9	1	333	350	367	375	400	417	450	500
278	296	306	315	330	361	10		370	389	407	417	444	463	500	556
500	533	550	567	600	650	18	2	667	700	733	750	800	833	900	1000
556	593	611	630	667	722	20		741	778	815	833	889	926	1000	1111
750	800	825	850	900	975	27	3	1000	1050	1100	1125	1200	1250	1350	1500
833	889	917	944	1000	1083	30		1111	1167	1222	1250	1333	1389	1500	1667
1000	1067	1100	1133	1200	1300	36	4	1333	1400	1467	1500	1600	1667	1800	2000
1111	1185	1222	1259	1333	1444	40		1481	1556	1630	1667	1778	1852	2000	2222
1222	1304	1344	1385	1467	1589	44		1630	1711	1793	1833	1956	2037	2200	2444
1250	1333	1375	1417	1500	1625	45	5	1667	1750	1833	1875	2000	2083	2250	2500
1278	1363	1406	1448	1533	1661	46		1704	1789	1874	1917	2044	2130	2300	2556
1306	1393	1436	1480	1567	1697	47		1741	1828	1915	1958	2089	2176	2350	2611
1333	1422	1467	1511	1600	1733	48		1778	1867	1956	2000	2133	2222	2400	2667
1361	1452	1497	1543	1633	1769	49		1815	1906	1996	2042	2178	2269	2450	2722
1389	1481	1528	1574	1667	1806	50		1852	1944	2037	2083	2222	2315	2500	2778
1417	1511	1558	1606	1700	1842	51		1889	1983	2078	2125	2267	2361	2550	2833
1444	1541	1589	1637	1733	1878	52		1926	2022	2119	2167	2311	2407	2600	2889
1472	1570	1619	1669	1767	1914	53		1963	2061	2159	2208	2356	2454	2650	2944
1500	1600	1650	1700	1800	1950	54	6	2000	2100	2200	2250	2400	2500	2700	3000

Rate per week and day, in top lines; time-hours, also days, in middle column.

EIGHT HOUR DAY WAGES TABLE.—48 Hours per Week.

$5	$5½	$6	6½	$7	7½	$8	PerWeek		$½	$9	$10	10½	$11	$12	$13	$13½	$14
.83	.92	1.00	1.08	1.17	1.25	1.33	Per Day	Hours	.08	1.50	1.67	1.75	1.83	2.00	2.17	2.25	2.33
05	06	06	07	07	08	08	½	Days	01	09	10	11	11	13	14	14	15
10	11	13	14	15	16	17	1		01	19	21	22	23	25	27	28	29
21	23	25	27	29	31	33	2		02	38	42	44	46	50	54	56	58
31	34	38	41	44	47	50	3		03	56	63	66	69	75	81	84	88
42	46	50	54	58	63	67	4	½	04	75	83	88	92	100	108	113	117
52	57	63	68	73	78	83	5		05	94	104	109	115	125	135	141	146
63	69	75	81	88	94	100	6	¾	06	113	125	131	138	150	163	169	175
73	80	88	95	102	109	117	7		07	131	146	153	160	175	190	197	204
83	92	100	108	117	125	133	8	1	08	150	167	175	183	200	217	225	233
94	103	113	122	131	141	150	9		09	169	188	197	206	225	244	253	263
104	115	125	135	146	156	167	10	1¼	10	188	208	219	229	250	271	281	292
125	138	150	163	175	188	200	12	1½	13	225	250	263	275	300	325	338	350
167	183	200	217	233	250	267	16	2	17	300	333	350	367	400	433	450	467
208	229	250	271	292	313	333	20	2½	21	375	417	438	458	500	542	563	583
250	275	300	325	350	375	400	24	3	25	450	500	525	550	600	650	675	700
292	321	350	379	408	438	467	28	3½	29	525	583	613	642	700	758	788	817
313	341	375	406	438	469	500	30	3¾	31	563	625	656	688	750	813	844	875
333	367	400	433	467	500	533	32	4	33	600	667	700	733	800	867	900	933
354	390	425	460	496	531	567	34	4¼	35	638	708	744	779	850	921	956	992
375	413	450	488	525	563	600	36	4½	38	675	750	788	825	900	975	1013	1050
396	435	475	515	554	594	633	38	4¾	40	713	792	831	871	950	1029	1069	1108
406	447	488	528	569	609	650	39		41	731	813	853	894	975	1056	1097	1138
417	458	500	542	583	625	667	40	5	42	750	833	875	917	1000	1083	1125	1167
427	470	513	555	598	641	683	41		43	769	854	897	940	1025	1110	1153	1196
438	481	525	569	613	656	700	42	5¼	44	788	875	919	963	1050	1138	1181	1225
448	493	538	582	627	672	717	43		45	806	896	940	985	1075	1165	1200	1254
458	504	550	596	642	688	733	44	5½	46	825	917	963	1008	1100	1192	1238	1283
469	516	563	609	656	703	750	45		47	844	938	984	1031	1125	1219	1266	1313
470	527	575	623	671	719	767	46	5¾	48	863	958	1006	1054	1150	1246	1294	1342
400	539	588	636	685	734	783	47		49	881	979	1028	1077	1175	1273	1322	1371
500	550	600	650	700	750	800	48	6	50	900	$10	1050	1100	1200	1300	1350	1400

EIGHT HOUR DAY WAGES TABLE.—Continued.

$15	$16	$16½	$17	$18	$19½	Per Week		$20	$21	$22	$22½	$24	$25	$27	$30
2.50	2.67	2.75	2.83	3.00	3.25	Per Day		3.33	3.50	3.67	3.75	4.00	4.17	4.50	5.00
16	17	17	18	19	20	Hours	Days	21	22	23	23	25	26	28	31
31	33	34	35	38	41	1		42	44	46	47	50	52	56	63
63	67	69	71	75	81	2	¼	83	88	92	94	100	104	113	125
94	100	103	106	113	122	3		125	131	138	141	150	156	169	188
125	133	138	142	150	163	4	½	167	175	183	188	200	208	225	250
156	167	172	177	188	203	5		208	219	229	234	250	260	281	313
188	200	206	213	225	244	6	¾	250	263	275	281	300	313	338	375
219	233	241	248	263	284	7		292	306	321	328	350	365	394	438
250	267	275	283	300	325	8	1	333	350	367	375	400	417	450	500
281	300	309	319	338	366	9		375	394	413	422	450	469	506	563
313	333	344	354	375	406	10	1¼	417	438	458	469	500	521	563	625
375	400	413	425	450	488	12	1½	500	525	550	563	600	625	675	750
500	533	550	567	600	650	16	2	667	700	733	750	800	833	900	1000
625	667	688	708	750	813	20	2½	833	875	917	938	1000	1042	1125	1250
750	800	825	850	900	975	24	3	1000	1050	1100	1125	1200	1250	1350	1500
875	933	963	992	1050	1138	28	3½	1167	1225	1283	1313	1400	1458	1575	1750
938	1000	1031	1063	1125	1219	30	3¾	1250	1313	1375	1406	1500	1563	1688	1875
1000	1067	1100	1133	1200	1300	32	4	1333	1400	1467	1500	1600	1667	1800	2000
1063	1133	1169	1204	1275	1381	34	4¼	1417	1488	1558	1594	1700	1771	1913	2125
1125	1200	1238	1275	1350	1463	36	4½	1500	1575	1650	1688	1800	1875	2025	2250
1188	1267	1306	1346	1425	1544	38	4¾	1583	1663	1742	1781	1900	1979	2138	2375
1219	1300	1341	1381	1463	1584	39		1625	1706	1788	1828	1950	2031	2194	2438
1250	1333	1375	1417	1500	1625	40	5	1667	1750	1833	1875	2000	2083	2250	2500
1281	1367	1409	1452	1538	1666	41		1708	1794	1879	1922	2050	2135	2306	2563
1313	1400	1444	1488	1575	1706	42	5¼	1750	1838	1925	1969	2100	2188	2363	2625
1344	1433	1478	1523	1613	1747	43		1792	1881	1971	2016	2150	2240	2419	2688
1375	1467	1513	1558	1650	1788	44	5½	1833	1925	2017	2063	2200	2292	2475	2750
1406	1500	1547	1594	1688	1828	45		1875	1969	2063	2109	2250	2344	2531	2813
1438	1533	1581	1629	1725	1869	46	5¾	1917	2013	2108	2156	2300	2396	2588	2875
1469	1567	1616	1665	1763	1909	47		1958	2056	2154	2203	2350	2448	2644	2938
1500	1600	1650	1700	1800	1950	48	6	2000	2100	2200	2250	2400	2500	2700	3000

At $9 per week ($1.50 per day), the wages for 46 hours (5¾ days) amount to $8.63.

TABLE SHOWING COST OF CORD-WOOD—FROM $2 TO $5 PER CORD.

$2	$2¼	$2½	$2¾	$3	$3¼	Cu. Ft.	$3½	$3¾	$4	$4¼	$4½	$5
16	18	20	21	23	25	10	27	29	31	33	35	39
31	35	39	43	47	51	20	55	59	63	66	70	78
47	53	59	64	70	76	30	82	88	94	100	105	117
63	70	78	86	94	102	40	109	117	125	133	141	156
78	88	98	107	117	127	50	137	146	156	166	176	195
94	105	117	129	141	152	60	164	176	188	199	211	234
109	123	137	150	164	178	70	191	205	219	232	246	273
125	141	156	172	188	203	80	219	234	250	266	281	313
141	158	176	193	211	229	90	246	264	281	299	316	352
156	176	195	215	234	254	100	273	293	313	332	352	391
172	193	215	236	258	279	110	301	322	344	365	387	430
188	211	234	258	281	305	120	328	352	375	398	422	469
203	229	254	279	305	330	130	355	381	406	432	457	508
219	246	273	301	328	355	140	383	410	438	465	492	547
234	264	293	322	352	381	150	410	439	469	498	527	586
250	281	313	344	375	406	160	438	469	500	531	563	625
266	299	332	365	398	432	170	465	498	531	564	598	664
281	316	352	387	422	457	180	492	527	563	598	633	703
297	334	371	408	445	482	190	520	557	594	631	668	742
313	352	391	430	469	508	200	547	586	625	664	703	781

A 12 foot (3 length) load, 46 inches high (mid-col.); and 36 in. wide (top), contains 138 cu. ft. and at the rate of $3¾ per cord, 130 cu. ft. cost 3.81, and 8 cu. ft. 23 cents (1-10 of cost of 80 cu. ft.), which = (3.81+.23) $4.04 for load or pile. A cord = 128 cu. ft. (4x4x8).

TABLE SHOWING THE CONTENTS OF CORD-WOOD—CUBIC FEET.

Load 8 feet long.							Load 12 feet long.					
32	34	36	38	40	48	Height.	32	34	36	38	40	48
53	57	60	63	67	80	30	80	85	90	95	100	120
57	60	64	68	71	85	32	85	91	96	101	107	128
60	64	68	72	76	91	34	91	96	102	108	113	136
64	68	72	76	80	96	36	96	102	108	114	120	144
68	72	76	80	84	101	38	101	108	114	120	127	152
71	76	80	84	89	107	40	107	113	120	127	133	160
75	79	84	89	93	112	42	112	119	126	133	140	168
78	83	88	93	98	117	44	117	125	132	139	147	176
82	87	92	97	102	123	46	123	130	138	146	153	184
85	91	96	101	107	128	48	128	136	144	152	160	192
89	94	100	106	111	133	50	133	142	150	158	167	200
92	98	104	110	116	139	52	139	147	156	165	173	208
100	106	112	118	124	149	56	149	159	168	177	187	224
107	113	120	127	133	160	60	160	170	180	190	200	240

TABLE SHOWING THE CAPACITY—IN GALLONS—OF CISTERNS, TANKS, WELLS, STAND-PIPES, BOILERS; ALSO OF RAILROAD, IRRIGATING AND BREWERS' TANKS.

3	3½	4	4½	5	5½	Depth	6	6½	7	7½	8	8½	9
212	288	376	476	588	711	4	846	993	1152	1322	1504	1698	1904
238	324	423	535	661	800	4½	952	1117	1295	1487	1692	1910	2142
264	360	470	595	734	889	5	1058	1241	1439	1652	1880	2122	2379
291	396	517	654	808	977	5½	1163	1365	1583	1818	2068	2335	2617
317	432	564	714	881	1066	6	1269	1489	1727	1983	2256	2547	2855
344	468	611	773	955	1155	6½	1375	1613	1871	2148	2444	2759	3093
370	504	658	833	1028	1244	7	1481	1738	2015	2313	2632	2971	3331
397	540	705	892	1102	1333	7½	1586	1862	2159	2479	2820	3184	3569
423	576	752	952	1175	1422	8	1692	1986	2303	2644	3008	3396	3807
449	612	799	1011	1248	1511	8½	1798	2110	2447	2809	3196	3608	4045
476	648	846	1071	1322	1600	9	1904	2234	2591	2974	3384	3820	4283
529	720	940	1190	1469	1777	10	2115	2482	2879	3305	3760	4245	4759
582	792	1034	1309	1616	1955	11	2327	2730	3167	3635	4136	4669	5235
635	864	1128	1428	1763	2133	12	2538	2979	3455	3966	4512	5094	5711
687	936	1222	1547	1909	2310	13	2750	3227	3742	4296	4888	5518	6187
740	1008	1316	1666	2056	2488	14	2961	3475	4030	4627	5264	5943	6662
793	1080	1410	1785	2203	2666	15	3173	3723	4318	4957	5640	6367	7138
846	1152	1504	1904	2350	2844	16	3384	3972	4606	5288	6016	6792	7614
899	1224	1598	2023	2497	3021	17	3596	4220	4894	5618	6392	7216	8090
952	1295	1692	2142	2644	3199	18	3807	4468	5182	5949	6768	7641	8566
1005	1367	1786	2260	2791	3377	19	4019	4716	5470	6279	7144	8065	9042
1058	1439	1880	2379	2938	3554	20	4230	4965	5758	6610	7520	8490	9518
85	99	113	127	141	156	Brick	170	184	198	212	226	241	254

Diam. at top, depth, in mid-col. A cistern 11 ft. deep mean diam. 7 ft., will hold 3167 gallons; or (3167÷31½) 100½ barrels.

To wall up 1 ft., diam. 7 ft., requires 198 Brick (bottom line), 2 ×4 ×8, laid flat; or ½ as many, laid on edge. Doubling the diam., **quadruples** capacity —same depth.

CAPACITY—IN GALLONS—CISTERNS, TANKS, ETC.—Continued.

10	11	12	13	14	Depth	16	18	20	25	30	40
5875	7109	8460	9929	11515	10	15040	19036	23501	36720	52877	94030
6463	7820	9306	10922	12667	11	16545	20939	25851	40392	58164	103403
7050	8531	10152	11915	13818	12	18049	22843	28201	44064	63452	112804
7638	9242	10998	12908	14970	13	19553	24746	30551	47736	68740	122204
8225	9953	11844	13901	16122	14	21057	26650	32901	51408	74027	131604
8813	10663	12690	14894	17273	15	22561	28553	35251	55080	79315	141004
9400	11374	13536	15887	18425	16	24065	30457	37601	58752	84603	150405
9988	12085	14382	16879	19576	17	25569	32361	39951	62424	89890	159805
10575	12796	15228	17872	20728	18	27073	34264	42301	66096	95178	169205
11163	13507	16075	18865	21879	19	28577	36168	44651	69768	100466	178606
11750	14218	16921	19858	23031	20	30081	38071	47001	73440	105753	188006
12338	14929	17767	20851	24182	21	31585	39975	49352	77112	111041	197406
12925	15640	18613	21844	25334	22	33089	41878	51702	80784	116329	206807
13513	16351	19459	22837	26485	23	34593	43782	54052	84456	121616	216207
14100	17062	20305	23830	27637	24	36097	45685	56402	88128	126904	225607
14688	17772	21151	24823	28788	25	37601	47589	58752	91800	132192	235007
15276	18483	21997	25816	29940	26	39105	49493	61102	95472	137479	244408
16451	19905	23689	27801	32243	28	42113	53300	65802	102816	148055	263208
17626	21327	25381	29787	34546	30	45121	57107	70502	110160	158630	282009
18801	22749	27073	31773	36849	32	48130	60914	75202	117504	169205	300810
21151	25592	30457	35745	41455	36	54146	68528	84603	132192	190356	338411
23501	28436	33841	39716	46061	40	60162	76142	94003	146880	211507	376012
283	311	339	368	396	Brick	452	509	595	707	848	1131

COMPOUND INTEREST TABLE.

Showing the amount of one dollar at compound interest (annually) for from one year to twenty years, at the several rates per cent.

Years.	½ per ct.	1 per ct.	2 per ct.	3 per ct.	4 per ct.	5 per ct.	6 per ct.	7 per ct.	8 per ct.
1	1.00500	1.01000	1.020000	1.03000	1.040000	1.050000	1.060000	1.070000	1.080000
2	1.01003	1.02010	1.040400	1.06090	1.081600	1.102500	1.123600	1.144900	1.166400
3	1.01508	1.03030	1.061208	1.09273	1.124864	1.157625	1.191016	1.225043	1.259712
4	1.02015	1.04060	1.082432	1.12551	1.169859	1.215506	1.262477	1.310796	1.360489
5	1.02625	1.05101	1.104081	1.15927	1.216653	1.276282	1.338226	1.402552	1.469328
6	1.03138	1.06152	1.126162	1.19405	1.265319	1.340096	1.418519	1.500730	1.586874
7	1.03654	1.07214	1.148686	1.22987	1.315932	1.407100	1.503630	1.605781	1.713824
8	1.04172	1.08286	1.171659	1.26677	1.368569	1.477455	1.593848	1.718186	1.850030
9	1.05217	1.09369	1.195093	1.30477	1.423312	1.551328	1.689479	1.838459	1.999005
10	1.05743	1.10462	1.218994	1.34392	1.480244	1.628895	1.790848	1.967151	2.158925
11	1.06273	1.11567	1.243374	1.38423	1.539454	1.710339	1.898299	2.104852	2.331639
12	1.06803	1.12683	1.268242	1.42576	1.601032	1.795856	2.012196	2.252192	2.518170
13	1.07337	1.13809	1.293607	1.46853	1.665074	1.885649	2.132028	2.409845	2.719624
14	1.07873	1.14947	1.319479	1.51259	1.731676	1.979032	2.260904	2.578534	2.937194
15	1.08413	1.16097	1.345868	1.55707	1.800044	2.078928	2.396558	2.759032	3.172169
16	1.08955	1.17258	1.372786	1.60471	1.872981	2.182875	2.540352	2.952164	3.425943
17	1.00500	1.18430	1.400241	1.65285	1.947900	2.292018	2.692773	3.158815	3.700018
18	1.10047	1.19615	1.428246	1.70243	2.025818	2.406619	2.854339	3.379932	3.996020
19	1.10597	1.20811	1.513805	1.75351	2.106849	2.526050	3.025600	3.616528	4.315701
20	1.11150	1.22019	1.544173	1.80611	2.191123	2.653208	3.207135	3.869685	4.660957

*For rules see following page.

SIMPLE INTEREST TABLE.

Days.	½ per ct.	1 per ct.	2 per ct.	3 per ct.	4 per ct.	5 per ct.	6 per ct.	7 per ct.	8 per ct.	10 per ct
35	.00049	.00097	.00194	.00292	.00389	.00486	.00583	.00680	.00777	.00972
36	.00050	.00100	.00200	.00300	.00400	.00500	.00600	.00700	.00800	.01000
37	.00051	.00103	.00206	.00308	.00411	.00513	.00616	.00719	.00822	.01027
38	.00053	.00106	.00211	.00316	.00422	.00527	.00633	.00738	.00844	.01055
39	.00054	.00108	.00217	.00325	.00433	.00541	.00650	.00758	.00866	.01083
40	.00056	.00111	.00222	.00333	.00444	.00555	.00666	.00777	.00888	.01111
41	.00057	.00114	.00228	.00342	.00456	.00569	.00683	.00797	.00911	.01138
42	.00058	.00117	.00233	.00350	.00467	.00583	.00700	.00816	.00933	.01166
43	.00060	.00119	.00239	.00358	.00478	.00597	.00716	.00836	.00955	.01194
44	.00061	.00122	.00244	.00367	.00489	.00611	.00733	.00855	.00977	.01222
45	.00063	.00125	.00250	.00375	.00500	.00625	.00750	.00875	.01000	.01250
46	.00064	.00128	.00256	.00383	.00511	.00638	.00766	.00894	.01022	.01277
47	.00065	.00131	.00261	.00392	.00522	.00652	.00783	.00913	.01044	.01305
48	.00067	.00133	.00267	.00400	.00533	.00666	.00800	.00933	.01066	.01333
49	.00068	.00136	.00272	.00408	.00544	.00680	.00816	.00952	.01088	.01361
50	.00069	.00139	.00278	.00417	.00556	.00694	.00833	.00972	.01111	.01388
51	.00071	.00142	.00283	.00425	.00567	.00708	.00850	.00991	.01133	.01416
52	.00072	.00144	.00289	.00433	.00578	.00722	.00866	.01011	.01155	.01444
53	.00074	.00147	.00294	.00442	.00589	.00736	.00883	.01030	.01177	.01472
54	.00075	.00150	.00300	.00450	.00600	.00750	.00900	.01050	.01200	.01500
55	.00076	.00153	.00306	.00458	.00611	.00763	.00916	.01069	.01222	.01527
56	.00078	.00156	.00311	.00467	.00622	.00777	.00933	.01088	.01244	.01555
57	.00079	.00158	.00317	.00475	.00633	.00791	.00950	.01108	.01266	.01583
58	.00081	.00161	.00322	.00483	.00644	.00805	.00966	.01127	.01288	.01611
59	.00082	.00164	.00328	.00492	.00656	.00819	.00983	.01147	.01311	.01638
60	.00083	.00167	.00333	.00500	.00667	.00833	.01000	.01166	.01333	.01666
61	.00085	.00169	.00339	.00508	.00678	.00847	.01016	.01186	.01355	.01694
62	.00086	.00172	.00344	.00517	.00689	.00861	.01033	.01205	.01377	.01722
63	.00088	.00175	.00350	.00525	.00700	.00875	.01050	.01225	.01400	.01750
64	.00089	.00178	.00356	.00533	.00711	.00888	.01066	.01244	.01422	.01777
65	.00090	.00181	.00361	.00542	.00722	.00902	.01083	.01263	.01444	.01805
66	.00092	.00183	.00367	.00550	.00733	.00916	.01100	.01283	.01466	.01833
67	.00093	.00186	.00372	.00558	.00744	.00930	.01116	.01302	.01488	.01861
68	.00094	.00189	.00378	.00567	.00756	.00944	.01133	.01322	.01511	.01888
69	.00096	.00192	.00383	.00575	.00767	.00958	.01150	.01341	.01533	.01916
70	.00097	.00194	.00389	.00583	.00778	.00972	.01166	.01361	.01555	.01944
71	.00099	.00197	.00394	.00592	.00789	.00986	.01183	.01380	.01577	.01972
72	.00100	.00200	.00400	.00600	.00800	.01000	.01200	.01400	.01600	.02000
73	.00101	.00203	.00406	.00608	.00811	.01013	.01216	.01419	.01622	.02027
74	.00103	.00206	.00411	.00617	.00822	.01027	.01233	.01438	.01644	.02055
75	.00104	.00208	.00417	.00625	.00833	.01041	.01250	.01458	.01666	.02083
76	.00106	.00211	.00422	.00633	.00844	.01055	.01266	.01477	.01688	.02111
77	.00107	.00214	.00428	.00642	.00856	.01069	.01283	.01497	.01711	.03138
78	.00108	.00217	.00433	.00650	.00867	.01083	.01300	.01516	.01733	.02166
79	.00110	.00219	.00439	.00658	.00878	.01097	.01316	.01536	.01755	.02194
80	.00111	.00222	.00444	.00667	.00889	.01111	.01333	.01555	.01777	.02222
81	.00112	.00225	.00450	.00675	.00900	.01125	.01350	.01557	.01800	.02250
82	.00114	.00228	.00456	.00683	.00911	.01138	.01366	.01594	.01822	.02277
83	.00115	.00231	.00461	.00692	.00922	.01152	.01383	.01613	.01844	.02305
84	.00117	.00233	.00467	.00700	.00933	.01166	.01400	.01633	.01866	.02333
85	.00118	.00236	.00472	.00708	.00944	.01180	.01416	.01652	.01888	.02361
86	.00119	.00239	.00478	.00717	.00956	.01194	.01433	.01672	.01911	.02388
87	.00121	.00242	.00483	.00725	.00967	.01208	.01450	.01691	.01933	.02416
88	.00122	.00244	.00489	.00733	.00978	.01222	.01466	.01711	.01955	.02444
89	.00124	.00247	.00494	.00742	.00989	.01236	.01483	.01730	.01977	.02472
90	.00125	.00250	.00500	.00750	.01000	.01250	.01500	.01750	.02000	.02500
91	.00126	.00253	.00506	.00758	.01011	.01263	.01516	.01769	.02022	.02527
92	.00128	.00256	.00511	.00767	.01022	.01277	.01533	.01788	.02044	.02555
93	.00129	.00258	.00517	.00775	.01033	.01291	.01550	.01808	.02066	.02583
94	.00131	.00261	.00522	.00783	.01044	.01305	.01566	.01827	.02088	.02611
95	.00132	.00264	.00528	.00792	.01056	.01319	.01583	.01847	.02111	.02638
96	.00133	.00267	.00533	.00800	.01067	.01333	.01600	.01866	.02133	.02666
97	.00135	.00269	.00539	.00808	.01078	.01347	.01616	.01886	.02155	.02694
98	.00136	.00272	.00544	.00817	.01089	.01361	.01633	.01905	.02177	.02722
99	.00138	.00275	.00550	.00825	.01100	.01375	.01650	.01925	.02200	.02750
100	.00139	.00278	.00556	.00833	.01111	.01388	.01666	.01944	.02222	.02777

RULE—To find the interest on a certain amount of money. First find the interest on one dollar in this table, and multiply same by the certain amount on which interest is desired.

Rule for finding amount when interest is compounded semi-annually:
Take from the table preceding, one-half the rate and twice the number of years.

TABLE SHOWING THE COST OF COTTON—IN BALES.

Weighing from 400 to 600 lb.—From 8½ to 12 cts. per lb.

8½	8⅝	8¾	8⅞	9c.	9⅛	Weight	9¼	9⅜	9½	9⅝	9¾	9⅞	10⅛	10¼
009	009	009	009	009	009	1	009	009	010	010	010	010	010	010
017	017	018	018	018	018	2	019	019	019	019	020	020	020	021
026	026	026	027	027	027	3	028	028	029	029	029	030	030	031
034	035	035	036	036	037	4	037	038	038	039	039	040	041	041
043	043	044	044	045	046	5	046	047	048	048	049	049	051	051
051	052	053	053	054	055	6	056	056	057	058	059	059	061	062
060	060	061	062	063	064	7	065	066	067	067	068	069	071	072
068	069	070	071	072	073	8	074	075	076	077	078	079	081	082
077	078	079	080	081	082	9	083	084	086	087	088	089	091	092
3400	3450	3500	3550	3600	3650	400	3700	3750	3800	3850	3900	3950	4050	4100
3485	3536	3588	3639	3690	3741	410	3793	3844	3895	3946	3998	4049	4151	4203
3570	3623	3675	3728	3780	3833	420	3885	3938	3990	4043	4095	4148	4253	4305
3655	3709	3763	3816	3870	3924	430	3978	4031	4085	4139	4193	4246	4354	4408
3740	3795	3850	3905	3960	4015	440	4070	4125	4180	4235	4290	4345	4455	4510
3825	3881	3938	3994	4050	4106	450	4163	4219	4275	4331	4388	4444	4556	4613
3910	3968	4025	4083	4140	4198	460	4255	4313	4370	4428	4485	4543	4658	4715
3995	4054	4113	4171	4230	4289	470	4348	4406	4465	4524	4583	4641	4759	4818
4080	4140	4200	4260	4320	4380	480	4440	4500	4560	4620	4680	4740	4860	4920
4165	4226	4288	4349	4410	4471	490	4533	4594	4655	4716	4778	4839	4961	5023
4250	4313	4375	4438	4500	4563	500	4625	4688	4750	4813	4875	4938	5063	5125
4335	4399	4463	4526	4590	4654	510	4718	4781	4845	4909	4973	5036	5164	5228
4420	4485	4550	4615	4680	4745	520	4810	4875	4940	5005	5070	5135	5265	5330
4505	4571	4638	4704	4770	4836	530	4903	4969	5035	5101	5168	5234	5366	5433
4590	4658	4725	4793	4860	4928	540	4995	5063	5130	5198	5265	5333	5468	5535
4675	4744	4813	4881	4950	5019	550	5088	5156	5225	5294	5363	5431	5569	5638
4760	4830	4900	4970	5040	5110	560	5180	5250	5320	5390	5460	5530	5670	5740
4845	4916	4988	5059	5130	5201	570	5273	5344	5415	5486	5558	5629	5771	5843
4930	5003	5075	5148	5220	5293	580	5365	5488	5510	5583	5655	5728	5873	5945
5015	5089	5163	5236	5310	5384	590	5458	5531	5605	5679	5753	5826	5974	6048
5100	5175	5250	5325	5400	5475	600	5550	5625	5700	5775	5850	5925	607⅛	6150

10⅜	10½	10⅝	10¾	10⅞	11c.	Weight	11⅛	11¼	11⅜	11½	11⅝	11¾	12c.	1⅛
010	011	011	011	011	011	1	011	011	011	012	012	012	012	00
021	021	021	022	022	022	2	022	023	023	023	023	024	024	00
031	032	032	032	033	033	3	033	034	034	035	035	035	036	00
042	042	043	043	044	044	4	045	045	046	046	047	047	048	00
052	053	053	054	054	055	5	056	056	057	058	058	059	060	00
062	063	064	065	065	066	6	067	068	068	069	070	071	072	00
073	074	074	075	076	077	7	078	079	080	081	081	082	084	00
083	084	085	086	087	088	8	089	090	091	092	093	094	096	01
093	095	096	097	098	099	9	100	101	102	104	105	106	108	01
4150	4200	4250	4300	4350	4400	400	4450	4500	4550	4600	4650	4700	4800	25
4254	4305	4356	4408	4459	4510	410	4561	4613	4664	4715	4766	4818	4920	26
4358	4410	4463	4515	4568	4620	420	4673	4725	4778	4830	4883	4935	5040	26
4461	4515	4569	4623	4676	4730	430	4784	4838	4981	4945	4999	5053	5160	27
4565	4620	4675	4730	4785	4840	440	4895	4950	5005	5060	5115	5170	5280	28
4669	4725	4781	4838	4894	4950	450	5006	5063	5119	5175	5231	5288	5400	28
4773	4830	4888	4945	5003	5060	460	5118	5175	5233	5290	5348	5405	5520	29
4876	4935	4994	5053	5111	5170	470	5229	5288	5346	5405	5464	5523	5640	29
4980	5040	5100	5160	5220	5280	480	5340	5400	5460	5520	5580	5640	5760	30
5084	5145	5206	5268	5329	5390	490	5451	5513	5574	5635	5696	5758	5880	31
5188	5250	5313	5375	5438	5500	500	5563	5625	5688	5750	5813	5875	6000	31
5291	5355	5419	5483	5546	5610	510	5674	5738	5801	5865	5929	5993	6120	32
5395	5460	5525	5590	5655	5720	520	5785	5850	5915	5980	6045	6110	6240	33
5499	5565	5631	5698	5764	5830	530	5896	5963	6029	6095	6161	6228	6360	33
5603	5670	5738	5805	5873	5940	540	6008	6075	6143	6210	6278	6345	6480	34
5706	5775	5844	5913	5981	6050	550	6110	6188	6256	6325	6304	6463	6600	34
5810	5880	5950	6020	6090	6160	560	6230	6300	6370	6440	6510	6580	6720	35
5914	5985	6056	6128	6199	6270	570	6341	6413	6484	6555	6626	6698	6840	36
6018	6090	6163	6235	6308	6380	580	6453	6525	6598	6670	6743	6815	6960	36
6121	6195	6269	6343	6416	6490	590	6564	6638	6711	6785	6859	6933	7080	37
6225	6300	6375	6450	6525	6600	600	6675	6750	6825	6900	6975	7050	7200	38

At 10 and 5-16c. 480 lb cost $49.50. Add cost @ 1-16 (30c.) to cost @ 10½c. ($49.20). Remember, ⅛ and 1-16 equals 3-16; ¼ and 1-16 = 5-16; ⅜ & 1-16 = 7-16, ½ & 1-16 = 9-16, &c.

ACCIDENTS AND EMERGENCIES.

HELP IN CASE OF ACCIDENTS.

Drowning.—1. Loosen clothing, if any. 2. Empty lungs of water by laying body on its stomach, and lifting it by the middle so that the head hangs down. Jerk the body a few times. 3. Pull tongue forward, using handkerchief, or pin with string, if necessary. 4. Imitate motion of respiration by alternately compressing and expanding the lower ribs, about twenty times a minute. Alternately raising and lowering the arms from the sides up above the head will stimulate the action of the lungs. Let it be done gently but persistently. 5. Apply warmth and friction to extremities. 6. By holding tongue forward, closing the nostrils, and pressing the "Adam's apple" back (so as to close entrance to stomach), direct inflation may be tried. Take a deep breath and breathe it forcibly into the mouth of patient, compress the chest to expel the air, and repeat the operation. 7. *Don't give up!* People have been saved after *hours* of patient, vigorous effort. 8. When breathing begins, get patient into a warm bed, give *warm* drinks, or spirits in teaspoonfuls, fresh air, and quiet.

Burns and Scalds.—Cover with cooking soda, and lay wet cloths over it. Whites of eggs and olive oil. Olive oil or linseed oil, plain, or mixed with chalk or whiting. Sweet or olive oil and limewater.

Lightning.—Dash cold water over a person struck.

Sunstroke.—Loosen clothing. Get patient into shade and apply ice-cold water to head. Keep head in elevated position.

Mad Dog or Snake Bite.—Tie cord tight above wound. Suck the wound and cauterize with caustic or white-hot iron at once, or cut out adjoining parts with a sharp knife. Give stimulants, as whiskey, brandy, etc.

Stings of Venomous Insects, etc.—Apply weak ammonia, oil, salt water, or iodine.

Fainting.—Place flat on back; allow fresh air, and sprinkle with water. Place head lower than rest of body.

Tests of Death.—Hold mirror to mouth. If living, moisture will gather. Push pin into flesh. If dead the hole will remain, if alive it will close up. Place fingers in front of a strong light. If alive, they will appear red; if dead, black or dark. If a person is dead decomposition is almost sure to set in after 72 hours have elapsed. If it does not, then there is room for investigation by the physician. Do not permit burial of dead until some certain indication of death is apparent.

Cinders in the Eye.—Roll soft paper up like a lamplighter, and wet the tip to remove, or use a medicine dropper to draw out. Rub the *other* eye.

Fire in One's Clothing.—*Don't run*—especially not downstairs or out-of-doors. Roll on carpet or wrap in woolen rug or blanket. Keep the head down, so as not to inhale flame.

Fire from Kerosene.—*Don't use water*, it will spread the flames. Dirt, sand, or flour is the best extinguisher, or smother with woolen rug, table-cloth, or carpet.

Suffocation from Inhaling Illuminating Gas.—Get into the fresh air as soon as possible and lie down. Keep warm. Take ammonia—twenty drops to a tumbler of water, at frequent intervals; also, two to four drops tincture of nux vomica every hour or two for five or six hours.

ANTIDOTES FOR POISONS.

First.—Send for a physician.

Second.—*Induce vomiting*, by tickling throat with feather or finger. Drink hot water or strong mustard and water. Swallow sweet oil or whites of eggs.

Acids are antidotes for alkalies, and vice versa.

RULES IN CASE OF FIRE.

Crawl on the floor. The clearest air is the lowest in the room. Cover head with woolen wrap, wet if possible. Cut holes for the eyes. *Don't get excited.*

Familiarize yourself with the location of hall windows and natural escapes. Learn the location of exits to roofs of adjoining buildings. Learn the position of all stairways, particularly the top landing and scuttle to the roof. Should you hear cry of "fire," and columns of smoke fill the rooms, above all *keep cool.* Keep the doors of rooms shut. Open windows from the top. Wet a towel, stuff it in the mouth, breathe through it instead of nose, so as not to inhale smoke. Stand at windows and get benefit of outside air. If room fills with smoke keep close to floor and crawl along by the wall to the window.

Do not jump unless the blaze behind is scorching you. Do not even then if the firemen with scaling ladders are coming up the building or are near. Never go to the roof, unless as a last resort and you know there is escape from it to adjoining buildings. In big buildings fire always goes to the top. Do not jump through flame within a building without first covering the head with a blanket or heavy clothing and gauging the distance. Don't get excited; try to recall the means of exit, and if any firemen are in sight *don't jump.*

If the doors of each apartment, especially in the lower part of the house, were closed every night before the occupants retired there would not be such a rapid spread of flames.

NOTABLE STATISTICS OF THE WORLD.

STATISTICS OF THE COUNTRIES OF THE EARTH.

Countries.	Population.	Sq. Miles.	Capitals.
Austro-Hungarian Empire....	46,973,359	261,053	Vienna.
Japan (with Formosa).....	49,732,952	147,655	Tokio.
China.....	433,553,030	4,277,170	Peking.
British Empire*.....	394,246,882	11,343,706	London.
Russian Empire.....	152,009,300	8,647,657	St. Petersburg
United States†.....	91,972,266	3,616,484	Washington.
United States and Islands‡...	101,100,000	3,756,884	Washington.
Philippines.....	7,635,426	122,000	Manila.
Porto Rico.....	953,243	3,606	San Juan.
Hawaii.....	191,909	6,449	Honolulu.
Tutuila, Samoa	5,800	54	
Guam.....	8,661	200	
France and Colonies.....	92,531,325	4,296,130	Paris.
France.....	38,961,945	207,054	Paris.
Algeria.....	4,739,556	184,474	Algiers.
Senegal, etc.....	4,523,000	806,000	St. Louis.
Tunis.....	1,900,000	51,000	Tunis.
Cayenne.....	32,908	30,500	Cayenne.
Cambodia.....	1,500,000	37,400	Saigon.
Cochin-China.....	2,968,529	22,000	
Tonquin.....	7,000,000	46,400	Hanoi.
New Caledonia.....	51,514	7,650	Noumea.
Tahiti.....	10,300	600	
Sahara.....	2,550,000	1,544,000	
Madagascar.....	2,505,000	227,000	Antananarivo.
German Empire, in Europe...	63,886,000	208,830	Berlin.
Prussia.....	37,203,324	134,603	Berlin.
Bavaria.....	6,524,372	29,282	Munich.
Saxony.....	4,508,601	5,787	Dresden.
Wurtemburg.....	2,302,179	7,528	Stuttgart.
Baden.....	2,010,728	5,821	Karlsruhe.
Alsace-Lorraine.....	1,814,564	5,600	Strasburg.
Hesse.....	1,200,175	2,965	Darmstadt.
Mecklenburg-Schwerin.....	625,045	5,135	Schwerin.
Hamburg.....	874,878	158	
Brunswick.....	485,958	1,424	Brunswick.
Oldenburg.....	438,856	2,479	Oldenburg
Saxe-Weimar.....	388,095	1,388	Weimar.
Anhalt.....	328,029	906	Dressau.
Saxe-Meiningen.....	286,916	953	Meiningen.
Saxe-Coburg-Gotha.....	242,432	755	Gotha.
Bremen.....	263,440	99	
Saxe-Altenburg.....	206,508	511	Altenburg.
Lippe.....	145,577	469	Detmold.
Reuss (younger line).....	144,584	319	Gera.
Mecklenburg-Strelitz.....	103,451	1,131	New Strelitz.
Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt...	96,835	363	Rudolstadt.
Schwarzburg-Sonderhausen.	85,152	333	Sonderhausen.
Lubeck.....	105,857	115	
Waldeck.....	59,127	433	Arolsen.
Reuss (elder line).....	70,603	122	Greiz.
Schaumburg-Lippe.....	44,992	131	Buckeburg.
German Africa.....	12,210,000	931,460	

*These estimates of the population and area of the British Empire include the recently acquired possessions in Africa. †Census of 1910 for Continental United States. ‡Census of 1910. The population and area of the Latin-American nations are those reported by the Bureau of American Republics for 1907-8.

STATISTICS OF THE COUNTRIES OF THE EARTH.—Continued.

Countries.	Population.	Sq. Miles.	Capitals.
Netherlands	5,590,701	12,648	Amsterdam.
Borneo	1,129,889	212,737	
Celebes	1,878,473	71,470	
Java	28,746,488	50,554	Batavia.
Moluccas	410,190	43,864	Amboyna.
New Guinea	200,000	151,789	
Sumatra	3,168,312	161,612	
Surinam	70,007	46,060	Paramaribo.
Turkish Empire	41,049,920	1,622,080	Constantinople.
European Turkey	6,130,200	65,350	
Asiatic Turkey	17,683,500	693,610	
Tripoli	1,000,000	398,000	Tripoli.
Bulgaria	3,744,300	37,200	Sofia.
Egypt	9,821,100	400,000	Cairo.
Italy	32,475,253	110,550	Rome.
Abyssinia	3,500,000	150,000	
Eritrea	450,000	88,500	
Somal Coast	400,000	100,000	
Spain	18,891,574	194,783	Madrid.
Spanish Africa	273,709	253,580	
Spanish Islands	127,172	1,957	
Brazil	17,371,069	3,218,130	Rio Janeiro.
Mexico	13,607,259	767,005	City of Mexico.
Korea	10,519,000	80,000	Seoul.
Congo State	30,000,000	900,000	
Persia	7,653,000	682,000	Teheran.
Portugal	5,423,132	35,490	Lisbon.
Portuguese Africa	8,248,527	793,080	
Portuguese Asia	910,425	8,972	
Sweden	5,294,885	172,876	Stockholm.
Norway	2,240,032	124,129	Christiania.
Morocco	5,000,000	219,000	Fez.
Belgium	7,074,910	11,373	Brussels.
Siam	7,000,000	220,000	Bangkok.
Argentine Republic	6,210,428	1,135,840	Buenos Ayres.
Roumania	5,912,520	50,720	Bucharest.
Colombia	4,500,000	438,436	Bogota.
Afghanistan	4,000,000	215,400	Cabul.
Chile	5,000,000	291,544	Santiago.
Peru	2,971,844	697,640	Lima.
Switzerland	3,315,443	15,976	Berne.
Bolivia	2,267,935	709,000	La Paz.
Greece	2,433,806	25,014	Athens.
Denmark	2,585,660	15,388	Copenhagen.
Iceland	78,470	39,756	Rejkjavik.
Greenland	11,893	46,740	Godthaab.
West Indies	30,527	138	
Venezuela	2,323,527	593,943	Caracas.
Servia	2,493,770	18,630	Belgrade.
Liberia	2,060,000	35,000	Monrovia.
Nepaul	4,000,000	54,000	Khatmandu.
Cuba	2,048,980	44,164	Havana.
Oman	1,500,000	82,000	Muscat.
Guatemala	1,842,134	48,290	New Guatemala.
Ecuador	1,500,000	429,000	Quito.
Hayti	1,400,000	10,204	Port au Prince.
Salvador	1,006,848	7,225	San Salvador.
Uruguay	1,111,758	72,210	Montevideo.
Khiva	800,000	22,320	Khiva.
Paraguay	635,571	196,349	Asuncion.
Honduras	500,114	46,250	Tegucigalpa.
Nicaragua	428,191	49,200	Managua.
Dominican Republic	610,000	18,045	San Domingo.
Costa Rica	341,590	18,400	San Jose.
Panama	361,000	32,380	Panama.
Montenegro	228,000	3,630	Cettinje.

LARGEST CITIES OF THE WORLD.

Population According to the Latest Official Censuses.

Cities.	Census Year.	Population.	Cities.	Census Year.	Population.
London*	1910	4,833,938	Belfast	1901	349,180
New York	1910	4,766,883	Newark	1910	347,469
Paris	1910	2,846,986	Kobe, Japan	1908	345,952
Tokio, Japan	1908	2,186,079	Mexico City	1900	344,721
Chicago	1910	2,185,283	Bristol, England	1901	339,142
Berlin	1910	2,180,000	New Orleans	1910	339,075
Vienna	1909	2,085,888	Stockholm	1907	337,400
St. Petersburg	1905	1,678,000	Turin	1901	335,656
Canton	est.	1,600,000	Frankfort-on-Main	1905	334,978
Peking	est.	1,600,000	Santiago, Chile	1904	334,538
Philadelphia	1910	1,549,008	Alexandria, Egypt	1907	332,246
Moscow	1907	1,359,254	São Paulo, Brazil	1902	332,000
Constantinople	est.	1,125,000	Washington	1910	331,069
Osaka	1908	1,117,151	Yokohama	1903	326,035
Calcutta†	1901	1,026,987	Los Angeles	1910	319,198
Buenos Ayres	1905	1,000,250	Kiev	1897	319,000
Shanghai	est.	1,000,000	Edinburgh	1901	316,479
Rio de Janeiro	1906	811,265	Palermo	1901	309,094
Hamburg	1906	802,793	Minneapolis	1910	301,408
Bombay	1901	776,006	Montevideo	1904	298,127
Warsaw	1901	756,426	Havana	1907	297,159
Glasgow	1901	735,006	Nuremberg	1905	294,426
Buda-Pesth	1901	732,322	Antwerp	1905	291,049
Liverpool	1901	722,247	Dublin	1901	290,638
St. Louis	1910	687,029	Nagoya	1903	288,639
Boston	1910	670,585	Hong Kong	1901	283,905
Cairo, Egypt	1907	654,476	Teheran	est.	280,000
Brussels†	1905	612,401	Bradford	1901	279,809
Manchester, England	1901	606,751	Bucharest	1900	276,178
Bangkok	est.	600,000	Jersey City	1910	267,779
Naples	1901	563,541	Montreal	1901	267,730
Cleveland	1910	560,663	Lucknow	1901	264,049
Baltimore	1910	558,485	Bordeaux	1901	257,638
Amsterdam	1905	557,014	Riga	1897	256,197
Madrid	1900	539,835	Dusseldorf	1905	253,274
Munich	1905	538,983	Hanover, Germany	1905	250,024
Pittsburgh	1910	533,005	Tunis	est.	250,000
Barcelona	1900	533,090	Stuttgart	1905	249,286
Birmingham, England	1901	522,182	Kansas City, Mo	1910	248,381
Dresden	1905	516,996	Newcastle	1901	247,025
Madras	1901	509,346	Chemnitz	1905	244,027
Leipzig	1905	503,072	The Hague	1905	242,054
Melbourne†	1901	496,070	Magdeburg	1905	240,633
Milan	1901	491,460	Hull	1901	240,618
Marseilles	1901	491,161	Nottingham	1901	239,753
Sydney†	1901	481,830	Charlottenburg, Prussia	1905	239,559
Copenhagen†	1901	476,806	Seattle	1910	237,194
Breslau	1905	470,904	Rangoon	1901	234,881
Detroit	1910	465,766	Genoa	1901	234,710
Rome	1901	462,783	Indianapolis	1910	233,650
Lyons	1901	459,099	Essen, Germany	1905	231,360
Odessa	1900	449,673	Bahia	1900	230,000
Haidarabad†	1901	448,466	Christiania	1900	227,626
Leeds	1901	428,953	Damascus	est.	225,000
Cologne	1905	428,722	Providence	1910	224,326
Buffalo	1910	423,715	Stettin	1905	224,119
San Francisco	1910	416,912	Louisville	1910	223,928
Sheffield	1901	409,070	Konigsberg	1905	223,770
Kioto	1903	380,568	Salford	1901	220,956
Milwaukee	1910	373,857	Manila	1904	219,928
Rotterdam	1905	370,300	Rochester	1910	218,149
Cincinnati	1910	364,463	Bremen	1905	214,861
Lisbon	1900	356,000	St. Paul	1910	214,744
Lodz	1897	351,570	Valencia	1900	213,530

*Population of Greater London (metropolitan and city police districts) estimated 7,537,196. †With suburbs.

LARGEST CITIES OF THE WORLD.—Continued.

Cities.	Census Year.	Population.	Cities.	Census Year.	Population.
Denver	1910	213,381	Seville	1900	148,315
Leicester	1901	211,574	Sperabaya, Java	1900	146,944
Lille	1901	210,696	Sunderland	1901	146,565
Benares	1901	209,331	St. Etienne	1901	146,559
Delhi	1901	208,575	Worcester, Mass	1910	145,986
Toronto	1901	208,040	Bagdad	est.	145,000
Portland, Ore	1910	207,214	Aachen	1905	144,095
Florence	1901	205,589	Valparaiso	1904	143,769
Lahore	1901	202,964	Aberdeen	1901	143,722
Prague	1901	201,589	Kazan	1900	143,707
Smyrna	est.	201,000	Roubaix	1901	142,365
Tabriz	est.	200,000	Fez, Morocco	est.	140,000
Cawnpore	1901	197,170	Algiers†	1901	138,709
Seoul, Korea	1902	196,646	Gratz	1901	138,080
Portsmouth, England	1901	189,160	Oldham, England	1901	138,238
Agra	1901	188,022	Syracuse, N. Y	1910	137,249
Zurich	1908	186,999	Saratvo	1897	137,147
Ahmadabad	1901	185,889	Posen	1905	136,808
Mandelay	1901	183,816	Brunswick, Germany	1905	136,397
Columbus	1910	181,548	Yekaterinoslav	1897	135,532
Trieste	1901	178,559	Patna	1901	134,785
Dortmund	1905	175,577	Croydon, England	1901	133,885
Kharkov	1897	173,989	New Haven	1910	133,605
Allahabad	1901	172,032	Nantes	1901	132,990
Nagasaki	1908	169,941	Birmingham, Ala	1910	132,685
Halle-on-Salle	1905	169,916	Bareilly	1901	131,208
Toledo, Ohio	1910	168,497	Memphis, Tenn	1910	131,105
Altona, Germany	1905	168,320	Lima	1903	130,233
Bolton	1901	168,205	Havre	1901	130,196
Oporto	1900	167,955	Malaga	1900	130,109
Strasburg	1905	167,678	Scranton	1910	129,867
Cardiff	1901	164,420	Basle	1908	129,470
Kiel, Germany	1905	163,772	Blackburn	1901	129,216
Manheim	1905	163,093	Napur	1901	127,734
Adelaide†	1901	163,430	Richmond	1910	127,628
Elberfeld	1905	162,853	Aleppo	est.	127,150
Vilna	1897	162,633	Kishinev	1897	125,787
Ghent	1905	162,482	Paterson, N. J	1910	125,600
Amritsar	1901	162,429	Omaha	1910	124,096
Dundee	1901	160,871	Brighton, England	1901	123,478
Goteborg	1907	160,523	Srinagar	1901	122,618
Jaipur	1901	160,167	Liege	1905	122,207
Lemberg	1901	159,877	Rosario, Argentina	1903	122,156
Dantzig	1905	159,648	Astrakhan	1897	121,580
Bangalore	1901	159,046	Heroshima	1903	121,196
Johannesburg	1904	158,580	Kassel, Germany	1905	120,267
Colombo, Ceylon	1901	158,228	Bogota	1880	120,000
Howrah	1901	157,594	Pernambuco	1900	120,000
Barmen	1905	156,080	Rostov-on-Don	1897	119,889
Atlanta	1910	154,839	Surat	1901	119,306
Poona	1901	153,320	Fall River, Mass	1910	119,295
Bologna	1901	152,009	Beirut	est.	118,800
Venice	1901	151,840	Geneva	1908	118,256
Oakland	1910	150,174	Meerut	1901	118,129
Toulouse	1901	149,841	Dayton	1910	116,577
Messina	1901	149,778	Rouen	1901	116,316
Catania	1901	149,295	Karachi	1901	116,163

†With suburbs.

Note.—The population of Chinese cities other than Canton, Peking, and Shanghai is omitted because reports respecting them are utterly untrustworthy. There are forty or more Chinese cities whose inhabitants are numbered by rumor at from 200,000 to 1,000,000 each, but no official censuses have ever been taken; and setting aside consideration of the Oriental tendency to exaggeration, there is reason to believe that the estimates of population in many instances covered districts of country bearing the same name as the cities, instead of definite municipalities.

POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES AT EACH CENSUS.

From 1790 to 1910.*

States and Territories.	1820.	1830.	1840.	1850.	1860.
Alabama	127,901	309,527	590,756	771,623	964,201
Alaska	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Arizona	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Arkansas	14,255	30,388	97,574	209,897	435,450
California	.....	.....	.....	97,597	379,994
Colorado	.....	.....	.....	.....	34,277
Connecticut	275,148	297,675	309,978	390,792	460,147
Dakota	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,837
Delaware	72,749	76,748	78,085	91,532	112,216
District of Columbia	32,039	39,834	43,712	51,687	75,080
Florida	.....	34,730	54,477	87,445	140,424
Georgia	340,985	516,823	691,392	906,185	1,057,286
Hawaii	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Idaho	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Illinois	55,162	157,445	476,183	851,470	1,711,051
Indiana	147,178	343,031	685,866	988,416	1,350,428
Indian Territory	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Iowa	.....	.....	43,112	192,214	674,913
Kansas	.....	.....	.....	.....	107,206
Kentucky	564,135	687,917	779,828	982,405	1,155,684
Louisiana	152,923	215,739	352,411	517,762	708,002
Maine	298,269	399,455	501,793	583,169	628,279
Maryland	407,350	447,040	470,019	583,034	687,049
Massachusetts	523,159	610,408	737,699	994,514	1,231,066
Michigan	8,765	31,639	212,267	397,654	749,113
Minnesota	.....	.....	.....	6,077	172,023
Mississippi	75,448	136,621	375,651	606,526	791,305
Missouri	66,557	140,455	383,702	682,044	1,182,012
Montana	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nebraska	.....	.....	.....	.....	28,841
Nevada	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,857
New Hampshire	244,022	269,328	284,574	317,976	326,073
New Jersey	277,426	320,823	373,306	489,555	672,035
New Mexico	.....	.....	.....	61,547	93,516
New York	1,372,111	1,918,608	2,428,921	3,097,394	3,880,735
North Carolina	638,829	737,987	753,419	869,039	992,622
North Dakota	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ohio	581,295	937,903	1,519,467	1,980,329	2,339,511
Oklahoma	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oregon	.....	.....	.....	13,294	52,465
Pennsylvania	1,047,507	1,348,233	1,724,033	2,311,786	2,906,215
Rhode Island	83,015	97,199	108,830	147,545	174,620
South Carolina	502,741	581,185	594,398	668,507	703,708
South Dakota	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tennessee	422,771	681,904	829,210	1,002,717	1,109,801
Texas	.....	.....	.....	212,592	604,215
Utah	.....	.....	.....	11,380	40,273
Vermont	235,966	280,652	291,948	314,120	315,098
Virginia	1,065,116	1,211,405	1,239,797	1,421,661	1,596,318
Washington	.....	.....	.....	.....	11,594
West Virginia	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wisconsin	.....	.....	30,945	305,391	775,881
Wyoming	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	9,633,822	12,866,020	17,069,453	23,191,876	31,443,321

* See page 1212.

POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES.—Continued.

States and Territories.	1870.	1880.	1890.	1900.	1910.
Alabama	996,992	1,262,595	1,513,017	1,828,697	2,138,093
Alaska	.....	*	*	63,592	64,356
Arizona	9,658	40,440	59,620	122,931	204,354
Arkansas	484,471	802,525	1,128,179	1,311,564	1,574,449
California	560,247	864,694	1,208,130	1,485,053	2,377,549
Colorado	39,864	194,327	419,198	539,700	799,024
Connecticut	537,454	622,700	746,258	908,420	1,114,756
Dakota	14,181	135,177	.....	.....	.....
Delaware	125,015	146,608	168,493	184,735	202,322
District of Columbia	131,700	177,624	230,392	278,718	331,069
Florida	187,748	269,493	391,422	528,542	752,619
Georgia	1,184,109	1,542,180	1,837,353	2,216,331	2,609,121
Hawaii	.....	.....	.....	154,001	191,909
Idaho	14,999	32,610	84,385	161,772	325,594
Illinois	2,539,891	3,077,871	3,826,351	4,821,550	5,638,591
Indiana	1,680,637	1,978,301	2,192,404	2,516,462	2,700,876
Indian Territory	.....	.....	*	392,060	.....
Iowa	1,194,020	1,624,615	1,911,896	2,231,853	2,224,771
Kansas	364,399	996,096	1,427,096	1,470,495	1,690,949
Kentucky	1,321,011	1,648,690	1,858,635	2,147,174	2,289,905
Louisiana	726,915	939,946	1,118,587	1,381,625	1,656,388
Maine	626,915	648,936	661,086	694,466	742,371
Maryland	780,894	934,943	1,042,390	1,188,044	1,294,450
Massachusetts	1,457,351	1,783,085	2,238,943	2,805,346	3,366,416
Michigan	1,184,059	1,636,937	2,093,889	2,420,982	2,810,173
Minnesota	439,706	780,773	1,301,826	1,751,394	2,075,708
Mississippi	827,922	1,131,597	1,289,600	1,551,270	1,797,114
Missouri	1,721,295	2,168,380	2,679,184	3,106,665	3,293,335
Montana	20,595	39,159	132,159	243,329	376,053
Nebraska	122,993	452,402	1,058,910	1,066,300	1,192,214
Nevada	42,491	62,266	45,761	42,335	81,875
New Hampshire	318,300	346,991	376,530	411,588	430,572
New Jersey	906,096	1,131,116	1,444,933	1,883,669	2,537,167
New Mexico	91,874	119,565	153,593	195,310	327,396
New York	4,382,759	5,082,871	5,997,853	7,268,894	9,113,614
North Carolina	1,071,361	1,399,750	1,617,947	1,893,810	2,206,287
North Dakota	.....	.....	182,719	319,146	577,056
Ohio	2,665,260	3,198,062	3,672,316	4,157,545	4,767,121
Oklahoma	.....	.....	61,834	398,331	1,657,155
Oregon	90,923	174,768	313,767	413,536	672,765
Pennsylvania	3,521,951	4,282,891	5,258,014	6,302,115	7,665,111
Rhode Island	217,353	276,531	345,506	428,556	542,674
South Carolina	705,606	995,577	1,151,149	1,340,316	1,515,400
South Dakota	.....	.....	328,808	401,570	583,888
Tennessee	1,258,520	1,542,359	1,767,518	2,020,616	2,184,789
Texas	818,579	1,591,749	2,235,523	3,048,710	3,896,542
Utah	86,786	143,963	207,905	276,749	373,351
Vermont	330,551	332,286	332,422	343,641	355,956
Virginia	1,225,163	1,512,565	1,655,980	1,854,184	2,061,612
Washington	23,955	75,116	349,390	518,103	1,141,990
West Virginia	442,014	618,457	762,704	958,800	1,221,119
Wisconsin	1,054,670	1,315,497	1,686,880	2,069,042	2,333,860
Wyomming	9,118	20,789	60,705	92,531	145,965
Total	38,558,371	50,155,783	62,622,250	†76,303,387	§93,402,151

Population for 1910 as above, includes the United States and specified dependencies (Alaska, Hawaii, Porto Rico, military and naval persons abroad) but not other possessions. Taking the population of Philippine Islands by census of 1903, at 7,635,426, and adding estimates for the islands of Guam and Samoa and Canal Zone makes the total population of the United States and possessions about 101,100,000.

*The inhabitants of Alaska and the Indian Territory are not included in the enumeration of 1890. The population of Alaska in 1890 was 30,329; of the Indian Territory, 179,321. Total population of the United States in 1890, 62,831,000. The inhabitants of Alaska were not included in the enumeration of 1880. The population was 33,426. Total population of the United States in 1880, 50,180,200.

†Includes 91,219 persons in the military and naval service of the United States.

§Includes 55,608 persons in military and naval service, and also the population of Porto Rico.

Population Prior to 1790 (according to Bancroft)—1688, 200,000; 1714, 434,600; 1727, 580,000; 1750, 1,260,000; 1754, 1,425,000; 1760, 1,695,000; 1770, 2,312,000; 1780, 2,945,000 (2,383,000 white, 562,000 colored).

Population; Census of 1790.—Connecticut, 237,946; Delaware, 59,096; Georgia, 82,548; Kentucky, 73,677; Maine, †96,540; Maryland, 319,728; Massachusetts, 378,787; New Hampshire, 141,885; New Jersey, 184,139; New York, 340,120, North Carolina, 393,751; Pennsylvania, 434,373; Rhode Island, 68,825; South Carolina, 249,073; Tennessee, 35,691; Vermont, 85,425; Virginia, 747,610. Total United States, 3,929,214

Population; Census of 1800.—Connecticut, 251,002; Delaware, 64,273; District of Columbia, 14,093 Georgia, 162,686 Indiana, 5,641; Kentucky, 220,955; Maine, †151,719; Maryland, 341,548; Massachusetts, 422,845; Mississippi, 8,850; New Hampshire, 183,858; New Jersey, 211,149; New York, 589,051; North Carolina, 478,103; Ohio, 45,365; Pennsylvania, 602,365; Rhode Island, 69,122; South Carolina, 345,501; Tennessee, 105,602; Vermont, 154,465; Virginia, 880,200. Total United States, 5,308,483.

Population; Census of 1810.—Connecticut, 261,042; Delaware, 72,674; District of Columbia, 24,023; Georgia, 252,433; Illinois, 12,282; Indiana, 24,520; Kentucky, 406,511; Louisiana, 76,556; Maine, †228,705; Maryland, 380,546; Massachusetts, 472,040; Michigan, 4,762; Mississippi, 40,352, Missouri, 20,845; New Hampshire, 214,460; New Jersey, 245,562; New York, 959,049; North Carolina, 555,500 Ohio, 230,760; Pennsylvania, 810,091; Rhode Island, 76,031; South Carolina, 415,115; Tennessee, 261,727; Vermont, 217,895; Virginia, 974,600. Total United States, 7,239,881.
†Maine a part of Massachusetts until admitted in 1820.

THE PRINCIPAL LANGUAGES OF THE HUMAN RACE.

There are said to be 3,424 spoken languages or dialects in the world. These are distributed as follows

America.....1,624 Asia.....937 Europe.....587 Africa.....276

The English language is spoken by more than 150,000,000 of people.
The German " " " " " " 120,000,000 " "
The Russian " " " " " " 90,000,000 " "
The French " " " " " " 60,000,000 " "
The Spanish " " " " " " 55,000,000 " "
The Italian " " " " " " 40,000,000 " "
The Portuguese" " " " " " 30,000,000 " "

The English language contains approximately 600,000 words Of this total nearly one-half consists of scientific terminology seldom met outside of text-books and of archaic, obsolescent or obsolete terms

An examination of 100,000 words of the language shows them to comprise:
60,000 words of Teutonic origin.
30,000 words of Greek or Latin origin.
10,000 words derived from other (miscellaneous) foreign sources.

As regards the number of words in the principal other languages no estimate of any practical value has been made in recent years, but existing dictionaries show the following facts.

The vocabulary of the largest dictionaries of the English Language aggregates approximately 425,000 words.

The German word-book contains not more than 300,000 words including personal names.

Grimm's Dictionary of the German Language contains approximately 150,000 words.

Littre's Dictionary of the French Language contains approximately 210,000 words.

Dahl's Dictionary of the Russian Language contains approximately 140,000 words.

Carlos de Ochoa's Dictionary of the Spanish Language contains approximately 120,000 words.

Petrocchi's Dictionary of the Italian Language contains approximately 140,000 words.

FACTS WORTH KNOWING.

STATE FLOWERS.

The following are "State Flowers," as adopted in most instances by the vote of the public school scholars of the respective States:

Alabama.....Golden Rod	Michigan .....Apple Blossom
Alaska .....Forget-me-not	Minnesota ..... Moccasin
Arkansas .....Apple Blossom	Mississippi ..... Magnolia
California .....California Poppy	Missouri ..... Golden Rod
Colorado .....Columbine	Montana .....Bitter Root
Connecticut.....Mountain Laurel	Nebraska.....*Golden Rod
Delaware .....Peach Blossom	New York..... Rose
Florida .....Orange Blossoms	North Dakota.....Wild Rose
Idaho ..... Syringa	Ohio .....Scarlet Carnation
Illinois .....*Violet	Oklahoma ..... Mistletoe
Indiana ..... Corn	Oregon .....Oregon Grape
Iowa ..... Rose	Rhode Island..... Violet
Kansas ..... Sunflower	South Dakota.....Anemone Patens
Kentucky .....Trumpet Flower	Texas .....Blue Bonnet
Louisiana ..... Magnolia	Vermont .....Red Clover
Maine.....Pine Cone and Tassel	Washington ..... Rhododendron
Maryland .....Golden Rod	West Virginia..... Rhododendron

* Adopted by State Legislature, not by public school scholars.

In other States the scholars or State Legislatures have not yet taken action.

EUROPEAN FLOWER CUSTOMS.

In England the primrose is worn on the birthday of Lord Beaconsfield. On the anniversary of Parnell's death his followers wear a sprig of ivy. The Jacobites wear white roses on June 10. In France the Orleanists wear white daisies and the Bonapartists the violet.

BIRTHSTONES.

January ..... Garnet	July ..... Ruby
February ..... Amethyst	August ..... Sardonyx
March ..... Bloodstone	September ..... Chrysolite
April ..... Sapphire	October ..... Opal
May ..... Emerald	November ..... Topaz
June ..... Agate	December ..... Turquoise

WEDDING ANNIVERSARIES.

First ..... Cotton	Twelfth.....Silk and Fine Linen
Second ..... Paper	Thirteenth ..... Lace
Third ..... Leather	Fourteenth ..... Ivory
Fourth .....Fruit and Flowers	Fifteenth ..... Crystal
Fifth ..... Wooden	Twentieth ..... China
Sixth ..... Sugar	Twenty-fifth ..... Silver
Seventh ..... Woolen	Thirtieth ..... Pearl
Eighth .....India Rubber	Fortieth ..... Ruby
Ninth ..... Willow	Fiftieth ..... Golden
Tenth ..... Tin	Seventy-fifth ..... Diamond
Eleventh ..... Steel	

NUTRITIVE VALUE OF FOODS.

Average Quantity of Nutritive Matter in 1,000 Parts of Varieties of Animal and Vegetable Food.

Cucumber	25	Gooseberries	190	Chicken	270
Melons	30	Peaches	200	Plums	290
Turnips	42	Codfish	210	Mutton	200
Milk	72	Sole	210	Tamarinds	340
Cabbage	73	Pork	240	Almonds	650
Carrots	98	Cherries	250	Oats	742
White of egg	140	Veal	250	Rye	792
Beet-root	148	Beef	260	Rice	880
Pears	160	Potatoes	260	Barley	920
Apples	170	Apricots	260	Wheat	950
Haddock	180	Grapes	270		

DIGESTIBILITY OF FOODS.

		H.	M.			H.	M.
Apples, sweet	Raw	1	30	Game (most kinds)	Roasted	4	15
Asparagus	Boiled	1	30	Liver (calves)	Fried or sauteed	2	30
Beans	Boiled	2	30	Lamb	Grilled	2	30
Beef, lean	Roasted	3	00	Milk	Raw	3	15
Beef, fresh, salted	Boiled	2	45	Milk	Boiled	2	00
Beef, old, salted	Boiled	6	00	Mutton	Boiled and broiled	3	00
Beets	Boiled	3	45	Nuts		5	00
Bread, fresh	Baked	3	30	Oysters	Raw	2	55
Cabbage	Pickled	4	30	Oysters	Stewed	3	30
Celery	Boiled	1	30	Onions	Stewed	3	30
Chicken	Boiled	2	00	Pork, fat	Roasted	5	15
Chicken	Roast	4	00	Pork, salt	Boiled	3	15
Cheese, old		3	30	Potatoes	Fried or baked	2	30
Duck	Roasted	2	00	Rice	Boiled	1	00
Eggs, fresh	Raw	2	00	Sausage	Grilled	3	30
Eggs, fresh	Soft boiled	3	00	Tripe	Boiled	1	00
Eggs, fresh	Hard boiled	4	00	Trout	Boiled	1	30
Fish, not fat	Boiled	1	30	Turkey	Roasted	2	30
Fish, not fat	Fried	3	00	Veal	Roast or grilled	5	00

BELL TIME ON SHIPBOARD.

Time—A. M.		Time—A. M.		Time—A. M.	
1 Bell	12.30	1 Bell	4.30	1 Bell	8.30
2 Bells	1.00	2 Bells	5.00	2 Bells	9.00
3 Bells	1.30	3 Bells	5.30	3 Bells	9.30
4 Bells	2.00	4 Bells	6.00	4 Bells	10.00
5 Bells	2.30	5 Bells	6.30	5 Bells	10 30
6 Bells	3.00	6 Bells	7.00	6 Bells	11.00
7 Bells	3.30	7 Bells	7.30	7 Bells	11.30
8 Bells	4.00	8 Bells	8.00	8 Bells	Noon

Time—P. M.		Time—P. M.		Time—P. M.	
1 Bell	12.30	1 Bell	4.30	1 Bell	8.30
2 Bells	1.00	2 Bells	5.00	2 Bells	9.00
3 Bells	1.30	3 Bells	5.30	3 Bells	9.30
4 Bells	2.00	4 Bells	6.00	4 Bells	10 00
5 Bells	2.30	1 Bell	6.30	5 Bells	10.30
6 Bells	3.00	2 Bells	7.00	6 Bells	11.00
7 Bells	3.30	3 Bells	7.30	7 Bells	11.30
8 Bells	4.00	4 Bells	8.00	8 Bells	Midnight.

On shipboard, for purpose of discipline and to divide the watch fairly, the crew is mustered in two divisions; the Starboard (right side, looking toward the head) and the Port (left). The day commences at noon, and is thus divided: Afternoon Watch, noon to 4 P. M.; First Dog Watch, 4 P. M. to 6 P. M.; Second Dog Watch, 6 P. M. to 8 P. M.; First Watch, 8 P. M. to Midnight; Middle Watch, midnight to 4 A. M.; Morning Watch, 4 A. M. to 8 A. M.; Forenoon Watch, 8 A. M. to noon. This makes seven Watches, which enables the crew to keep them alternately, as the Watch which comes on duty at noon one day has the afternoon next day, and the men who have only four hours' rest one night have eight hours the next. This is the reason for having Dog Watches, which are made by dividing the hours between 4 P. M. and 8 P. M. into two Watches. Time is kept by means of "Bells" although sometimes there is but one Bell on the ship.

CEREMONY OF THE NATIONAL FLAG.

The official flag of the United States bears forty-six white stars in a blue field, arranged in six rows—the first, third, fourth and sixth rows having eight stars each, and the other two rows seven stars each. The garrison flag of the Army is made of bunting, thirty-six feet fly and twenty feet hoist; thirteen stripes, and in the upper quarter, next the staff, is the field or "union" of stars, equal to the number of States, on blue field, over one-third length of the flag, extending to the lower edge of the fourth red stripe from the top. The storm flag is twenty feet by ten feet, and the recruiting flag nine feet nine inches by four feet four inches. The "American Jack" is the "union" or blue field of the flag. The Revenue Marine Service flag, authorized by act of Congress, March 2, 1799, was originally prescribed to "consist of sixteen perpendicular stripes, alternate red and white, the union of the ensign bearing the arms of the United States in dark blue on a white field." The sixteen stripes represented the number of States which had been admitted to the Union at that time, and no change has been made since. Prior to 1871 it bore an eagle in the union of the pennant, which was then substituted by thirteen blue stars in a white field, but the eagle and stars are still retained in the flag. June 14, the anniversary of the adoption of the flag, is celebrated as Flag Day in a large part of the Union.

In Order to Show Proper Respect for the Flag the Following Ceremony Should be Observed:

It should not be hoisted before sunrise nor allowed to remain up after sunset.

At "retreat," sunset, civilian spectators should stand at "attention" and uncover during the playing of the "Star Spangled Banner." Military spectators are required by regulation to stand at "attention" and give the military salute.

When the National colors are passing on parade, or in review, the spectator should, if walking, halt, and if sitting, arise and stand at attention and uncover.

When the flag is flown at half staff as a sign of mourning it should be hoisted to full staff at the conclusion of the funeral.

In placing the flag at half staff, it should first be hoisted to the top of the staff and then lowered to position, and preliminary to lowering from half staff, it should be first raised to the top.

On Memorial Day, May 30, the flag should fly at half staff from sunrise to noon and full staff from noon to sunset.—*Sons of the Revolution in the State of New York.*

IMPORTANT EVENTS OF HISTORY.

MEMORABLE DATES OF HISTORY.

B. C.
1183 Fall of Troy.
1082 Era of the Great Pyramid.
878 Carthage founded.
776 Olympic Era begun.
753 Foundation of Rome.
588 Jerusalem taken by Nebuchadnezzar.
536 Restoration of the Jews under Cyrus.
509 Expulsion of Tarquins from Rome.
480 Xerxes defeated Greeks at Thermopylæ.
55 Cæsar conquered Britain.
4 Birth of Jesus Christ.

A.D.
29 The Crucifixion.
70 Jerusalem was destroyed by Titus.
313 Constantine converted to Christianity.
410 The Romans abandoned Britain
827 Egbert, first king of all England, October 14.
1066 Battle of Hastings, Norman Conquest.
1096 The Crusades began.
1172 Ireland was conquered by Henry II.
1215 King John granted Magna Charta, June 15.
1265 First Representative Parliament in England.
1415 Battle of Agincourt, Oct. 25.
1431 Joan of Arc was burnt, May 30.
1453 Constantinople taken by the Turks.
1455 The Wars of the Roses began.
1462 The Bible was first printed at Mentz.
1471 Caxton set up his printing press.
1486 The feuds of York and Lancaster ended.
1492 Columbus discovered America, October 12.
1517 The Reformation began in Germany.
1519 Cortez began the Conquest of Mexico.
1535 The first English Bible printed.
1539 Monasteries were closed in England.
1558 Accession of Queen Elizabeth, November 17.

A.D.
1565 Revolt of the Netherlands began.
1565 St. Augustine, Florida, settled.
1572 The St. Bartholomew Massacre, August 24.
1588 The Spanish Armada defeated, July.
1600 East India Company first chartered.
1603 Union of England and Scotland.
1605 The Gunpowder Plot in England.
1607 Jamestown, Va., was settled.
1609 Hudson River first explored.
1616 Shakespeare died, April 23.
1618 Thirty Years' War in Germany began.
1620 Pilgrims by the Mayflower landed.
1623 Manhattan Island settled.
1634 Maryland settled by Roman Catholics.
1636 Rhode Island settled by Roger Williams.
1640 Cromwell's Long Parliament assembled.
1649 Charles I. was beheaded, Jan. 30.
1653 Oliver Cromwell became Lord Protector.
1660 Restoration of the Stuarts.
1664 New York conquered from the Dutch.
1664 The great plague of London.
1666 The great fire of London began September 2.
1679 Habeas Corpus Act passed in England.
1682 Pennsylvania settled by William Penn.
1685 Revocation of the Edict of Nantes, October 22.
1688 James II. abdicated, Dec. 11.
1690 Battle of the Boyne, July 1.
1690 First newspaper in America; at Boston.
1704 Gibraltar was taken by the English.
1713 Peace of Utrecht, April 11.
1714 Accession of House of Hanover, August. 1
1715 First Jacobite Rebellion in Great Britain.
1720 South Sea Bubble.
1745 Battle of Fontenoy, April 30.

THE BATTLE OF BUNKER HILL.

June 17, 1775. In the foreground is seen the dying General Warren. The American forces under Prescott, Putnam and Stark, lost 450 killed and the British under Howe and Pigott, 1,050.

A.D.

1745 Second Jacobite Rebellion in Great Britain.
1756 Black Hole Suffocation in Calcutta.
1757 Clive won Battle of Plassey in India.
1759 Canada was taken from the French.
1765 Stamp Act enacted.
1773 Steam engine perfected by Watt
1773 Tea destroyed in Boston Harbor, December 16.
1775 Battle of Lexington, April 19.
1775 Battle of Bunker Hill, June 17.
1776 Declaration of Independence, July 4.
1777 Burgoyne's surrender, Oct. 17.
1779 Captain Cook was killed, Feb. 14.
1781 Cornwallis' surrender at Yorktown, October 19.
1788 First settlement in Australia, January 26.
1789 The French Revolution began July 14.
1789 Washington first inaugurated President.
1793 Cotton-gin invented by Whitney
1793 Louis XVI of France executed, January 21.
1796 Vaccination discovered by Jenner.
1798 The Irish Rebellion.
1799 Battle of Seringapatam; death of Tippoo.
1799 Bonaparte declared First Consul, November 10.
1801 Union of Great Britain and Ireland, January 1.
1803 Louisiana purchased from the French.
1804 Bonaparte became Emperor of France.
1805 Battle of Trafalgar, death of Nelson.
1807 Fulton's first steamboat voyage.
1812 Second war with Great Britain.
1812 The French expedition to Moscow.
1813 Perry's victory on Lake Erie, September 10.
1814 The printing machine invented.
1814 Scott's "Waverly" published.
1815 Battle of New Orleans, Jan. 8.
1815 Battle of Waterloo, June 18.
1819 First steamship crossed the Atlantic.
1820 Missouri Compromise adopted.
1823 Monroe Doctrine declared, December 2.
1828 First passenger railroad in U. S.
1830 Revolution in France, Orleanist succession.

A.D.

1832 South Carolina Nullification Ordinance.
1835 Morse invented the telegraph.
1835 Seminole War in Florida began.
1837 Accession of Queen Victoria, June 20.
1845 Texas annexed.
1846 Sewing machine completed by Howe.
1846 The Irish Potato Famine.
1846 British Corn laws repealed, June 26.
1846 War with Mexico began.
1848 French Revolution, Republic succeeded.
1848 Gold discovered in California, September.
1851 Gold discovered in Australia, February 12.
1851 First International Exhibition, London.
1852 Louis Napoleon became Emperor.
1853 Crimean War began.
1854 Japan opened by Commodore Perry.
1857 The Great Mutiny in India.
1857 The Dred Scott decision.
1857 First Atlantic cable message, August 4.
1859 John Brown's raid into Virginia.
1860 South Carolina seceded, Dec. 20.
1861 Emancipation of the Russian serfs.
1863 Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation, January 1.
1863 Battle of Gettysburg, July 1-3.
1865 Lee surrendered at Appomattox April 9.
1865 President Lincoln assassinated, April 14.
1866 Battle of Sadowa. Prussia beat Austria.
1367 Emperor Maximilian of Mexico executed.
1867 The Dominion of Canada established.
1870 Franco-German War began, July 19.
1870 Capitulation of French at Sedan, September 1.
1870 Rome became the capital of Italy.
1871 The German Empire re-established.
1871 The Irish Church was disestablished.
1871 The great fire in Chicago, October 8-11.
1872 The great fire in Boston, Nov. 9.
1876 Prof. Bell perfected the telephone.

A.D.
1876 Centennial Exposition at Philadelphia.
1881 President Garfield shot, July 2.
1889 Brazil became a Republic.
1889 Johnstown, Pa., flood, May 31.
1893 World's Fair at Chicago.
1894 Chinese-Japanese War began.
1895 Cuban Revolution began, February 20.
1897 The Turkish-Greek War.
1898 The Spanish-American War.
1899 Universal Peace Conference.
1899 The South African War began.
1900 Boxer Insurrection in China.
1900 The Galveston tornado, Sept. 8.
1901 Death of Queen Victoria.
1901 Assassination of President McKinley.

A.D.
1902 Martinique destroyed by volcanic eruption.
1903 Republic of Panama established
1904 The Great Fire in Baltimore, February 7.
1904 The Russo-Japanese War began.
1906 San Francisco earthquake.
1908 Emperor and Dowager Empress of China died.
1908 American Battleship fleet nearly circumnavigated the Globe.
1908 Great Earthquake in Italy.
1909 The North Pole discovered.
1910 Death of Edward VII, accession of George V.
1910 Republic established in Portugal

GREAT ANNIVERSARIES.

Dates of Historical Events Occasionally or Generally Observed.

Jan. 1. Emancipation Proclamation by Lincoln, 1863.
Jan. 8. Battle of New Orleans, 1815.
Jan. 17. Franklin born, 1706.
Jan. 19. Robert E. Lee born, 1807.
Jan. 27. German Emperor born, 1859.
Feb. 12. Abraham Lincoln born, 1809.
Feb. 15. Battle-ship Maine blown up, 1898.
Feb. 22. George Washington born, 1732.
March 5. Boston Massacre, 1770.
March 15. Andrew Jackson born, 1767.
March 18. Grover Cleveland born, 1837.
March 19. William J. Bryan born, 1860.
April 6. The North Pole reached by Commander Robert E. Peary, 1909.
April 9. Lee surrendered at Appomattox, 1865.
April 12. Fort Sumter. fired on, 1861.
April 12. Henry Clay born, 1777
April 13. Thomas Jefferson born 1743.
April 14. Lincoln assassinated, 1865.
Ap. 18–19. Earthquake and great conflagration at San Francisco, 1906.
April 19. Primrose Day in England; Lord Beaconsfield died, 1881.
April 19. Battles of Lexington and Concord, 1775.
April 23. Shakespeare born, 1564.
April 27. Gen. U. S. Grant born, 1822.
April 30. Washington was inaugurated first President, 1789.
May 1. Dewey destroyed the Spanish fleet at Manila, 1898
May 13. First English settlement in America, at Jamestown, 1607.
May 13. Society of The Cincinnati organized by officers of Revolutionary Army, 1783.
May 18. The Czar of Russia born, 1868.
May 20. Mecklenburg, N. C., Declaration of Independence, 1775.
May 24. Queen Victoria born, 1819.
June 14. Flag Day in the United States.
June 15. King John granted Magna Charta at Runnymede, 1215.
June 17. Battle of Bunker Hill, 1775.
June 18. Battle of Waterloo, 1815
June 28. Battle of Fort Moultrie Charleston, S. C. 1776
July 1. Dominion Day in Canada
July 1-3. Battle of Gettysburg, Pa., 1863.
July 3. Cervera's fleet was destroyed off Santiago, 1898.

July 4. Declaration of Independence, 1776.
July 12. Orangemen's Day.
July 14. The Bastile was destroyed, 1789.
July 16. Santiago surrendered, 1898
July 21. Battle of Bull Run, 1861.
Aug. 7. Gen. Nathanael Greene born, 1742.
Aug. 13. Manila surrendered to Americans, 1898.
Aug. 16. Battle of Bennington, Vt., 1777.
Sept. 1. Capitulation of Sedan, 1870.
Sept. 6. President McKinley shot at Buffalo, 1901.
Sept. 10. Battle of Lake Erie, Perry's victory, 1813.
Sept. 11. Battle of Lake Champlain, McDonough's victory, 1814.
Sept. 13. Battle of Chapultepec, 1847.
Sept. 14. City of Mexico taken by U. S. troops, 1847.
Sept. 15. William H. Taft born, 1857
Sept. 17. Battle of Antietam, 1862.
Sep. 19–20. Battle of Chickamauga, 1863.
Sept. 20. Italians occupied Rome, 1870.
Oct. 8–11. Great fire of Chicago, 1871.
Oct. 12. Columbus discovered America, 1492.
Oct. 17. Burgoyne surrendered at Saratoga, 1777.
Oct. 19. Cornwallis surrendered at Yorktown, 1781.
Oct. 27. Theodore Roosevelt born, 1858.
Nov. 5. Guy Fawkes Day in England. The Gunpowder Plot discovered, 1604.
Nov. 9. King Edward VII born, 1841.
Nov. 9. Great fire of Boston, 1872.
Nov. 10. Martin Luther born, 1483.
Nov. 25. British evacuated New York, 1783.
Dec. 2. Battle of Austerlitz, 1805.
Dec. 14. Washington died, 1799.
Dec. 16. Boston "Tea Party," 1773.
Dec. 16. The great fire in New York, 1835.
Dec. 22. Mayflower pilgrims landed at Plymouth Rock, 1620
Dec 25–26. Battle of Trenton, N. J., 1776.

BATTLE DATES OF AMERICAN HISTORY.

French and Indian Wars.

1754—May 28....Great Meadows, Pa.
1755—July 9.....Braddock's Field.
1755—Sept. 8....Lake George.
1756—Aug. 11....Oswego, N. Y.
1756—Sept. 8....Kittanning, Pa.
1757—July 6.....Ft. William Henry.
1758—July 6.....Ticonderoga.
1758—Aug. 27.....Fort Frontenac.
1758—Nov 25.....Fort Du Quesne.

Revolutionary War.

1775—April 19..Lexington and Concord.
1775—May 10...Ticonderoga.
1775—June 17...Bunker Hill.
1775—Dec. 31...Quebec.
1776—June 28...Fort Moultrie.
1776—Aug. 27...Long Island.
1776—Oct. 28...White Plains.
1776—Nov. 16...Ft Washington, N.Y.
1776—Dec. 26...Trenton.
1777—Jan. 3....Princeton.
1777—Aug. 6....Oriskany.
1777—Aug. 16...Bennington.
1777—Sept. 11..Brandywine.
1777—Sept. 19..Bemis Heights.
1777—Oct. 4....Germantown.
1777—Oct. 7....Saratoga.
1777—Oct. 17...Burgoyne's surrender.
1778—June 28.....Monmouth.
1778—July 3.....Wyoming massacre.
1778—Aug. 29.....Rhode Island.
1778—Dec. 29.....Savannah.
1779—July 15.....Stony Point, N. Y.
1779—Oct. 8.....Savannah.
1780—May. 12....Charleston captured.
1780—May 29.....Waxhaw.
1780—June 23.....Springfield, N. J.
1780—Aug. 16.....Camden, S. C.
1780—Oct. 7.....King's Mountain.
1781—Jan. 17.....Cowpens.
1781—March 15...Guilford Court House.
1781—Sept. 8 ....Eutaw Springs
1781—Oct. 17.....Yorktown.

War of 1812.

1812—Aug. 16.....Detroit (surrendered).	1814—July 5.....Chippewa.
1812—Oct. 13.....Queenstown.	1814—July 25.....Lundy's Lane.
1813—April 27.....York (Toronto).	1814—Aug. 15.....Fort Erie.
1813—May 9.....Fort Meigs.	1814—Aug. 24.....Bladensburg, Md.
1813—May 27.....Fort George.	1814—Sept. 11.....Plattsburg, N. Y.
1813—Oct. 5.....The Thames.	1814—Sept. 13.....Ft. McHenry, Md.
1813—Nov. 11.....Chrystler's Field.	1814—Oct. 19.....Lyon's Creek.
	1815—Jan. 8.....New Orleans.

GREAT BATTLES OF THE CIVIL WAR.

As to loss in the Union Armies, the greatest battles in the war were:

Date.	Battle.	Killed.	Wounded.*	Missing.	Aggregate.
July 1-3, 1863.....	Gettysburg.....	3,070	14,497	5,434	23,001
May 8-18, 1864.....	Spottsylvania.....	2,725	13,413	2,258	18,396
May 5, 1864.....	Wilderness.....	2,246	12,037	3,383	17,666
September 17, 1862.....	Antietam†.....	2,108	9,549	753	12,410
May 1-3, 1863.....	Chancellorsville.....	1,606	9,762	5,919	17,287
September 19-20, 1863....	Chickamauga.....	1,656	9,749	4,774	16,179
June 1-4, 1864.....	Cold Harbor.....	1,844	9,077	1,816	12,737
December 11-14, 1862....	Fredericksburg.....	1,284	9,600	1,769	12,653
August 28-30, 1862.....	Manassas‡.....	1,747	8,452	4,263	14,462
April 6-7, 1862.....	Shiloh.....	1,754	8,408	2,855	13,047
December 31, 1862.....	Stone River§.....	1,730	7,802	3,717	13,249
June 15-19, 1864.....	Petersburg (assault).....	1,688	8,513	1,185	11,386

*Wounded in these and the following returns includes mortally wounded.

†Not including South Mountain or Crampton's Gap.

‡Including Chantilly, Rappahannock, Bristol Station, and Bull Run Bridge.

§Including Knob Gap and losses on January 1 and 2, 1863.

The Union losses at Bull Run (first Manassas) July 21, 1861, were: Killed, 470; wounded, 1,071; captured and missing, 1,793; aggregate, 3,334.

The Confederate losses in particular engagements were as follows: Bull Run (first Manassas), July 21, 1861, killed, 387; wounded, 1,582; captured and missing, 13; aggregate, 1,982. Fort Donelson Tenn., February 14-16, 1862, killed, 466: wounded, 1534; captured and missing, 13,829; aggregate, 15,829. Shiloh, Tenn., April 6-7, 1862, killed, 1,723; wounded, 8,012; captured and missing, 950; aggregate, 10,694. Seven Days' Battle, Virginia, June 25-July 1, 1862, killed, 3,478; wounded, 16,261; captured and missing, 875; aggregate, 20,614. Second Manassas, August 21-September 2, 1862, killed, 1,481; wounded and missing 7,627; captured and missing, 80: aggregate, 9,197. Antietam campaign, September 12-20, 1862, killed, 1,886; wounded, 9,348; captured and missing, 1,367; aggregate, 12,601. Fredericksburg, December 13, 1862, killed, 596; wounded, 4,068; captured and missing, 651; aggregate, 5,315. Stone River, Tenn., December 31, 1862; killed, 1,294; wounded, 7,045; captured and missing, 1,027; aggregate, 10,266. Chancellorsville, May 1-4, 1863, killed, 1,665: wounded, 9,081; captured and missing, 2,018; aggregate, 12,764. Gettysburg, July 1-3, 1863, killed, 2,502; wounded, 12,706; captured and missing, 5,150; aggregate, 20,448. Chickamauga, September 19-20, 1863, killed, 2,268; wounded, 13,613; captured and missing, 1,090; aggregate, 16,971.

Gettysburg was the greatest battle of the war. Antietam the bloodiest. The largest army was assembled by the Confederates at the Seven Days' Fight; by the Unionists at the Wilderness.

The number of causualties in the volunteer and regular armies of the United States during the war of 1861-1865, according to a statement prepared by the Adjutant-General's office, was as follows; Killed, in battle 67,058; died of wounds, 43,012; died of disease, 199,720; other causes such as accidents, murder, Confederate prisons, etc., 40,154. Total died, 340,044, total deserted, 199,105. Number of soldiers in the Confederate service who died of wounds or disease (partial statement), 133,821; deserted (partial statement), 104,428. Number of United States troops captured during the war, 212,608: Confederate troops captured, 476,169. Number of United States troops paroled on the field, 16,431; Confederate troops, paroled on the field, 248,599. Number of United States troops who died while prisoners, 30,156; Confederate troops who died while prisoners, 30,152.

WARS OF THE UNITED STATES.

The figures give the numbers of United States troops engaged.

WARS.	From—	To—	Regulars.	Militia and Vol'teers.	Total.*
War of the Revolution.	April 19, 1775	April 11, 1783	130,711	164,080	309,781
Northwestern Indian Wars	Sept. 19, 1790	Aug. 3, 1795	.....	.....	8,983
War with France	July 9, 1798	Sept. 30, 1800	.....	.....	†4,593
War with Tripoli	June 10, 1801	June 4, 1805	.....	.....	†3,330
Creek Indian War	July 27, 1813	Aug. 9, 1814	600	13,181	13,781
War of 1812 with Great Britain	June 18, 1812	Feb. 17, 1815	85,000	471,622	576,622
Seminole	Nov. 20, 1817	Oct. 21, 1818	1,000	6,911	7,911
Black Hawk Indian War	April 21, 1831	Sept. 30, 1832	1,339	5,126	6,465
Cherokee disturbance or removal	1836	1837	.....	9,494	9,494
Creek Indian War or disturbance	May 5, 1836	Sept. 30, 1837	935	12,843	13,418
Florida Indian War	Dec. 23, 1835	Aug. 14, 1843	11,169	29,953	41,122
Aroostook disturbance.	1836	1839	.....	1,500	1,500
War with Mexico	April 24, 1846	July 4, 1848	30,954	73,776	112,230
Apache, Navajo, and Utah War	1849	1855	1,500	1,061	2,501
Seminole Indian War	1856	1858	.....	3,687	3,687
Civil War‡	1861	1865	.....	.....	2,772,408
Spanish-American War	April 21, 1898	Aug. 12, 1898	.....	.....	§274,717
Philippine Insurrection	1899	1900	.....	.....	60,000

*Including all branches of the service.
†Naval forces engaged. ‡The number of troops on the Confederate side was about 750,000. §Troops actually engaged, about 60,000.

LEGAL HOLIDAYS IN THE VARIOUS STATES.

January 1. New Year's Day: In all States (including District of Columbia, Arizona, and New Mexico), except Kansas and Massachusetts. (In Maine a bank holiday only legally.)

January 8. Anniversary of the Battle of New Orleans: In Louisiana.

January 19. Lee's Birthday: In Florida, Georgia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Virginia, Alabama, and Arkansas.

February. Mardi-Gras: In the parish of Orleans, Louisiana.

February 12. Georgia Day: In Georgia.

February 12. Lincoln's Birthday: In California, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, Florida Illinois, Iowa, Indiana, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Montana, Nevada, New Jersey, New York, North Dakota, Pennsylvania, South Dakota. Utah, Washington, West Virginia and Wyoming.

February 22. Washington's Birthday: In all the States, District of Columbia, Arizona and New Mexico.

March 2. Anniversary of Texan Independence: In Texas.

March 4. Inauguration Day: In District of Columbia in years when a President of the United States is inaugurated.

Good Friday (Friday before Easter Sunday): In Alabama, Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Louisiana, Maryland, Minnesota, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Tennessee.

April 12. Halifax Independence Resolutions: In North Carolina.

April 13. Thomas Jefferson's Birthday: In Alabama.

April 19. Patriot's Day: In Maine and Massachusetts.

April 21. Anniversary of the Battle of San Jacinto: In Texas.

April 26. Confederate Memorial Day: In Alabama, Florida, Georgia and Mississippi.

May 10. Confederate Memorial Day: In North Carolina and South Carolina.

May (second Friday). Confederate Day: In Tennessee.

May 20. Anniversary of the Signing of the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence: In North Carolina.

May (last Friday) Pioneer Day: In Montana, observed in public schools.

May 30. Memorial Day: In all the States and Territories (and District of Columbia), except Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee and Texas.

June 3. Jefferson Davis' Birthday: In Florida, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Tennessee Texas and South Carolina. In Louisiana known as "Confederate Memorial Day." In Virginia, in public schools

July 4. Independence Day: In all the States, District of Columbia and Territories.

July 10. Admission Day: In Wyoming.

July 24. Pioneers' Day: In Utah.

July (fourth Saturday). Primary Election Day: In Texas.

August. Primary Election Days: In Missouri.

August 1. Colorado Day: In Colorado.

August 16. Bennington Battle Day: In Vermont.

September (first Monday in September). Labor Day: In all the States and Territories and District of Columbia. In Louisiana, observed in Orleans Parish. In Wyoming by proclamation of the Governor.

September (first Tuesday). Primary Election Day: In Wisconsin. In Michigan in even years.

September 9. Admission Day: In California.

September 12. "Old Defenders' Day": In Baltimore, Md.

October 12. Columbus Day: In California, Colorado, Connecticut, Illinois, Maryland, Michigan, Missouri, Montana, New Jersey, New York, and Pennsylvania.

October 31. Admission Day: In Nevada.

November 1. All Saints' Day: In Louisiana.

November —. General Election Day: In Arizona, California, Colorado, Delaware, Florida, Idaho, (Illinois in Chicago, Springfield and East St. Louis only,) Indiana, Iowa, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio (from 5.30 A.M. to 9 A.M. only), Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, West Virginia, Washington, Wisconsin and Wyoming, in the years when elections are held therein.

November —. Thanksgiving Day (usually the fourth Thursday in November): Is observed in all the States, and in the District of Columbia, Arizona, and New Mexico, though in some States it is not a statutory holiday.

December 25. Christmas Day: In all the States (except Kansas), District of Columbia and Territories.

Sundays and Fast Days are legal holidays in all the States which designate them as such.

There are no statutory holidays in Mississippi, but by common consent the Fourth of July, Thanksgiving, and Christmas are observed. In New Mexico, Washington's Birthday, Memorial Day, Labor Day, Flag Day (June 14) and Arbor Day are holidays when so designated by the Governor. In South Carolina, Thursday of Fair Week is a legal holiday.

Arbor Day is a legal holiday in Arizona, Florida, Maryland, New Mexico, Wisconsin, and Wyoming, the day being set by the Governor; in Texas, February 22; Nebraska, April 22; Utah, April 15; Rhode Island, second Friday in May; Montana, second Tuesday in May; Georgia, first Friday in December; Colorado and Maine (school holidays only), third Friday in April; in Oklahoma, the Friday following the second Monday in March; in Arkansas, first Saturday in March.

Every Saturday after 12 o'clock noon is a legal holiday in California in public offices, Illinois (in cities of 200,000 or more inhabitants), Maryland, Michigan, New York, New Jersey, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Virginia, the District of Columbia (for banking purposes), and in New Orleans, La., and Charleston, S. C.. In Louisiana in all cities exceeding 15,000 inhabitants: in

Missouri in cities of 100,000 or more inhabitants; in Tennessee, for State and county officers, and in Colorado during June, July, and August; in India a, first Saturday in June to last Saturday in October, inclusive, for all public offices in counties having a county-seat of 100,000 population or more.

There is no national holiday, not even the Fourth of July, Congress has at various times appointed special holidays. In the second session of the Fifty-third Congress it passed an act making Labor Day a public holiday in the District of Columbia, and it has recognized the existence of certain days as holidays for commercial purposes, but, with the exception named, there is no general statute on the subject. The proclamation of the President designating a day of Thanksgiving only makes it a legal holiday in the District of Columbia and the Territories.

POSTAL AND TARIFF RATES.

DOMESTIC.

1st Class.—Letters, sealed packages and all matter closed against inspection, 2 cents each ounce or fraction thereof.

Postal Cards, 1 cent each.

2nd Class.—Newspapers and Periodicals that have been entered as second-class matter, 1 cent per pound or fraction thereof.

Newspapers and Periodicals not mailed by publishers, 1 cent for four ounces or fraction thereof.

3rd Class.—Circulars, Books and matter wholly in print, engravings, lithographs, wood-cuts, photographs, (checks, deeds, insurance policies), in blank, etc., proof with manuscript accompanying same, mimeograph reproductions, etc.; seeds, bulbs and plants; visiting and business cards, 1 cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof.

4th Class.—Merchandise and matter not included in any of above classes, which is not in its form or nature liable to destroy or damage the contents of the mail-bag, or harm persons engaged in the mail service, 1 cent for each ounce or fraction thereof.

Mexico, Canada, and Islands of Cuba, Tutuila, Puerto Rico, Philippines, Hawaii, Guam, Panama, The Canal Zone, and Shanghai, have the same rates as for domestic matter noted above.

Registration. Letters or packages can be registered by adding stamps to the amount of 10 cents to the regular rate.

Reforwarding. Letters will be forwarded from one post office to another upon the written request of the person addressed, without additional charge; but unclaimed packages cannot be returned to the sender until stamps are furnished to pay the return postage.

Special delivery stamps, at 10 cents each, used in addition to regular rates, insures delivery immediately on arrival at office of destination. These stamps can be used for no other purpose. Or, by putting on 10 cents in ordinary stamps additional to the regular postage and writing under them "Special Delivery" the same result is attained.

Unmailable Matter.—Harmful, poisonous, explosive, offensive, obscene, defamatory, fraudulent material or communications are not mailable.

FOREIGN POSTAGE.

Letters.

England, Ireland, Scotland, Wales, Newfoundland, for each ounce or fraction, 2 cents.

Germany, quickest delivery, per ounce or fraction, 5 cents; each additional ounce, 3 cents; ordinary delivery, per ounce or fraction, 2 cents.

Other foreign countries (except Canada, Mexico, Cuba, Puerto Rico, Guam, Hawaii, Philippine Islands, Panama, Shanghai), for one ounce or fraction, 5 cents; each additional ounce, 3 cents.

Postal Cards, Etc.

Single postal cards, each, 2 cents; double postal cards, each, 4 cents; newspapers and other printed matter, per 2 ounces, 1 cent.

Commercial Papers.

Packets not in excess of 10 ounces, 5 cents; packets in excess of 10 ounces, for each 2 ounces or fraction thereof, 1 cent.

Samples of Merchandise.

Packets not in excess of 4 ounces, 2 cents; packets in excess of 4 ounces, for each 2 ounces or fraction thereof, 1 cent; registration fee on letters or other articles, 10 cents.

Packages of samples must not exceed 12 oz. in weight, 12 inches in length, 8 inches in breadth and 4 inches in depth (if a roll, 12 inches in length and 6 inches in diameter).

Ordinary letters for any foreign country (except Canada and Mexico) must be forwarded, whether any postage is prepaid on them or not. All other mailable matter must be prepaid at least partially.

Parcels Post.

Packages (not over 4 pounds 6 ounces weight, 3 feet 6 inches length, or 6 feet combined length and girth), per pound, 12 cents.

DOMESTIC MONEY ORDERS.

Domestic money orders are issued by money order post offices for any amount up to $100.00 at the following rates:

For sums not exceeding	$	2.50	3	cents
Over $ 2.50	"	5.00	5	"
" 5.00	"	10.00	8	"
" 10.00	"	20.00	10	"
" 20.00	"	30.00	12	"
" 30.00	"	40.00	15	"
" 40.00	"	50.00	18	"
" 50.00	"	60.00	20	"
" 60.00	"	75.00	25	"
" 75.00	"	100.00	30	"

For every additional hundred or fraction thereof, another order must be obtained.

TARIFF RATES OF 1909 AND 1897 COMPARED.

A TABLE OF LEADING ARTICLES IMPORTED, GIVING RATES AT ENTRY BY THE NEW TARIFF ACT OF 1909, COMPARED WITH THE DINGLEY TARIFF ACT OF 1897.

(The following table covers only the articles of principal importance imported into the United States. The Tariff Act of 1909 contains 480 paragraphs each relating to an article or a group of articles.)

(ad val.—ad valorem; n.s.p.f.—not specially provided for; n.e.—not enumerated.)

Articles.	Rates of Duty Under	
	Dingley Law of 1897.	New Law of 1909
SCHEDULE A—CHEMICALS, OILS AND PAINTS.		
Alcoholic compounds, n.s.p.f.	60c. lb. and 45 p. c. ad val.	60c. lb. and 25 p. c. ad val.
Alkalies, alkaloids, distilled oils, essential oils and all combinations of the foregoing	25 p. c. ad val.	25 p. c. ad val.
Ammonia, carbonate of	1½c. lb.	1½c. lb.
Drugs	1¼ c. lb. and 10 p. c. ad val.	1¼ c. lb. and 10 p. c. ad val.
Glue, value not above 10c. per lb.	2½c. lb.	2½c. lb.
Oil, castor, gals.	35c. gal.	35 c. gal.
Oil, cod liver, gals.	15c. gal.	15c. gal.
Oil, olive, in bottles, etc., gals.	50c. gal.	50c. gal.
Oil, whale, gals.	8c. gal.	8c. gal.
Opium, crude and not adulterated, containing 9 per cent. and over of morphine, lbs.	$1 lb.	$1.50 lb.
Phosphorus, lbs.	18c. lb.	18c. lb.
Perfumery, cosmetics, containing alcohol	60c. lb. and 45 p. c. ad val.	60c. lb. and 50 p. c. ad val.

TARIFF RATES.—Continued.

Articles.	Rates of Duty Under Dingley Law of 1897.	Rates of Duty Under New Law of 1909
Perfumery, cosmetics, not containing alcohol	50 p. c. ad val.	50 p. c. ad val.
Soap, Castile	1½c. lb.	1½c. lb.
Soap, perfumed toilet	50 p. c. ad val.	50 p. c. ad val.
Soda, bicarbonate of	¾c. lb.	5-8c. lb.
SCHEDULE B—EARTHS, EARTHENWARE AND GLASSWARE.		
Cement, Roman, Portland, in barrels and sacks, lbs.	8c. 100 lbs.	8c. 100 lbs.
Earthenware, porcelain, decorated	60 p. c. ad val.	60 p. c. ad val.
Earthenware, common	25 p. c. ad val.	25 p. c. ad val.
Glassware, plain and cut, decorated	60 p. c. ad val.	60 p. c. ad val.
Glassware, plain and cut, undecorated	55 p. c. ad val.	55 p. c. ad val.
Marble, in block	65c. cubic foot.	65c. cubic foot.
Marble, manufactures of, except for jewelry	50 p. c. ad val.	50 p. c. ad val.
Sponges	20 p. c. ad val.	20 p. c. ad val.
Sulphur, refined	$8 ton.	$4 ton.
Sumac, ground	3-10c. lb.	3-10c. lb.
SCHEDULE C—METALS AND MANUFACTURES OF.		
Iron ore, tons	40c. ton	15c. ton.
Iron in pigs, wrought and cast, tons	$4 ton.	$1 ton.
Iron, bar	6-10c. lb.	6-10c. lb.
Automobiles and finished parts not including tires	45 p. c. ad val.	45 p. c. ad val.
Cast iron pipe, lbs	1 1-10c. lb.	¼c. lb.
Nails, horseshoe	2¼c. lb.	1½c. lb.
Copper plates, lbs	2½c. lb.	2½c. lb.
Pens, metallic, except gold pens	12c. gross.	12c. gross.
Table and kitchen utensils, metal	40 p. c. ad val.	40 p. c. ad val.
Tin plates	1½c. lb.	1 2-10c. lb.
Pins, not jewelry	35 p. c. ad val.	35 p. c. ad val.
Iron, manufactures of	45 p. c. ad val.	45 p. c. ad val.
SCHEDULE D—WOOD AND MANUFACTURES OF.		
Timber	1c. cubic foot.	½c. cubic foot.
Lumber, boards, planks, not planed	$1 per 1,000 feet	50c. per 1,000 feet
Lumber, finished on four sides	$4 per 1,000 feet.	$2.75 per 1,000 ft.
Staves	10 p. c. ad val.	10 p. c. ad val.
Shingles	30c. per 1,000.	50c. per 1,000.
Wood, manufactures of, n.s.p.f.	35 p. c. ad val.	35 p. c. ad val.
SCHEDULE E—SUGAR, MOLASSES AND MANUFACTURES OF.		
Sugar (not above No. 16 Dutch standard) beet	95c. lb. to 1.68, 5c. lb.	95c. lb. to $1.68, 5c. lb.
Sugar (same) cane	95c. lb. to 1.75, 5c. lb.	95c. lb. to $1.75, 5c. lb.
Molasses, not above 40 degrees	20 p. c. ad val. f	20 p. c. ad val.
Maple sugar	4c. lb.	4c. lb.
Glucose, or grape sugar	1½c. lb.	1½c. lb.
Sugar candy, valued at more than 15 cents per lb.	50 p. c. ad val.	50c. ad val.
SCHEDULE F—TOBACCO AND MANUFACTURES OF.		
Tobacco, unmanufactured, lbs	$1.85 lb. to $2.50 lb.	$1.85 lb. to $2.50 lb.
Snuff, lbs	55c. lb.	55c. lb.
Cigars and cigarettes	$4.50 lb. and 25 p. c. ad val.	$4.50 lb. and 25 p. c. ad val.
SCHEDULE G—AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS AND PROVISIONS.		
Cattle, one year old or over, valued over $14 per head	27½ p. c. ad val.	27½ p. c. ad val.
Horses, mules, valued at $150 or less	$30 head.	$30 head.
Horses, mules, valued at over $150	25 p. c. ad val.	25 p. c. ad val.
Barley, bushel	30c. bushel.	30c. bushel.
Barley malt, bushel	45c. bushel.	45c. bushel.
Oats, bushel	15c. bushel.	15c. bushel.
Rice, cleaned, bushel	2c. lb.	2c. lb.
Rye, bushel	10c. bushel.	10c. bushel.
Butter and cheese, and substitutes for	6c. lb.	6c. lb.

TARIFF RATES.—Continued.

Articles.	Rates of Duty Under	
	Dingley Law of 1897.	New Law of 1909
Eggs, n.s.p.f., doz.	5c. dozen.	5c. dozen.
Hay	$4 ton.	$4 ton.
Honey	20c. gallon.	20c. gallon.
Hops	12c. lb.	16c. lb.
Potatoes	25c. bushel.	25c. bushel.
Seeds, castor, flaxseed	25c. bushel.	25c. bushel.
Fish, mackerel, halibut, salmon, fresh	1c. lb.	1c. lb.
Fish, smoked, salted	n.e.	¾c. lb.
Fruits, apples, peaches	25c. bushel.	25c. bushel.
Fruits, preserved	2c. lb.	2c. lb.
Fruits, oranges, grapefruit	1c. lb.	1c. lb.
Fruits, lemons	1c. lb.	1½c. lb.
Fruits, pineapples in bulk	$7 per 1,000.	$8 per 1,000.
Salt, in sacks and barrels	12c. 100 lbs.	11c. 100 lbs.
Salt, in bulk	8c. 100 lbs.	7c. 100 lbs.
SCHEDULE H—SPIRITS AND WINES.		
Alcohol, proof, gallons	$2.25 gal.	$2.60 gal.
Brandy, gin, whiskey, cordials, proof, gallons	$2.25 gal.	$2.60 gal.
Wines, champagne quarts	$8 per doz.	$9.60 per doz.
Wines, still, in casks	40c. gallon.	45c. gallon.
Wines, still, in bottles, quarts	$1.60 per doz.	$1.85 per doz.
Malt liquors, in bottles, jugs, gallons	40c. gallon.	45c. gallon
Mineral waters, in bottles, quarts	30c. doz.	30c. doz.
SCHEDULE I—COTTON MANUFACTURES.		
Cotton thread, according to numbers, uncolored	3c. lb. to 35c. lb.	2½c. lb.to 28c. lb.
Cotton thread, colored, bleached, according to numbers	6c. lb. to 81c. lb.	6c. lb. to 67c. lb.
Cotton cloth, square yards	1c. sq. yard to 8c. sq. yard.	1c. sq. yard to 8c. sq. yard.
Cotton handkerchiefs	4½c. sq. yard and 10 p. c. ad val.	4½c. sq. yard and 10 p. c. ad val.
Cotton clothing, ready made	50 p. c. ad val.	50. p. c. ad val
Cotton hosiery, pairs	50c. doz. to $2 doz. and 15 p. c. ad val.	70c doz. to $2 doz. and 15 p. c. ad val.
Cotton shirts, drawers, dozen	60c. doz. and 15 p. c. ad val. to $2.25 doz. and 35 p. c. ad val.	60c. doz. and 15 p. c. ad val. to $2.25 doz. and 35 p. c. ad val.
Cotton, plushes, sq. yard	9c. sq. yard and 25 p. c. ad val. to 12c. sq. yard and 25 p. c. ad val.	9c. sq. yard and 25 p. c. ad val. to 12c. sq. yard and 25 p. c. ad val.
SCHEDULE J—FLAX, HEMP AND JUTE AND MANUFACTURES OF.		
Flax, yarns, fine	35c. p. ad val.	35 p. c. ad val.
Flax, straw	$5 ton.	$5 ton.
Mattings for floors	3c. sq. yard.	3½c. sq. yard.
Lace manufactures	60 p. c. ad val.	60 p. c. ad val.
SCHEDULE K—WOOL AND MANUFACTURES OF.		
Wool, class 1	10c. lb. to 33c. lb.	10c. lb. to 33c. lb.
Wool, class 2	11c. lb. to 12c. lb.	11c. lb. to 12c. lb.
Wool, class 3	3c. lb. to 7c. lb.	3c. lb. to 7c. lb.
Blankets	22c. lb. and 30 p. c. ad val. to 44 c. lb. and 55 p. c. ad val.	22c. lb. and 30 p. c. ad val. to 44 c. lb. and 55 p. c. ad val.
Dress goods, women's and children's	7c. sq. yard and 50 p. c. ad val. to 11c. sq. yard and 55 p. c. ad val.	7c. sq. yard and 50 p. c. ad val. to 11c. sq. yard and 55 p. c. ad val.
Clothing, ready made	44c. lb. and 60 p. c. ad val.	44c. lb. and 60 p. c. ad val.
Carpets, woven whole for rooms, and rugs	9oc. per sq. yard 40 p. c. ad val.	10c. sq. foot and 40 p. c. ad val.

TARIFF RATES.—Continued.

Articles.	Rates of Duty Under Dingley Law of 1897.	Rates of Duty Under New Law of 1909.
SCHEDULE L—SILK AND SILK GOODS.		
Silk, spun in skeins*	35 p. c. ad val.	35 p. c. ad val.
Silk, wearing apparel	60 p. c. ad val.	60 p. c. ad val.
Silk, yarns	45c. lb. to 60c. lb.	45c. lb. to 60c. lb.
SCHEDULE M—PULP, PAPER AND BOOKS.		
Wood pulp, ground	1-12c. lb.	1-12c. lb.
Wood pulp, chemical	1-6c. lb.	1-6c. lb.
Printing paper	3-10c. lb. to 8-10c lb.	3-10c. lb. to 8-10c lb.
Books, pamphlets	25 p. c.ad val.	25 p. c. ad val.
Paper, manufacturers of, n.s.p.f.	35 p. c. ad val.	35 p. c. ad val.
SCHEDULE N—SUNDRIES.		
Agricultural implements	20 p. c. ad val.	15 p. c. ad val.
Beads	35 p. c. ad val.	35 p. c. ad val.
Brushes	40 p. c. ad val.	40 p. c. ad val.
Bristles	7½c. lb.	7½c. lb.
Coal, bituminous	67c. ton.	45c. ton.
Coke	20 p. c. ad val.	20 p. c. ad val.
Toys	35 p. c. ad val.	35 p. c. ad val.
Feathers	15 p. c. ad val. to 50 p. c. ad val.	20 p. c. ad val. to 60 p. c. ad val.
Furs, dressed	20 p. c. ad val.	20 p. c. ad val.
Furs, wearing apparel	n.e.	50 p. c. ad val.
Hair, human	20 p. c. ad val.	20 p. c. ad val.
Hides of cattle†	15 p. c. ad val.	Free.
Leather, manufactures of	20 p. c. ad val.	15 p. c. ad val.
Boots and shoes	25 p. c. ad val.	15 p. c. ad val.
Gloves	$1.75 doz. to $5.80 doz.	$1.25 doz. to $5.80 doz.
Gutta percha	35 p. c. ad val.	35 p. c. ad val.
Musical instruments	45 p. c. ad val.	45 p. c. ad val.
Paintings and statuary	20 p. c. ad val.	15 p. c. ad val.
Umbrellas	50 p. c. ad val.	50 p. c. ad val.

*In the entire Silk Schedule the classification was so changed in the new law as to make tabulated comparison with the classifications under the Dingley Law impracticable. In general increases were made.

†See note following Free List.

THE FREE LIST.

The following is a list of the principal articles imported, which are put on the Free List by the Tariff of 1909. There are 236 articles in the list:

Aconite, agates, unmanufactured; albumen, n.s.p.f.; amber and ambergris, ammonia, sulphate of; arsenic, analine salts, animals for breeding, exhibition or racing purposes; articles of growth or manufacture of the U. S. returned; barks, quinine; beeswax; birds, land and water fowl; bismuth; books, maps, music, engravings, bound or unbound, and charts, printed more than twenty years at the date of importation, and publications issued for subscribers or exchanges by scientific and literary associations or academies, or publications for gratuitous private circulation, and public documents of foreign governments; books and pamphlets in raised print, used exclusively by the blind; books, maps, music, specially imported, not more than two copies in any one invoice, for the use of any society or institution solely for religious, philosophical, educational, scientific or literary purposes; books, libraries, furniture and similar household effects of persons or families from foreign countries, used abroad by them not less than one year; bristles, crude; bullion, gold and silver; camphor, crude; chalk, crude; coal, anthracite; coal tar, crude; cocoa, coffee; coins, copper ore; cotton and cotton waste. Diamonds and other precious stones, rough or uncut, and not advanced in condition or value from their natural state by cleaving, splitting, cutting, or other process, including glaziers' and engravers' diamonds not set. Drugs, crude, n.s.p.f.; fans, common palm leaf, not

ornamented; fish, fresh, frozen, or packed in ice, caught in fresh waters by citizens of the United States, and all other fish, the products of American fisheries; furs, undressed; glass, enamel, white, for watch and clock dials; guano, manures; hides (see note); ice; India rubber, crude; indigo; iodine, crude; iridium; ivory tusks; kyanite or cyanite; leeches; life boats and life-saving apparatus; lithographic stones, not engraved; manuscripts; medals of gold, silver, or copper, and other metallic articles accepted as honorary distinctions; meerschaum, unmanufactured; minerals, crude, n.s.p.f.; models of inventions; needles, hand, sewing and darning; newspapers and periodicals; nuts, Brazil nuts, cream nuts, cocoanuts in the shell and broken cocoanut meat or copra, not prepared; nux vomica; oakum; oil cake; oils, almond, amber, crude and rectified ambergris; anise or anise seed, aniline, only for manure, bergamot, caraway, cassia, cinnamon, chamomile, citronella or lemon grass, civet, cocoanut (not refined and deodorized), cottonseed, croton, fennel, ichthyol, jasmine, juniper, lavender; lemon, limes, mace; naroli or orange flower; liquid and solid primal flower essences not compounded; nut oil or oil of nuts, olive oil prepared solely for mechanical or industrial purposes by denaturing or process rendering it unfit for any edible use, attar of roses, palm, rosemary, thyme, red or white valerian; and also spermaceti, whale and other fish oils of American fisheries, and all fish and other products of such fisheries; petroleum, crude or refined, including kerosene, benzine, gasoline, naphtha, and similar oils produced from petroleum.

Ores of gold, silver and nickel; paper stock, crude, of every description; paraffin, parchment and vellum. Personal effects, not merchandise, of citizens of the United States dying in foreign countries. Philosophical and scientific apparatus, specially imported for religious, philosophical, educational, scientific, or literary purposes. Phosphates, crude; platinum, unmanufactured; potash, crude. Professional books, implements, instruments, and tools of trade, occupation, or employment, in the actual possession at the time of arrival, of persons emigrating to the United States. Quinia, sulphate of and salts of cinchona bark; radium; statuary and casts for art and educational purposes only; sausages, bologna. Seeds, anise, canary, caraway, cauliflower, cotton, cummin, fennel, hemp, hoarhound, mangelwurzel, mustard, rape, sugar beet, sorghum or sugar cane for seed; bulbs and bulbous roots, not edible and n.s.p.f. Shrimps and other shellfish; silk, raw; silk cocoons and silkworm eggs; skeletons and other preparations for anatomy; spices, when unground; ginger root, unground and not preserved or candied; stamps, foreign postage; stone and sand, n.s.p.f.; sulphur, lac or precipitated; sulphuric acid; tapioca, cassava; tar and pitch or wood; tea; teeth, natural. Tin ore, and tin in bars, blocks, pigs or grain or granulated. Provided, all but tin ore shall pay 4c. lb. when mines of United States produce 1,500 tons of cassiterite and tin per year. Tobacco stems; turpentine, spirits of; turtles; vaccine virus; wax, vegetable or mineral; wearing apparel, articles of personal adornment, toilet articles, and similar personal effects of persons arriving in the United States not exceeding $100 in value. Wood, logs and round unmanufactured timber including pulp woods, n.s.p.f.; woods, in the log, rough or hewn only; works of art, and science, brought by professional artists or scientists arriving from abroad, temporarily for exhibition or imported in good faith for exhibition and not intended for sale; works of art productions of American artists residing temporarily abroad or other works of art imported expressly for public institutions; works of art, which are proved to the satisfaction of the Secretary of the Treasury to have been in existence more than twenty years prior to the date of their importation; other works of art (except rugs and carpets), which shall have been produced more than one hundred years prior to the date of importation.

NOTE.—After the Tariff Law of 1909 was passed, but before it was signed by the President, the following concurrent resolution regarding hides was adopted:

Hides of cattle, raw or uncured, whether dry, salted, or pickled, shall be admitted free of duty; provided, that on and after October 1, 1909, grain, buff, or split leather shall pay a duty of 7½ per cent. ad valorem; that all boots and shoes made wholly or in chief value from cattle hides and cattle skins of whatever weight, of cattle of the bovine species, including calf skins, shall pay a duty of 10 per cent. ad valorem; that harness, saddles, and saddlery, in sets or in parts, finished or unfinished, composed wholly or in chief value of leather, shall pay a duty of 20 per cent. ad valorem.

HOW WE ARE GOVERNED.

The United States of America is a Republic. The authority and powers of the government are limited and defined by the Constitution, a written document adopted by a Constitutional Convention in 1787 and ratified by the thirteen original states December 7, 1787, to May 27, 1790. The Constitution went into effect March 4, 1789 in the eleven states which had previously ratified it. The government of the United States is what is known as a Federal Government. The underlying principle is that each state of the union possesses the sovereignty in all matters which affect itself alone, while in all matters which relate to two or more of the states, or which have to do with foreign nations, the sovereign power is in the Federal Government.

The National Government has three distinct branches—Executive, Legislative, and Judicial.

THE EXECUTIVE BRANCH.

The executive power of the government is vested in the President of the United States of America. In case of the removal of the President from office, or of his death, resignation, or inability to discharge the powers and duties of his office, they devolve on the Vice-President. The President conducts the affairs of the nation through Executive Departments, which were not established by the Constitution, but have been created, and their duties defined by acts of Congress. The Heads of Departments form the "official family" of the President, called the Cabinet. They are appointed by the President with the consent of the Senate and can be removed at his discretion. Members of the Cabinet receive a salary of $12,000 a year.

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

Qualifications.—The President must be a natural born citizen of the United States, at least thirty five years of age, and for at least fourteen years a resident of the United States.

Compensation.—The President receives a salary of $75,000 a year, the White House is provided as his official residence, and his traveling expenses, not to exceed $25,000 a year, are paid by the government.

Time and Manner of Election.—The people of the United States do not vote directly for the President and Vice-President. On the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November of each year divisible by four, electors are chosen in each state. The number of electors in each state is equal to the whole number of Senators and Representatives to which that state is entitled in the Congress. The electors thus chosen form the "Electoral College." In every state except Michigan the electors are voted for on a general ticket. In Michigan one elector is chosen in each congressional district and two from the state at large. The electors meet at their respective state capitals on the second Monday in January following their election, and cast their votes for President and Vice-President of the United States. Three certificates of the result are prepared and signed by all the electors. One of these is mailed and one sent by special messenger to the President of the Senate, the third is deposited with the federal district judge. On the second Wednesday in February, in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, the certificates are opened by the President of the Senate, and the votes counted. The persons receiving a majority of the whole number of votes cast for President and Vice-President are declared elected. If no person has a majority of all the votes cast, the House of Representatives elects the President from among the three persons having the highest number of votes and the Senate

THE NATIONAL CAPITOL, WASHINGTON, D. C.

Work was begun on this beautiful home of the Federal Government in 1792 and has been continued at intervals ever since under different architects. Only the determination of successive Presidents to preserve the grandeur and simplicity of the original design has saved the symmetry of the building. The sessions of the United States Senate and House of Representatives are held here.

elects the Vice-President from the two persons having the highest number of votes.

Term of Office.—The President holds office for four years. He is eligible for re-election, but custom has decreed that no person shall fill the office for more than two successive terms. The President is inaugurated on March 4th, the oath of office being administered by the Chief Justice of the United States at the Capitol.

Powers and Duties.

(a) Military Powers.

The President is the Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States, and of the militia of the several states when called into service of the United States.

He is responsible for the conduct of military operations, and has the war power of opening hostilities and instituting blockades. He may also declare martial law and by so doing suspend the writ of *habeas corpus*.

(b) Civil Powers.

1. **The Veto Power.**—The President cannot originate legislation, but every bill which has passed both Houses of Congress is submitted to him. If he approves, it becomes a law. If he vetoes, it is returned to Congress, and may still become a law if passed by a two-thirds vote in each house.

2. **The Appointing Power.**—The President appoints, with the consent of the Senate, ambassadors, ministers and consuls, judges of the Supreme Court, and all officers of the United States not otherwise provided for.

3. **The Pardoning Power.**—The President has the power to grant reprieves, commutation of sentence, and pardons for offenses against the United States, except in cases of impeachment.

4. **The Power to Conduct Foreign Affairs and Make Treaties.**—Negotiations with foreign countries are carried on by the Department of State under the direction of the President. When a treaty is made, however, it must be ratified by the Senate with the consent of two-thirds of the members present.

5. **The Power to Administer Internal Affairs.**—The President is required to see that the laws of the United States are faithfully executed and has the power to enforce these laws.

6. **The Power to Convene Congress.**—The President may convene Congress in extraordinary session, to consider treaties, declare war, preserve the credit of the country, or provide funds for the conduct of the government.

7. **Annual and Special Messages.**—The President is required to, "from time to time, give to the Congress information of the state of the Union, and recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient." It is the custom for the President to send an annual message at the opening of each Congress, reviewing the foreign and domestic affairs of the United States. He also submits special messages at any time when he considers it necessary to do so, with or without recommendations as to appropriate legislation.

8. **Reception of Foreign Representatives.**—It is the duty of the President to "receive ambassadors and other public ministers." Where two governments exist in the same country, the President determines which shall be recognized.

THE VICE-PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

Qualifications.—They are the same as for the office of President.

Compensation.—The Vice-President receives a salary of $12,000 a year.

Time and Manner of Election.—The method of election of the Vice-President is substantially the same as that of the President. The slight differences have already been noted.

Powers and Duties.—The Vice-President is the presiding officer of the Senate. He is not a member of that body, however, and does not have the right to vote except in case of a tie.

Succession to the Presidency.—In case of the death, resignation or inability of the President, the Vice-President immediately succeeds to that office. In case of the death or disability of the Vice-President also, the Secretary of State (if he is qualified to be elected President), and after him the

Secretary of the Treasury, Secretary of War, Attorney General, Postmaster General, Secretary of the Navy, Secretary of Interior, Secretary of Agriculture and Secretary of Commerce and Labor, in this order, will hold the office of President until the disability ceases or another President is chosen.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

Duties of Secretary of State.—The Secretary of State is charged, under the direction of the President, with the duties appertaining to correspondence with the public ministers and the consuls of the United States, and with the representatives of foreign powers accredited to the United States; and to negotiations of whatever character relating to the foreign affairs of the United States. He is the medium of correspondence between the President and the chief executives of the several states of the United States; he has the custody of the Great Seal of the United States, and countersigns and affixes such seal to all executive proclamations, to various commissions, and to warrants for the extradition of fugitives from justice. He is regarded as the first in rank among the members of the Cabinet. He is the custodian of the treaties made with foreign states, and of the laws of the United States. He grants and issues passports, and exequaturs to foreign consuls in the United States are issued through his office. He publishes the laws and resolutions of Congress, amendments to the Constitution, and proclamations declaring the admission of new states into the Union. Salary $12,000.

Officers of the Department.

	Salary.		*Salary.*
Assistant Secretary	$5,000	Chief Consular Bureau	$2,250
Second Assistant Secretary	4,500	Chief Indexes and Archives	2,100
Third Assistant Secretary	4,500	Chief Bureau Accounts	2,300
Chief Clerk	3,000	Chief Bureau Rolls and Library	2,100
Solicitor	4,500	Chief Bureau Appointments	2,100
Two Assistant Solicitors.		Chief Bureau Trade Relations	2,100
Chief Diplomatic Bureau	2,250	Chief Bureau of Citizenship	2,100

Diplomatic and Consular Service.

AMBASSADORS EXTRAORDINARY AND PLENIPOTENTIARY.

Country.	*Salary.*	*Country.*	*Salary.*
Austria-Hungary	$17,500	Italy	$17,500
Brazil	17,500	Japan	17,500
France	17,500	Mexico	17,500
Germany	17,500	Russia	17,500
Great Britain	17,500	Turkey	17,500

ENVOYS EXTRAORDINARY AND MINISTERS PLENIPOTENTIARY.

Argentine Republic	$12,000	Netherlands	$12,000
Belgium	12,000	Nicaragua	10,000
Bolivia	10,000	Norway	10,000
Chile	12,000	Panama	10,000
China	12,000	Paraguay	10,000
Colombia	10,000	Persia	10,000
Costa Rica	10,000	Peru	10,000
Cuba	12,000	Portugal	10,000
Denmark	10,000	Roumania	10,000
Ecuador	10,000	Salvador	10,000
Greece	10,000	Siam	10,000
Guatemala	10,000	Spain	12,000
Hayti	10,000	Sweden	10,000
Honduras	10,000	Switzerland	10,000
Morocco	10,000	Venezuela	10,000

MINISTERS RESIDENT AND CONSULS-GENERAL.

Dominican Republic	$10,000	Liberia	$5,000

There are about 1,100 consular representatives of the United States of the several grades abroad. Consul-generals receive salaries of $3,000 to $12,000. Consuls, $2,000 to $8,000. Vice-consuls, deputy-consuls, consular assistants, and consular agents may receive salaries or fees.

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY.

Duties of Secretary of the Treasury.—The Secretary of the Treasury is charged by law with the management of the national finances. He prepares plans for the improvement of the revenue and for the support of the public credit; superintends the collection of the revenue, and directs the forms of keeping and rendering public accounts and of making returns; grants warrants for all moneys drawn from the treasury in pursuance of appropriations made by law, and for the payment of moneys into the treasury; and annually submits to Congress estimates of the probable revenues and disbursements of the government. He also controls the construction of public buildings; the coinage and printing of money; the administration of the life-saving, revenue-cutter, and the public health and marine-hospital branches of the public service, and furnishes generally such information as may be required by either branch of Congress on all matters pertaining to the foregoing. Salary $12,000.

Officers of the Department.

	Salary.
Two Assistant Secretaries	$5,000
Assistant Secretary	4,500
Chief Clerk	3,000
Chief Appointment Division	3,000
Chief Bookkeeping Division	3,500
Chief Public Moneys Division	3,000
Chief Customs Division	3,000
Chief Loans and Currency Division	3,000
Chief Stationery and Printing Division	2,500
Chief Mails and Files Division	2,500
Chief Revenue-Cutter Service	———
Director of Mint	4,500
Government Actuary	1,800
Supervising Surgeon-General	4,000
Chief Bureau Engraving and Printing	5,000
Supervising Architect	5,000
Comptroller of Treasury	5,500
General Superintendent Life-Saving Service	4,500
Auditor for Treasury	4,000
Auditor for War Department	$4,000
Auditor for Interior Department	4,000
Auditor for Navy Department	4,000
Auditor for State Department, etc.	4,000
Auditor for Post Office Department	4,000
Treasurer of United States	8,000
Assistant Treasurer	3,600
Register Treasury	4,000
Deputy Register	2,250
Comptroller of Currency	5,000
Commissioner of Internal Revenue	6,000
Deputy Commissioner of Internal Revenue	4,000
Deputy Commissioner of Internal Revenue	3,600
Solicitor Internal Revenue	4,500
Solicitor of Treasury	4,500
Chief Secret Service	4,000

DEPARTMENT OF WAR.

Duties of Secretary of War.—The Secretary of War is head of the War Department, and performs such duties as are required of him by law or may be enjoined upon him by the President concerning the military service.

He is charged by law with the supervision of all estimates of appropriations for the expenses of the department, including the military establishments; of all purchases of army supplies; of all expenditures for the support, transportation, and maintenance of the army, and of such expenditures of a civil nature as may be placed by Congress under his direction.

He also has supervision of the United States Military Academy at West Point and of military education in the army, of the Board of Ordnance and Fortification, of the various battlefield commissions, and of the publication of the Official Records of the War of the Rebellion.

He has charge of all matters relating to national defense and seacoast fortifications, army ordnance, river and harbor improvements, the prevention

of obstruction to navigation, and the establishment of harbor lines; and all plans and locations of bridges authorized by Congress to be constructed over the navigable waters of the United States require his approval. He also has charge of the establishment or abandonment of military posts, and of all matters relating to leases, revocable licenses, and all other privileges upon lands under the control of the War Department. Salary $12,000.

Officers of the Department.

	Salary.		Salary.
Assistant Secretary	$5,000	Surgeon-General	$6,000
Assistant and Chief Clerk	4,000	Paymaster-General	6,000
Chief of Staff	8,000	Chief of Engineers	6,000
Adjutant-General	8,000	Chief of Ordnance	6,000
Inspector-General	6,000	Chief Signal Officer	6,000
Judge-Advocate-General	6,000	Chief Bureau Insular Affairs	6,000
Chief Clerk and Solicitor	2,250	Officer Charge of Public Buildings	4,000
Quartermaster-General	6,000	Landscape Gardener	2,400
Commissary-General	6,000		

Army Pay Table.

Grade.	PAY OF OFFICERS IN ACTIVE SERVICE.—Yearly pay.				
	First 5 years' service.	After 5 years' service.	After 10 years' service.	After 15 years' service.	After 20 years' service.
		10 p. c.	20 p. c.	30 p. c.	40 p. c.
Lieutenant-General	$11,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
Major-General	8,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
Brigadier-General	6,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
Colonel (*b*)	4,000	$4,400	$4,800	$5,000	$5,000
Lieutenant-Colonel (*b*)	3,500	3,850	4,200	4,500	4,500
Major (*b*)	3,000	3,300	3,600	3,900	4,000
Captain	2,400	2,640	2,880	3,120	3,360
First Lieutenant	2,000	2,200	2,400	2,600	2,800
Second Lieutenant	1,700	1,870	2,040	2,210	2,380

Grade.	PAY OF RETIRED OFFICERS.—Yearly pay.				
	First 5 years' service.	After 5 years' service.	After 10 years' service.	After 15 years' service.	After 20 years' service.
Lieutenant-General	$8,250	.....	.....	.....	.....
Major-General	6,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
Brigadier-General	4,500	.....	.....	.....	.....
Colonel (*b*)	3,000	$3,300.00	$3,600	$3,750.00	$3,750
Lieutenant-Colonel (*b*)	2,625	2,887.50	3,150	3,375.00	3,375
Major (*b*)	2,250	2,475.00	2,700	2,924.40	3,000
Captain	1,800	1,980.00	2,160	2,340.00	2,520
First Lieutenant	1,500	1,650.00	1,800	1,950.00	2,100
Second Lieutenant	1,275	1,402.50	1,530	1,657.44	1 785

Chaplains have the rank and pay of major, captain and first lieutenant, respectively.

(*a*) Service increase of pay of officers below rank of brigadier-general cannot exceed 40 per cent. in all.

(*b*) The maximum pay of a colonel is $5,000 of a lieutenant-colonel $4,500, and of a major $4,000.

The pay of non-commissioned officers is from $21 to $99 per month, and of privates from $15 to $25 per month.

Service outside the United States, except in Porto Rico and Hawaii, 10 per cent. additional for officers and 20 per cent. for enlisted men.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

Duties of Attorney-General.—The Attorney-General is the head of the Department of Justice and the chief law officer of the government. He represents the United States in matters involving legal questions; he gives his advice and opinion, when they are required by the President or by the heads of the other Executive Departments, on questions of law arising in the administration of their respective departments; he appears in the Supreme Court of the United States in cases of especial gravity and importance; he exercises a general superintendence and direction over United States attorneys and marshals in all judicial districts in the states and territories; and he provides special counsel for the United States whenever required by any department of the government. Salary $12,000.

Officers of the Department.

	Salary.		*Salary.*
Solicitor-General	$7,500	Solicitor Department of Commerce and Labor	$5,000
Assistant to Attorney-General	7,000	Solicitor of the Treasury	5,000
Seven Assistant Attorneys-General	5,000	Chief Clerk	3,000
Solicitor State Department	4,500	Attorney for Pardons	2,750

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

Duties of Postmaster-General.—The Postmaster-General has the direction and management of the Post-Office Department. He appoints all officers and employees of the department, except the four Assistant Postmasters-General and the purchasing agent, who are appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate; appoints all postmasters whose compensation does not exceed $1,000; makes postal treaties with foreign governments, by and with the advice and consent of the President; awards and executes contracts, and directs the management of the domestic and foreign mail service. Salary $12,000.

Officers of the Department.

	Salary.		*Salary.*
Chief Clerk	$3,000	Superintendent Division of Money-Orders	$3,500
Four Assistant Postmasters-General	5,000	General Superintendent Division of Railway Mail Service	4,000
Assistant Attorney-General	5,000	Superintendent Division of Dead Letters	2,750
Purchasing Agent	4,000	Chief Inspector	4,000
Superintendent Division of Foreign Mails	3,000		

DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY.

Duties of Secretary of the Navy.—The Secretary of the Navy performs such duties as the President of the United States, who is Commander-in-Chief, may assign him, and has the general superintendence of construction, manning, armament, equipment, and employment of vessels of war. Salary $12,000.

Officers of the Department.

	Salary.
Assistant Secretary	$4,500
Chief Clerk	3,000
Chief Yards and Docks	6,000
Chief Ordnance	8,000
Chief Supplies and Accounts	6,000
Chief Medicine	6,000
Chief Equipment	6,000
Chief Construction	6,000
Chief Navigation	8,000
Engineer-in-Chief	6,000
Judge-Advocate-General	5,000
President Naval Examining Board	——
President Naval Retiring Board	$8,000
Chief Intelligence Office	5,000
Superintendent Naval Observatory	5,000
Director Nautical Almanac	2,700
Hydrographer	5,000
Commandant Marine Corps	8,000

United States Navy Pay Table.

Rank.	At Sea.	On Shore Duty.	Rank.	At Sea.	On Shore Duty
Admiral	$14,850	$13,500	Midshipmen (after graduation)	$1,400	$1,400
Rear-Admirals, first 9	8,800	8,000	Mates	1,500	1,125
Rear-Admirals, second nine	6,600	6,000	Medical and Pay Directors and Inspectors having the same rank at sea	4,400	4,000
Brigad'r-General, Commandant Marine Corps	6,600	6,000	Fleet-Surgeons and Fleet-Paymasters	4,400	4,000
Captains	4,400	4,000	Surgeons and Paymasters	3,300	3,000
Commanders	3,850	3,500		2,200	2,000
Lieutenant-Commanders	3,300	3,000	Chaplains	to	to
Lieutenants	2,640	2,400		4,400	4,000
Lieutenants (Junior Grade)	2,200	2,000		2,640	2,400
Ensigns	1,870	1,700	Professors and Civil Engineers	to	to
Chief Boatswains, Ch'f Gunners, Chief Carpenters, Chief Sailmakers	1,870	1,700		4,400	4,000
Midshipmen (at Naval Academy)	600	600	Naval Constructors	2,640 to 4,400	2,400 to 4,000

Warrant officers (boatswains, gunners, carpenters, sailmakers, pharmacists, warrant machinists and pay clerks) are paid from $1,125 to $2,250 a year.

Commandants' clerks receive from $1,000 to $1,800 a year.

Petty officers (masters-at-arms, boatswains' mates, gunners' mates, gun captains, quartermasters, machinists, hospital stewards, yeomen, bandmasters, first musicians, coxswains, electricians, boiler makers, coppersmiths, blacksmiths, plumbers and fitters, sailmakers' mates, carpenters' mates, oilers, printers, painters, water tenders, and hospital apprentices (first class) receive from $396 to $924 a year.

The pay of first-class seamen per month is $26; seamen gunners, $28; firemen, first class, $38; musicians, first class, $34.

The pay of second-class seamen per month is: Ordinary seamen, $21; firemen, second class, $33; shipwrights, $27; musicians, second class, $33.

The pay of third-class seamen per month is: Landsmen, for training, $17; coal passers, $24; apprentices, third class, $10.

DEPARTMENT OF INTERIOR.

Duties of Secretary of the Interior.—The Secretary of the Interior is charged with the supervision of public business relating to patents for inventions; pensions and bounty lands; the public lands and surveys; the Indians; education; the Geological Survey and Reclamation Service; the Hot Springs Reservation, Arkansas; Yellowstone National Park, Wyoming, and the Yo-

semite, Sequoia, and General Grant parks, California, and other national parks; distribution of appropriations for agricultural and mechanical colleges in the states and territories; and supervision of certain hospitals and eleemosynary institutions in the District of Columbia. He also exercises certain powers and duties in relation to the territories of the United States. Salary $12,000.

Officers of the Department.

	Salary.
First Assistant Secretary	$5,000
Assistant Secretary	4,500
Chief Clerk	3,000
Assistant Attorney-General	5,000
Commissioner of Land Office	5,000
Assistant Commissioner	3,500
Commissioner of Pensions	5,000
Commissioner of Education	$5,000
Commissioner of Indian Affairs	5,000
Commissioner of Patents	5,000
Director of Geological Survey	6,000
Director of Reclamation Service	7,500

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

Duties of Secretary of Agriculture.—The Secretary exercises personal supervision of public business relating to the agricultural industry. He appoints all the officers and employees of the department with the exception of the Assistant Secretary and the Chief of the Weather Bureau, who are appointed by the President, and directs the management of all the bureaus, divisions, offices, and the Forest Service, embraced in the department. He exercises advisory supervision over agricultural experiment stations, which receive aid from the National Treasury; has control of the quarantine stations for imported cattle, of interstate quarantine rendered necessary by sheep and cattle diseases, and of the inspection of cattle-carrying vessels; and directs the inspection of domestic and imported food products under the meat inspection and pure-food and drugs laws. He is charged with the duty of issuing rules and regulations for the protection, maintenance, and care of the National Forest Reserves. He also is charged with carrying into effect the laws prohibiting the transportation by interstate commerce of game killed in violation of local laws and excluding from importation certain noxious animals, and has authority to control the importation of other animals. Salary $12,000.

Officers of the Department.

	Salary.
Assistant Secretary	$5,000
Chief Clerk	3,000
Solicitor	4,500
Chief Weather Bureau	6,000
Chief Bureau of Animal Industry	5,000
Director Experiment Stations	4,500
Chief Division Publications	3,000
Chief Division Accounts	3,250
Chief Bureau Soils	3,500
Chief Forest Service	$5,000
Statistician	3,500
Entomologist	4,000
Chemist	5,000
Chief Bureau Biological Survey	3,000
Director Public Roads	3,000
Statistical Scientist	3,000
Chief Bureau of Plant Industry	5,000

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND LABOR.

Duties of Secretary of Commerce and Labor.—The Secretary of Commerce and Labor is charged with the work of promoting the commerce of the United States, and its mining, manufacturing, shipping, fishery, transportation, and labor interests. His duties also comprise the investigation of the organization and management of corporations (excepting railroads) engaged in interstate commerce; the gathering and publication of information regarding labor

interests and labor controversies in this and other countries; the administration of the Light-House Service, and the aid and protection to shipping thereby; the taking of the census, and the collection and publication of statistical information connected therewith; the making of coast and geodetic surveys; the collecting of statistics relating to foreign and domestic commerce; the inspection of steamboats, and the enforcement of laws relating thereto for the protection of life and property; the supervision of the fisheries as administered by the Federal Government; the supervision and control of the Alaskan fur-seal, salmon, and other fisheries; the jurisdiction over merchant vessels, their registry, licensing, measurement, entry, clearance, transfers, movement of their cargoes and passengers, and laws relating thereto, and to seamen of the United States; the supervision of the immigration of aliens, and the enforcement of the laws relating thereto, and to the exclusion of Chinese; the custody, construction, maintenance, and application of standards of weights and measurements; and the gathering and supplying of information regarding industries and markets for the fostering of manufacturing. He has power to call upon other departments for statistical data obtained by them.

For the proper accomplishment of any or all of the aforesaid work, it is by law provided that all duties performed, and all the powers and authority possessed or exercised, at the date of the creation of said department, by the head of any executive department in and over any bureau, office, officer, board, branch, or division of the public service transferred to said department, or any business arising therefrom or pertaining thereto, or in relation to the duties and authority, conferred by law upon such bureau, office, officer, board, branch, or division of the public service, whether of appellate or advisory character or otherwise, are vested in and exercised by the Secretary of Commerce and Labor.

It is his further duty to make such special investigations and furnish such information to the President or Congress as may be required by them on the foregoing subject-matters and to make annual reports to Congress upon the work of said department. Salary $12,000.

Officers of the Department.

	Salary.		*Salary.*
Assistant Secretary	$5,000	Supervising Inspector-General Steamboat Service	$4,000
Chief Clerk	3,000	Commissioner of Fisheries	6,000
Commissioner of Corporations	5,000	Commissioner of Navigation	4,000
Commissioner of Manufactures	4,000	Commissioner-General of Immigration	5,000
Commissioner of Labor	5,000	Director of Bureau of Standards	5,000
Chairman of Light House Board	8,000	Chief of Division of Naturalization	3,500
Director of Census	7,000	Chief of Division of Information	3,500
Superintendent Coast and Geodetic Survey	6,000		
Chief Bureau Statistics	4,000		

INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION.

The Interstate Commerce Commission is composed of seven members, each receiving a salary of $10,000 per annum. The regulating statutes apply to all common carriers engaged in the transportation of oil or other commodity, except water and except natural or artificial gas, by means of pipe lines, or partly by pipe line and partly by rail, or partly by pipe line and partly by water, and to common carriers engaged in the transportation of passengers or property wholly by railroad (or partly by railroad and partly by water when both are used under a common control, management, or arrangement for a continuous carriage or shipment). The statutes apply generally to interstate traffic, including import and domestic traffic, and also that which is carried wholly within any territory of the United States. Only traffic transported wholly within a single state is excepted.

The Commission has jurisdiction on complaint and after full hearing to determine and prescribe reasonable rates, regulations, and practices, and order reparation to injured shippers; to require any carriers to cease and desist from unjust discrimination or undue or unreasonable preference, and to institute and carry on proceedings for enforcement of the law. The Commission may also inquire into the management of the business of all common carriers subject to the provisions of the regulating statutes, and it may prescribe the accounts, records, and memoranda which shall be kept by the carriers, and from time to time inspect the same. The carriers must file annual reports with the Commission, and such other reports as may from time to time be required. Carriers failing to file and publish all rates and charges, as required by law, are prohibited from engaging in interstate transportation, and penalties are provided in the statute for failure on the part of carriers or of shippers to observe the rates specified in the published tariffs.

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION.

The purpose of the civil-service act, as declared in its title, is "to regulate and improve the civil service of the United States." It provides for the appointment of three Commissioners (one at a salary of $4,500, two at $4,000), not more than two of whom shall be adherents of the same political party, and makes it the duty of the Commission to aid the President, as he may request, in preparing suitable rules for carrying the act into effect. The act requires that the rules shall provide, among other things, for open competitive examinations for testing the fitness of applications for the classified service the making of appointments from among those passing with highest grades, an apportionment of appointments in the department at Washington among the states and territories, a period of probation before absolute appointment and the prohibition of the use of official authority to coerce the political action of any person or body. The act also provides for investigations touching the enforcement of the rules, and forbids, under penalty of fine or imprisonment, or both, the solicitation by any person in the service of the United States of contributions to be used for political purposes from persons in such service, or the collection of such contributions by any person in a government building.

Classified Service.—There are about 352,000 positions in the executive civil service, of which 206,637 are classified subject either to competitive examination under the civil-service rules or to a merit system governing appointments at navy-yards. In the latter class are about 18,000 mechanics and skilled workmen. The total expenditure for salaries in the executive civil service is about $200,000,000. Persons merely employed as laborers or workmen and persons nominated for confirmation by the Senate are exempted from the requirements of classification. Within these limits certain classes of positions are excepted from examination, among them being employees at post-offices not having free delivery, exclusive of postmasters of the fourth class in Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, and Michigan who were made subject to examination under an executive order approved November 30, 1908, Indians in the Indian service, attorneys, pension examining surgeons, field deputy marshals, and a few employees whose duties are of an important confidential or fiduciary nature.

OTHER IMPORTANT GOVERNMENT OFFICERS.

	Salary.
Chief Examiner of Civil Service	$3,000
Secretary Civil Service	2,500
Public Printer	5,500
Librarian of Congress	6,000
Assistant Librarian	4,000
Director Bureau of American Republics	$5,000
Secretary Smithsonian Institute	3,000

THE LEGISLATIVE BRANCH.

All legislative powers of the National Government are vested in the Congress of the United States, which consists of a Senate and a House of Representatives. Senators and Representatives each receive a salary of $7,500 a year. The Speaker of the House of Representatives receives $12,000 a year. They also receive a mileage fee of 20 cents per mile going to and returning from each regular session, and an allowance for newspaper, stationery, clerk hire and other necessary expenditures.

Sessions.—A Congress begins on the 4th day of March in every odd-numbered year and continues until the second succeeding 4th day of March. Such "Congress shall assemble at least once in every year." This meeting is called a session, and the regular date for its commencement is the first Monday in December. A Congress has thus two sessions. The first, called the "Long Session," commencing on the first Monday in December in an odd-numbered year continues until the next succeeding spring or summer. The second, or "Short Session," commencing on the first Monday in December in an even-numbered year, continues until the next 4th day of March.

SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

The Senate is composed of two Senators from each state, chosen by the legislature thereof, for six years.

Qualifications.—A Senator must have attained to the age of thirty years and have been nine years a citizen of the United States. He must be an inhabitant of the state for which he is chosen, and cannot hold any civil office under the United States during his term of office, nor serve as a Presidential Elector.

Election.—The election takes place on the second Tuesday after the organization of the legislature chosen next before the expiration of the preceding senatorial term. In each house of the legislature the members present, by a viva voce vote, name a person or persons for Senator, and the name of the person receiving the greatest number of votes is entered upon the journal of that house. At noon on the next day the members of both houses meet in a joint session, at which the journals of the two bodies are read, and if the same person received a majority of the votes in both houses he is declared elected Senator. However, if no person receives such majorities, the members in joint session proceed by a viva voce vote to choose a Senator, a majority of all the members being necessary for an election. If such a majority is not secured at the first session, the two houses meet jointly at noon on each succeeding legislative day and take at least one ballot for Senator until one is elected or the legislature adjourns. If a vacancy in the representation of any state in the Senate occurs by reason of death or otherwise, such vacancy is filled by the legislature in the same manner as a Senator is regularly elected. But if such vacancy should occur during a recess of the legislature, or if the legislature should adjourn without electing a Senator, the Governor of such state may fill the vacancy by a temporary appointment until a Senator is elected at the next session of the legislature. A person so elected or appointed receives from the Governor of the state a certificate of his election or appointment under the seal of the state and directed to the President of the Senate of the United States.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House of Representatives is composed of 391 members chosen every second year (the even-numbered years) by the people of the several States.

Representatives Under Each Apportionment.

States.	Constitutional apportionment.	First census, 1790.	Second census, 1800.	Third census, 1810.	Fourth census, 1820.	Fifth census, 1830.	Sixth census, 1840.	Seventh census, 1850.	Eighth census, 1860.	Ninth census, 1870.	Tenth census, 1880.	Eleventh census, 1890.	Twelfth census, 1900.	Thirteenth census, 1910.
Alabama	...	...	...	1	3	5	7	7	6	8	8	9	9	10
Arkansas	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	7
California	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	3	4	6	7	8	11
Colorado	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	3	4
Connecticut	5	7	7	7	6	6	4	4	4	4	4	4	5	5
Delaware	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Florida	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	2	2	2	3	4
Georgia	3	2	4	6	7	9	8	8	7	9	10	11	11	12
Idaho	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	2
Illinois	...	...	...	1	1	3	7	9	14	19	20	22	25	27
Indiana	...	...	...	1	3	7	10	11	11	13	13	13	13	13
Iowa	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	6	9	11	11	11	11
Kansas	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	7	8	8	8
Kentucky	...	2	6	10	12	13	10	10	9	10	11	11	11	11
Louisiana	...	...	...	1	3	3	4	4	5	6	6	6	7	8
Maine	...	...	...	7	7	8	7	6	5	5	4	4	4	4
Maryland	6	8	9	9	9	8	6	6	5	6	6	6	6	6
Massachusetts	8	14	17	13	13	12	10	11	10	11	12	13	14	16
Michigan	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	4	6	9	11	12	12	13
Minnesota	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	3	5	7	9	10
Mississippi	...	...	...	1	1	2	4	5	5	6	7	7	8	8
Missouri	...	...	...	...	1	2	5	7	9	13	14	15	16	16
Montana	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2
Nebraska	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	3	6	6	6
Nevada	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	1	1
New Hampshire	3	4	5	6	6	5	4	3	3	3	2	2	2	2
New Jersey	4	5	6	6	6	5	5	5	7	7	8	10	10	12
New York	6	10	17	27	34	40	34	33	31	33	34	34	37	43
North Carolina	5	10	12	13	13	13	9	8	7	8	9	9	10	10
North Dakota	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	3
Ohio	...	...	1	6	14	19	21	21	19	20	21	21	21	22
Oklahoma	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	8
Oregon	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	2	2	3
Pennsylvania	8	13	18	23	26	28	24	25	24	27	28	30	32	36
Rhode Island	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	3
South Carolina	5	6	8	9	9	9	7	6	4	5	7	7	7	7
South Dakota	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	2	3
Tennessee	...	1	3	6	9	13	11	10	8	10	10	10	10	10
Texas	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	4	6	11	13	16	18
Utah	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2
Vermont	...	2	4	6	5	5	4	3	3	3	2	2	2	2
Virginia	10	19	22	23	22	21	15	13	11	9	10	10	10	10
Washington	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	3	5
West Virginia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	4	4	5	6
Wisconsin	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	6	8	9	10	11	11
Wyoming	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1
Total	65	106	142	186	213	242	232	237	243	293	332	357	391	433

Qualifications.—A Representative must have attained to the age of twenty-five years and have been seven years a citizen of the United States. He must be an inhabitant of the state from which he is chosen and cannot hold any civil office under the United States during his term of office nor serve as a Presidential Elector. By custom he is a resident of the district from which he is chosen.

Election.—The number of Representatives to which each state is entitled is determined by Congress after each decennial census. Congress has fixed the time of their election as the "Tuesday next after the first Monday in November"

in every even-numbered year. In states entitled to more than one Representative, they are elected by "districts composed of contiguous territory and containing as nearly as possible an equal number of inhabitants," which districts are determined and the boundaries fixed by the legislatures of the States. When, in a reapportionment, a state's representation is increased, the additional Representatives are chosen by vote of the whole state, until the state is redistricted. They are called Representatives or Congressmen-at-Large.

POWERS OF CONGRESS.

Civil.—To Raise revenue.
- Direct taxation.
  - Per capita.
  - Land.
  - Personal property.
- Indirect taxation.
  - Duties on imports, specific and ad valorem.
  - Excises.
- To borrow money.

To regulate commerce.
- Foreign and domestic.
  - Make shipping regulations.
  - Improve harbors.
  - Build lighthouses.
  - Install life-saving stations.
  - License pilots.
  - Establish quarantines, etc.
- Domestic.
  - Between states.
  - With Indians.

To maintain business stability.
- Coinage,
  - Minting.
  - Regulation of coin values, foreign and domestic.
- Weights and measures.
- Bankruptcy laws

To regulate postal service.
- Foreign.
  - Carriage of mails
  - Postage.
- Domestic,
  - Post-offices
  - Post-roads.
  - Postage.

To encourage science and useful arts.
- Patents,
  - Caveat.
  - Letters patent.
- Copyrights.

To define crimes.
- Exterritorial
  - Piracy.
  - Felonies on the high seas.
  - Crimes against the law of nations.
- Territorial.
  - Counterfeiting.
    - Money.
    - Securities

To regulate citizenship.
- By defining citizenship.
- By naturalization.

To govern territory (obtained from states).
- For forts, magazines arsenals, dock-yards and other buildings.

Military.—To declare war.
To grant letters of marque and reprisal.
To make rules as to captures (on land; at sea).
To raise and support armies.
To build and maintain a navy.
And make rules for governing them.
To organize and call out militia.
To execute Federal laws.
To suppress insurrections.
To repel invasions.

THE JUDICIAL BRANCH.

The judicial power of the United States is vested in a Supreme Court, nine Circuit Courts, nine Circuit Courts of Appeal, eighty-six District Courts, and a Court of Claims. Judges of the United States courts are appointed by the President with the consent of the Senate and serve during good behavior.

THE SUPREME COURT.

This court is composed of a Chief Justice, salary $13,000, and eight Associate Justices, salary $12,500 each. The court sits at Washington, and holds one session annually, commencing on the second Monday in October

THE CIRCUIT COURTS.

The United States is divided into nine judicial circuits. To each circuit the Supreme Court allots one of its justices, who must attend at least one term of such court in every two years. For each circuit there are also appointed two or more circuit judges, salary $7,000 each. The Circuit Court sits twice a year in each district within the circuit.

THE CIRCUIT COURTS OF APPEAL.

They are nine in number and were created for the purpose of relieving the Supreme Court of certain classes of appeals. A Circuit Court of Appeals consists of three judges, two of whom form a quorum. It is held by the justice of the Supreme Court allotted to that circuit and two circuit judges, but a district judge is also competent to act. No judge, however, can hear a case in the Circuit Court of Appeal at the trial of which he presided in the District or Circuit Court.

DISTRICT COURTS.

Congress has set apart each state as a judicial district, except in case of the more populous states, which are divided into two or more districts. There are eighty-six judicial districts in the states and territories. There are one or more resident judges in each district and the court is held by a district judge, salary $6,000.

THE COURT OF CLAIMS.

This Court consists of a Chief Justice, salary $6,500, and four Associate Judges, salary $6,000 each.

JURISDICTION OF UNITED STATES COURT.

Supreme Court.—(A Chief Justice and eight Associate Justices).
Original jurisdiction.
In cases affecting,
Ambassadors, consuls.
Other public ministers.
When a state is a party.
Appellate Jurisdiction.
Directly from Circuit and District Courts.
In cases involving,
Jurisdiction of the court,

Supreme Court.—Continued.

Appellate jurisdiction in cases involving
- Interpretation of Federal Constitution or a treaty.
- Application of Federal Constitution to a
  - Federal law.
  - State constitution.
  - State law.
- Conviction of capital crime

From Circuit Courts of Appeal and the Court of Claims.
- In all cases in which the decisions are not final.

Inferior Courts of Original Jurisdiction.

District Courts. (District Judge.)
- Exclusive jurisdiction.
  - Admiralty and maritime cases.
  - Cases for penalties and forfeitures.
  - Bankruptcy proceedings.

Circuit Courts. (Justice of Supreme Court, Circuit Judge and District Judge, or any two of them.)
- Concurrent jurisdiction.
  - Crimes, not punished by death.
  - Civil actions for or against United States or an officer.
  - Infringement of personal rights.
  - Bankruptcy (certain proceedings).
- Exclusive jurisdiction.
  - Crimes, punished by death.
  - Cases under the revenue, patent and copyright laws.
  - Civil actions, not for or against United States or an officer.

Court of Claims. (A Chief Justice and four Associate Justices.)
- Claims.
  - Founded on a law of Congress:
    - Regulation of any executive department.
    - Contract with the government.
  - Referred by either House of Congress:
  - Of disbursing officers to be relieved from disability.

Of Appellate Jurisdiction.

Circuit Courts of Appeal. (Justice of Supreme Court, two Circuit Judges and a District Judge, or any two of them.)
- Judgments are final in all cases:
  - Involving United States or state citizenship.
  - Arising under
    - Patents.
    - Revenue laws.
  - Crimes not punished by death.
  - Admiralty cases.
  - Civil suits less than $5,000

STATE GOVERNMENT.

The governments of the several states differ from one another, yet strongly resemble one other. Each state

1. Has a popular government.
2. Has a written Constitution.
3. Has the three great departments of government—executive, legislative and judicial.
4. Supports a system of public schools.
5. Provides for a system of local self-government.
6. Makes most of the laws that regulate the citizen in his daily pursuits.

THE EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

At the head of this department is the Governor, elected by the people, for a term of one to four years. It is his duty to see that the laws are executed. He may call to his assistance judges and sheriffs and, in case of need, the militia of the state. When public business is conducted with another state, the Governor acts in the name of the state. He sends a message to the legislature at the opening of its session, informing it of the conditions throughout the state, and in time of pressing need may call the legislature in extra session.

In many states the Governor has the power to pardon criminals, or commute their punishment.

Many officers are appointed by the Governor. In some states he appoints the judges of the state courts.

Most of the states elect a Lieutenant-Governor to serve when the Governor is unable to be at his post. He acts as the President of the State Senate.

The Secretary of State, sometimes elected, sometimes appointed by the Governor, is the highest clerk of the executive department.

The State Comptroller or Auditor manages the financial business of the state government.

The State Treasurer is the custodian of the funds of the state, which he disburses only on orders from the officers designated by law.

The Attorney-General is the law officer of the state.

The Superintendent of Public Instruction is the head of the school system of the state.

In addition to these officers, which are found in almost every state there are in many states other executive officers and boards whose duties are very important, such as

The Insurance Commissioner.
The Board of Railroad Commissioners.
The Inspector of Factories.
The Liquor License Commissioners.
The Board of Charities.
The Board of Health.
The Tax Commissioner.
The Board of Pardons.
The Superintendent of Banks.
The Board of Medical Examiners.
The Commissioner of Agriculture.
The Board of Public Works.

THE LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The Legislature of a state is always divided into two branches—A Senate and a House of Representatives. In some states the lower house is called the Assembly, in others the House of Delegates, in New Jersey the General Assembly. In many of the states the whole Legislature is called the General Assembly.

Both the Senate and the lower house are representative bodies. The counties or towns and cities are represented in the lower house according to population, determined by a census taken every five or ten years. The state is divided into senatorial districts from each of which a senator is elected. The minimum age for senators is generally higher than for representatives, and their term is usually longer.

The State Legislature may not pass any law contrary to the Constitution of the state nor of the United States. It grants charters for the government of cities, boroughs, and villages; and for the organization of railroad companies, banks, colleges, and many other public and private institutions.

It makes laws governing the public schools.

It defines the boundaries of counties and towns.

It makes laws concerning property, real and personal.

It makes laws concerning the social relations, marriages, divorces, etc.

It makes laws regulating the manner of holding elections and the qualificationsof voters.

It regulates railroads, and other public utilities operating within the state.

It regulates manufacturing, trading, mining, agriculture, hunting, fishing, etc.

THE JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

The lowest court is conducted by a justice of the peace or magistrate, who acts in the name of the state. He renders decisions only in small and unimportant cases.

The next court is called the Circuit Court, the District Court, the Superior Court, the Supreme Court or the Court of Common Pleas.

It sits in the court house at the county seat. The same judge may serve in several counties. The judges are generally elected, but in some states appointed by the Governor. Appeals from the lower court are taken to the Supreme Court, or Court of Appeals, the highest court of the state. It usually meets at the capital of the state. In some states there is an intermediate court between the lower and higher, which hears appeals in certain classes of cases.

The Thirteen Original States.

	States.	Ratified the Constitution		States.	Ratified the Constitution.
1	Delaware	1787, Dec. 7.	8	South Carolina	1788, May 23.
2	Pennsylvania	1787, Dec. 12.	9	New Hampshire	1788, June 21.
3	New Jersey	1787, Dec. 18.	10	Virginia	1788, June 25.
4	Georgia	1788, Jan. 2.	11	New York	1788, July 26.
5	Connecticut	1788, Jan. 9.	12	North Carolina	1789, Nov. 21.
6	Massachusetts	1788, Feb. 6.	13	Rhode Island	1790, May 29.
7	Maryland	1788, April 28.			

States Admitted to the Union.

	States.	Admitted.*		States.	Admitted.*
1	Vermont	1791, March 4.	18	California	1850, Sept. 9.
2	Kentucky	1792, June 1.	19	Minnesota	1858, May 11.
3	Tennessee	1796, June 1.	20	Oregon	1859, Feb. 14.
4	Ohio	1803, Feb. 19.	21	Kansas	1861, Jan. 29.
5	Louisiana	1812, April 30.	22	West Virginia	1863, June 19.
6	Indiana	1816, Dec. 11.	23	Nevada	1864, Oct. 31.
7	Mississippi	1817, Dec. 10.	24	Nebraska	1867, March 1
8	Illinois	1818, Dec. 3.	25	Colorado	1876, Aug. 1.
9	Alabama	1819, Dec. 14.	26	North Dakota	1889, Nov. 2.
10	Maine	1820, March 15.	27	South Dakota	1889, Nov. 2.
11	Missouri	1821, Aug. 10.	28	Montana	1889, Nov. 8.
12	Arkansas	1836, June 15.	29	Washington	1889, Nov. 11.
13	Michigan	1837, Jan. 26.	30	Idaho	1890, July 3.
14	Florida	1845, March 3.	31	Wyoming	1890, July 11.
15	Texas	1845, Dec. 29.	32	Utah	1896, Jan. 4.
16	Iowa	1846, Dec. 28.	33	Oklahoma	1907, Nov. 16.
17	Wisconsin	1848, May 29.			

*Date when admission took effect is given from U. S. Census reports. In many instances the act of the admission by Congress was passed on a previous date.

The Territories.

	Territories.	Organized.		Territories.	Organized.
1	New Mexico	Sept 9, 1850.	4	District of Alaska	July 27, 1868.
2	Arizona	Feb. 24, 1863.	5	Hawaii	June 14, 1900.
3	District of Columbia	July 16, 1790—Mar. 3, 1791.			

New Possessions.—A government for Porto Rico was established by the Fifty-sixth Congress. The Philippines are under a provisional civil government, Guam and Tutuila under Governors, and the Isthmian Canal Zone under a Commission, all appointed by the President.

STATE AND TERRITORIAL GOVERNMENTS.

States and Territories.	Governors.		Legislatures.		Salaries of Members, Annual or Per Diem. while in Session.	T'rms of Memb's, Years.	
	Salaries.	L'gth T'rm, Years.	Ann. or Bien.	Limit of Session.		Sena-tors.	Repre-sent'es.
Alabama	$5,000	4	Quad.	50 days.	$4 per diem	4	4
Alaska	5,000	4	.....	.....	.....	..	..
Arizona	3,000	4	Bien.	60 days	$4 per diem	2	2
Arkansas	4,000	2	Bien.	60 days..	$6 per diem	4	2
California	10,000	4	Bien.	None.	$1,000 term	4	2
Colorado	5,000	2	Bien.	90 days.	$7 per diem	4	2
Connecticut	4,000	2	Bien.	None.	$300 ann	2	2
Delaware	4,000	4	Bien.	60 days.	$5 per diem	4	2
Florida	5,000	4	Bien.	60 days.	$6 per diem	4	2
Georgia	5,000	2	Ann.	50 days.	$4 per diem	2	2
Hawaii	5,000	4	Bien.	90 days.	$400 ann	4	2
Idaho	5,000	2	Bien.	60 days.	$5 per diem	2	2
Illinois	12,000	4	Bien.	None.	$1,000 ann	4	2
Indiana	8,000	4	Bien.	60 days.	$6 per diem	4	2
Iowa	5,000	2	Bien.	None.	$550 session	4	2
Kansas	5,000	2	Bien.	50 days.	$3 per diem	4	2
Kentucky	6,500	4	Bien.	60 days.	$5 per diem	4	2
Louisiana	5,000	4	Bien.	60 days.	$5 per diem	4	4
Maine	3,000	2	Bien.	None.	$300 ann	2	2
Maryland	4,500	4	Bien.	90 days.	$5 per diem	4	2
Massachusetts	8,000	1	Ann.	None.	$750 ann	1	1
Michigan	5,000	2	Bien.	None.	$800 ann	2	2
Minnesota	7,000	2	Bien.	90 days.	$1,000 ann	4	2
Mississippi	4,500	4	Bien.	None.	$400 session	4	4
Missouri	5,000	4	Bien.	70 days.	$5 per diem	4	2
Montana	5,000	4	Bien.	60 days	$12 per diem	4	2
Nebraska	2,500	2	Bien.	60 days.	$5 per diem	2	2
Nevada	4,000	4	Bien.	60 days.	$10 per diem	4	2
New Hampshire	3,000	2	Bien.	None.	$200 ann	2	2
New Jersey	10,000	3	Ann.	None.	$500 ann	3	1
New Mexico	3,000	4	Bien.	60 days.	$4 per diem	2	2
New York	10,000	2	Ann.	None.	$1,500 ann	2	1
North Carolina	4,000	4	Bien.	60 days.	$4 per diem	2	2
North Dakota	3,000	2	Bien.	60 days.	$5 per diem	4	2
Ohio	10,000	2	Bien.	None.	$1,000 ann	2	2
Oklahoma	4,500	3	Bien.	60 days	$6 per diem	4	2
Oregon	5,000	4	Bien.	40 days.	$3 per diem	4	2
Pennsylvania	10,000	4	Bien.	None.	$1,500 session	4	2
Porto Rico	8,000	4	Ann.	60 days.	$5 per diem	4	2
Rhode Island	3,000	1	Ann.	None.	$5 per diem	1	1
South Carolina	3,000	2	Ann.	None.	$200 ann	4	2
South Dakota	3,000	2	Bien.	60 days.	$5 per diem	2	2
Tennessee	7,500	2	Bien.	75 days.	$4 per diem	2	2
Texas	4,000	2	Bien.	None.	$5 per diem	4	2
Utah	4,000	4	Bien.	60 days.	$4 per diem	4	2
Vermont	2,500	2	Bien.	None.	$4 per diem	2	2
Virginia	5,000	4	Bien.	60 days.	$500 session	4	2
Washington	6,000	4	Bien.	60 days.	$5 per diem	2	2
West Virginia	5,000	4	Bien.	45 days.	$4 per diem	4	2
Wisconsin	5,000	2	Bien.	None..	$500 ann	4	2
Wyoming	2,500	4	Bien.	40 days.	$8 per diem	4	2

GOVERNMENT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

The municipal government of the District of Columbia is vested by act of Congress approved June 11, 1878, in three Commissioners, two of whom are appointed by the President from citizens of the District having had three years' residence therein immediately preceding that appointment, and confirmed by the Senate. The other Commissioner is detailed by the President of the United States from the Corps of Engineers of the United States Army,

and must have lineal rank senior to captain, or be a captain who has served at least fifteen years in the Corps of Engineers of the Army. The Commissioners appoint the subordinate official service of said government, except the Board of Education, which is appointed by the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

THE COUNTY.

Every state and territory is divided into counties (in Louisiana called parishes). In the Southern States and in many of the western states the county—outside of towns and cities—assumes most of the functions of local government. Each county has a county seat where the public business is transacted. Most of this business is done by a Board of **County Commissioners or Supervisors,** called in some states the county court; in others the levy court, because it levies the taxes. There are no County Commissioners in Rhode Island.

As a rule the County Commissioners

Fix the rate of taxation for the county.

Appropriate money for the payment of the salaries of county officers and to meet the other expenses of county government.

Make contracts for building and repairing roads and bridges.

Appoint subordinate county officials.

Represent the county in the courts when it is sued for damages.

At every county seat one or more judges sit for the trial of cases. These judges are generally state officers, but they receive the assistance of several county officers.

The Sheriff carries out the orders of the judge. He has the custody of prisoners, executes the death penalty, sells property, and preserves peace and order. When necessary he may call to his aid deputies or helpers.

The Prosecuting Attorney, called also the State's Attorney, the District Attorney, the County Attorney, or the Solicitor, appears in the county court and presents the case against a criminal.

The Coroner takes charge of the body of a person found dead or who dies mysteriously, and inquires into the cause of death. If foul play is suspected, he impanels a jury and holds an "inquest." In some states in case of a vacancy by death, resignation or inability to act of the sheriff he assumes the duties of that office.

The Clerk of the County Court or Prothonotary keeps the records of the county court. In some states he keeps a record of deeds and mortgages, issues marriage certificates and records births and deaths.

Above officers are found in almost every state; in many states there are also

The County Treasurer.
The County Auditor.
The County Assessors.
The County Tax Collectors.
The Register or Recorder of Deeds.
The Superintendent of Schools.

The Probate or Orphans' Court.—In Georgia the judge of this court is called "Ordinary;" in New York and New Jersey "Surrogate."

THE TOWNSHIP.

In the Middle Atlantic and Middle Western States, township government is organized. It usually supports public schools, cares for public roads, and helps the poor. In many states it levies and collects taxes for these purposes. The township officers vary greatly in different states. The more usual ones are

The Supervisor or Trustee, who cares for roads and bridges.
The School Directors, who control the public schools.
The Township Clerk.
The Assessors.
The Tax Collector.
The Auditors.
The Constable, who assists the justice of the peace and is the peace officer of the township.
The Overseers of the Poor.

THE TOWN.

The town is characteristic of New England. Its most important feature is the town meeting, of all citizens, usually held once a year in the town hall. At this meeting the rate of taxation is fixed, money is appropriated, by-laws are passed and officers are elected. The principal officers are

The Selectmen who carry into effect the measures adopted at the town meeting.

The Town Clerk, who keeps the records.
The Assessors.
The Tax Collector.
The Town Treasurer.
The Overseers of the Poor.
The Constable.
The Surveyor of Highways, who keeps roads and bridges in repair.
The Fence Viewers, who settle disputes over boundaries.
The Field Driver or Pound Keeper, who takes charge of stray animals.

THE VILLAGE OR BOROUGH.

In thickly settled communities, a village is organized under a charter from the state. It usually has a **President** or **Mayor** or **Chief Burgess** and a body of **Trustees, Commissioners, Councilmen** or **Burgesses,** who pass local laws or ordinances, levy taxes, and provide for police and fire protection, street paving, sewerage, etc.; and **School Directors,** who provide for the needs of the schools. It may also have a **Clerk,** a **Treasurer, Assessors,** a **Tax Collector,** a **Constable,** and a **Street Commissioner.**

THE CITY.

When the village or borough grows to a large size, it becomes a city. It is still organized under a charter from the state, but with broader functions and greater powers. The city always has two departments—executive and legislative—the judicial department being a part of the state government.

The Mayor is the executive officer of the city. His powers and functions vary greatly. He is nearly always elected by the people, but in a few cases chosen by City Council. His term of office varies from one to four years. His chief duty is to carry out the ordinances of Council. In most cities he can veto an ordinance, but it can be passed over his veto by a two-thirds or three-fourths vote.

The business of a city is usually carried on by departments such as:

The Department of Police, with police commissioners.

The Department of Highways, with a street commissioner and engineer or surveyor.

The Department of Public Safety, with fire and health commissioners; building, boiler and plumbing inspectors.

The Department of Charities, with overseers of the poor.

The Department of Education, with school commissioners.

The Department of Parks, with park commissioners.

The Department of Finance, with an auditor or comptroller.

The Department of Law, with a city solicitor or corporation counsel.

The City Council is the legislative department of the city. In large cities it often has two branches, whose members are called Aldermen and Councilmen. These members are usually elected by wards. They meet in the City Hall and make laws, called ordinances, for the government of the city. Their powers and limitations are defined by the city charter and the laws passed by the state legislature.

The Commission Plan.—In many cities in Texas, Iowa, Kansas and Massachusetts the "Commission" plan of city government has been adopted. The commission consists of a Mayor and a small body of Councilmen or Aldermen, each the head of a department, and all elected by the whole body of voters without regard to wards or precincts and usually without regard to party. The commission both makes the laws and executes them. The Mayor is chairman of the Commission but does not have the veto power.

OUR GREAT STATE PAPERS.

THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE

IN CONGRESS JULY 4, 1776.

The unanimous declaration of the thirteen United States of America. When in the course of human events, it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bands which have connected them with another, and to assume among the powers of the earth, the separate and equal station to which the Laws of Nature and of Nature's God entitles them, a decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the separation.

We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable Rights, that among these are Life, Liberty and the pursuit of Happiness. That to secure these rights, Governments are instituted among Men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed. That whenever any Form of Government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the Right of the People to alter or to abolish it, and to institute new Government, laying its foundation on such principles and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their Safety and Happiness. Prudence, indeed, will dictate that Governments long established should not be changed for light and transient causes; and accordingly all experience hath shewn, that mankind are more disposed to suffer, while evils are sufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed. But when a long train of abuses and usurpations, pursuing invariably the same Object, evinces a design to reduce them under absolute Despotism, it is their right, it is their duty, to throw off such Government, and to provide new Guards for their future security. Such has been the patient sufferance of these Colonies; and such is now the necessity which constrains them to alter their former Systems of Government. The history of the present King of Great Britain is a history of repeated injuries and usurpations, all having in direct object the establishment of an absolute Tyranny over these States. To prove this, let Facts be submitted to a candid world.

He has refused his Assent to Laws, the most wholesome and necessary for the public good.

He has forbidden his Governors to pass Laws of immediate and pressing importance, unless suspended in their operation till his Assent should be obtained; and when so suspended, he has utterly neglected to attend to them.

He has refused to pass other Laws for the accommodation of large districts of people, unless those people would relinquish the right of Representation in the Legislature, a right inestimable to them and formidable to tyrants only.

He has called together legislative bodies at places unusual, uncomfortable, and distant from the depository of their public Records, for the sole purpose of fatiguing them into compliance with his measures.

He has dissolved Representative Houses repeatedly, for opposing with manly firmness his invasions on the rights of the people.

He has refused for a long time, after such dissolutions, to cause others to be elected; whereby the Legislative powers, incapable of Annihilation, have returned to the People at large for their exercise; the State remaining in the meantime exposed to all the dangers of invasion from without, and convulsions within.

He has endeavored to prevent the population of these States; for that purpose obstructing the Laws for Naturalization of Foreigners; refusing to pass others to encourage their migrations hither, and raising the conditions of new Appropriations of Lands.

SIGNING THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE.

From the famous painting by Trumbull. Each figure is taken from an authentic portrait. The Declaration of Independence was proclaimed to the world July 4, 1776. The original manuscript is preserved at Washington.

He has obstructed the Administration of Justice, by refusing his Assent to Laws for establishing Judiciary Powers.

He has made Judges dependent on his Will alone, for the tenure of their offices, and the amount and payment of their salaries.

He has erected a multitude of New Offices, and sent hither swarms of Officers to harass our people, and eat out their substance.

He has kept among us, in times of peace, Standing Armies without the Consent of our legislature.

He has affected to render the Military independent of and superior to the Civil power.

He has combined with others to subject us to a jurisdiction foreign to our constitution, and unacknowledged by our laws; giving his Assent to their Acts of pretended Legislation:

For quartering large bodies of armed troops among us.

For protecting them, by a mock Trial, from punishment for any Murders which they should commit on the Inhabitants of these States:

For cutting off our Trade with all parts of the world:

For imposing Taxes on us without our Consent:

For depriving us in many cases of the benefits of Trial by jury:

For transporting us beyond Seas to be tried for pretended offences:

For abolishing the free System of English Laws in a neighboring Province, establishing therein an Arbitrary government, and enlarging its Boundaries so as to render it at once an example and fit instrument for introducing the same absolute rule into these Colonies:

For taking away our Charters, abolishing our most valuable Laws, and altering fundamentally the Forms of our Governments:

For suspending our own Legislatures, and declaring themselves invested with power to legislate for us in all cases whatsoever.

He has abdicated Government here, by declaring us out of his Protection and waging War against us.

He has plundered our seas, ravaged our Coasts, burnt our towns, and destroyed the lives of our people.

He is at this time transporting large Armies of foreign Mercenaries to complete the works of death, desolation and tyranny, already begun with circumstances of Cruelty and perfidy scarcely paralleled in the most barbarous ages, and totally unworthy the Head of a civilized nation.

He has constrained our fellow-Citizens taken captive on the high Seas to bear Arms against their Country, to become the executioners of their friends and Brethren, or to fall themselves by their Hands.

He has excited domestic insurrections amongst us, and has endeavored to bring on the inhabitants of our frontiers, the merciless Indian Savages, whose known rule of warfare is an undistinguished destruction of all ages, sexes and conditions.

In every stage of these Oppressions We have Petitioned for Redress in the most humble terms. Our repeated Petitions have been answered only by repeated injury. A Prince, whose character is thus Marked by every act which may define a Tyrant, is unfit to be the ruler of a free people.

Nor have We been wanting in attentions to our British brethren. We have warned them from time to time of attempts by their legislature to extend an unwarrantable jurisdiction over us. We have reminded them of the circumstances of our emigration and settlement here. We have appealed to their native justice and magnanimity, and we have conjured them by the ties of our common kindred to disavow these usurpations, which would inevitably interrupt our connections and correspondence. They too have been deaf to the voice of justice and of consanguinity. We must therefore, acquiesce in the necessity which denounces our Separation, and hold them, as we hold the rest of mankind, Enemies in War, in Peace Friends.

We, therefore, the Representatives of the United States of America, in General Congress, Assembled, appealing to the Supreme Judge of the world for the rectitude of our intentions, do, in the Name, and by authority of the good People of these Colonies, solemnly Publish and Declare, That these United Colonies are, and of Right ought to be Free and Independent States; that they are Absolved from all Allegiance to the British Crown, and that all

political connection between them and the State of Great Britain, is and ought to be totally dissolved; and that as FREE AND INDEPENDENT STATES, they have full Power to levy War, conclude Peace, contract Alliances, establish Commerce, and to do all other Acts and Things which INDEPENDENT STATES may of right do. And for the support of this Declaration, with a firm reliance on the protection of Divine Providence, We mutually pledge to each other our Lives, our Fortunes, and our sacred Honor.

SIGNERS OF THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE.

NAME.	Colony.	Occupation.	Born.	Birthplace.	Died.	Age.
Adams, John	Mass.	Lawyer	1735	Braintree, Mass.	1826	92
Adams, Samuel	Mass.	Merchant	1722	Boston, Mass.	1803	81
Bartlett, Josiah	N. H.	Physician	1729	Amesbury, Mass.	1795	67
Braxton, Carter	Va.	Planter	1736	Newington, Va.	1797	62
Carroll, Charles	Md.	Lawyer	1737	Annapolis, Md.	1832	96
Chase, Samuel	Md.	Lawyer	1741	Somerset Co., Md.	1811	71
Clark, Abraham	N. J.	Lawyer	1726	Elizabethtown, N. J.	1794	69
Clymer, George	Penn.	Merchant	1739	Philadelphia, Pa.	1813	75
Ellery, William	R. I.	Lawyer	1727	Newport, R. I.	1820	93
Floyd, William	N. Y.	Farmer	1734	Setauket, N. Y.	1821	87
Franklin, Benjamin	Penn.	Printer	1706	Boston, Mass.	1790	85
Gerry, Elbridge	Mass.	Merchant	1744	Marblehead, Mass.	1814	71
Gwinnett, Button	Ga.	Merchant	1732	England	1777	45
Hancock, John	Mass.	Merchant	1737	Braintree, Mass.	1793	57
Hall, Lyman	Ga.	Physician	1731	Connecticut	1784	53
Harrison, Benj.	Va.	Farmer	1740	Berkeley, Va.	1791	51
Hart, John	N. J.	Farmer	1715	Hopewell, N. J.	1780	65
Hewes, Joseph	N. C.	Lawyer	1730	Kingston, N. J.	1779	49
Heyward, Jr., Thos.	S. C.	Lawyer	1746	St. Luke's, S. C.	1809	63
Hooper, Wm.	N. C.	Lawyer	1742	Boston, Mass.	1790	49
Hopkins, Steph.	R. I.	Farmer	1707	Scituate, Mass.	1785	79
Hopkinson, Francis	N. J.	Lawyer	1737	Philadelphia, Pa.	1791	54
Huntington, Samuel	Conn.	Lawyer	1732	Windham, Conn.	1796	64
Jefferson, Thomas	Va.	Lawyer	1743	Shadwell, Va.	1826	83
Lee, Richard Henry	Va.	Soldier	1732	Stratford, Va.	1794	63
Lee, Francis Lightfoot	Va.	Farmer	1734	Stratford, Va.	1797	63
Lewis, Francis	N. Y.	Merchant	1713	Llandaff, Wales	1803	91
Livingston, Philip	N. Y.	Merchant	1716	Albany, N. Y.	1778	63
Lynch, Jr., Thos.	S. C.	Lawyer	1749	Prince George's Co., S. C.	1779	30
M'Kean, Thos.	Del.	Lawyer	1734	New London, Pa.	1817	84
Middleton, Arthur	S. C.	Lawyer	1743	Middleton Pl., S. C.	1788	44
Morris, Lewis	N. Y.	Farmer	1726	Morrisania, N. Y.	1798	72
Morris, Robert	Penn.	Merchant	1734	Lancashire, Eng.	1806	73
Morton, John	Penn.	Surveyor	1724	Ridley, Pa.	1777	53
Nelson, Jr., Thos.	Va.	Statesman	1738	York, Va.	1789	51
Paca, William	Md.	Lawyer	1740	Wye Hall, Md.	1799	59
Paine, Robert Treat	Mass.	Lawyer	1731	Boston, Mass.	1814	84
Penn, John	N. C.	Lawyer	1741	Caroline Co., Va.	1788	48
Read, George	Del.	Lawyer	1734	Cecil Co, Md.	1798	64
Rodney, Cæsar	Del.	General	1730	Dover, Del.	1783	53
Ross, George	Penn.	Lawyer	1730	Newcastle, Del.	1779	49
Rush, Benjamin	Penn.	Physician	1745	Berberry, Pa.	1813	68
Rutledge, Edward	S. C.	Lawyer	1749	Charleston, S. C.	1800	51
Sherman, Roger	Conn.	Shoemaker	1721	Newton, Mass.	1793	73
Smith, James	Penn.	Lawyer	1710	Ireland	1806	96
Stockton, Richard	N. J.	Lawyer	1730	Princeton, N. J.	1781	51
Stone, Thos.	Md.	Lawyer	1742	Pointoin Manor, Md.	1787	45
Taylor, George	Penn.	Physician	1716	Ireland	1781	65
Thornton, Matthew	N. H.	Physician	1714	Ireland	1803	89
Walton, George	Ga.	Lawyer	1740	Frederick Co., Va.	1804	64
Whipple, William	Conn.	Sailor	1730	Kittery, Me.	1785	55
Williams, William	Conn.	Statesman	1731	Lebanon, Conn.	1811	81
Wilson, James	Penn.	Lawyer	1742	St. Andrews, Scotland	1708	56
Witherspoon, John	N. J.	Minister	1722	Yester, Scotland	1794	73
Wolcott, Oliver	Conn.	Physician	1726	Windsor, Conn.	1797	72
Wythe, George	Va.	Lawyer	1726	Elizabeth Co., Va.	1806	80

CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES.

Preamble.—We, the people of the United States, in order to form a more perfect Union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquillity, provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and establish this CONSTITUTION for the United States of America.

ARTICLE I.

Legislative Powers.—SECTION 1. All legislative powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives.

House of Representatives.—SECTION II. 1. The House of Representatives shall be composed of members chosen every second year by the people of the several States, and the electors in each State shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the State Legislature.

Qualifications of Representatives.—2. No person shall be a Representative who shall not have attained to the age of twenty-five years, and been seven years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that State in which he shall be chosen.

Apportionment of Representatives.—3. Representatives and direct taxes shall be apportioned among the several States which may be included within this Union according to their respective numbers, which shall be determined by adding to the whole number of free persons, including those bound to service for a term of years, and excluding Indians not taxed, three-fifths of all other persons. The actual enumeration shall be made within three years after the first meeting of the Congress of the United States, and within every subsequent term of ten years, in such manner as they shall by law direct. The number of Representatives shall not exceed one for every thirty thousand, but each State shall have at least one Representative; and until such enumeration shall be made, the State of New Hampshire shall be entitled to choose 3; Massachusetts, 8; Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, 1; Connecticut, 5; New York, 6; New Jersey, 4; Pennsylvania, 8; Delaware, 1; Maryland, 6; Virginia, 10; North Carolina, 5; South Carolina, 5, and Georgia, 3.*

Vacancies, How Filled.—4. When vacancies happen in the representation from any State, the Executive Authority thereof shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies.

Officers, How Appointed.—5. The House of Representatives shall choose their Speaker and other officers, and shall have the sole power of impeachment.

Senate.—SECTION III. 1. The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each State, chosen by the Legislature thereof, for six years; and each Senator shall have one vote.

Classification of Senators.—2. Immediately after they shall be assembled in consequence of the first election, they shall be divided as equally as may be into three classes. The seats of the Senators of the first class shall be vacated at the expiration of the second year, of the second class at the expiration of the fourth year, and of the third class at the expiration of the sixth year, so that one-third may be chosen every second year; and if vacancies happen by resignation, or otherwise, during the recess of the Legislature of any State, the Executive thereof may make temporary appointments until the next meeting of the Legislature, which shall then fill such vacancies.

Qualifications of Senators.—3. No person shall be a Senator who shall not have attained to the age of thirty years, and been nine years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that State for which he shall be chosen.

President of the Senate.—4. The Vice-President of the United States shall be President of the Senate, but shall have no vote unless they be equally divided.

5. The Senate shall choose their other officers, and also a President pro tempore, in the absence of the Vice-President, or when he shall exercise the office of President of the United States.

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* See Article XIV, Amendments.

Senate a Court for Trial of Impeachments.—6. The Senate shall have the sole power to try all impeachments. When sitting for that purpose, they shall be on oath or affirmation. When the President of the United States is tried, the Chief Justice shall preside; and no person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of the members present.

Judgment in Case of Conviction.—7. Judgment in cases of impeachment shall not extend further than to removal from office, and disqualification to hold and enjoy any office of honor, trust, or profit under the United States; but the party convicted shall nevertheless be liable and subject to indictment, trial, judgment, and punishment, according to law.

Elections of Senators and Representatives.—SECTION IV. 1. The times, places, and manner of holding elections for Senators and Representatives shall be prescribed in each State by the Legislature thereof; but the Congress may at any time by law make or alter such regulations, except as to places of choosing Senators.

Meeting of Congress.—2. The Congress shall assemble at least once in every year, and such meeting shall be on the first Monday in December, unless they shall by law appoint a different day.

Organization of Congress.—SECTION V. 1. Each House shall be the judge of the elections, returns, and qualifications of its own members, and a majority of each shall constitute a quorum to do business; but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day, and may be authorized to compel the attendance of absent members in such manner and under such penalties as each House may provide.

Rule of Proceedings.—2. Each House may determine the rules of its proceedings, punish its members for disorderly behavior, and with the concurrence of two-thirds expel a member.

Journals of each House.—3. Each House shall keep a journal of its proceedings, and from time to time publish the same, excepting such parts as may in their judgment require secrecy; and the yeas and nays of the members of either House on any question shall, at the desire of one-fifth of those present, be entered on the journal.

Adjournment of Congress.—4. Neither House, during the session of Congress, shall, without the consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other place than that in which the two Houses shall be sitting.

Pay and Privileges of Members.—SECTION VI. 1. The Senators and Representatives shall receive a compensation for their services, to be ascertained by law, and paid out of the Treasury of the United States. They shall in all cases, except treason, felony, and breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance at the session of their respective Houses, and in going to and returning from the same; and for any speech or debate in either House they shall not be questioned in any other place.

Other Offices Prohibited.—2. No Senator or Representative shall, during the time for which he was elected, be appointed to any civil office under the authority of the United States which shall have been created, or the emoluments whereof shall have been increased during such time; and no person holding any office under the United States shall be a member of either House during his continuance in office.

Revenue Bills.—SECTION VII. 1. All bills for raising revenue shall originate in the House of Representatives, but the Senate may propose or concur with amendments, as on other bills.

How Bills Become Laws.—2. Every bill which shall have passed the House of Representatives and the Senate shall, before it become a law, be presented to the President of the United States; if he approve, he shall sign it, but if not, he shall return it, with his objections, to that House in which it shall have originated, who shall enter the objections at large on their journal, and proceed to reconsider it. If after such reconsideration two-thirds of that House shall agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent, together with the objections, to the other House, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered; and if approved by two-thirds of that House it shall become a law. But in all such cases the votes of both Houses shall be determined by yeas and nays and the names of the persons voting for and against the bill shall be entered on the journal of each House respectively. If any bill shall not be returned by the President within

ten days (Sundays excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a law, in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the Congress by their adjournment prevent its return; in which case it shall not be a law.

Approval and Veto Powers of the President.—3. Every order, resolution, or vote to which the concurrence of the Senate and House of Representatives may be necessary (except on a question of adjournment) shall be presented to the President of the United States; and before the same shall take effect shall be approved by him, or, being disapproved by him, shall be repassed by two-thirds of the Senate and the House of Representatives, according to the rules and limitations prescribed in the case of a bill.

Powers Vested in Congress.—SECTION VIII. 1. The Congress shall have power:

To lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts, and excises, to pay the debts and provide for the common defence and general welfare of the United States; but all duties, imposts, and excises shall be uniform throughout the United States.

2. To borrow money on the credit of the United States.

3. To regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian tribes.

4. To establish an uniform rule of naturalization, and uniform laws on the subject of bankruptcies throughout the United States.

5. To coin money, regulate the value thereof, and of foreign coin, and fix the standard of weights and measures.

6. To provide for the punishment of counterfeiting the securities and current coin of the United States.

7. To establish post-offices and post-roads.

8. To promote the progress of science and useful arts by securing for limited times to authors and inventors the exclusive rights to their respective writings and discoveries.

9. To constitute tribunals inferior to the Supreme Court.

10. To define and punish piracies and felonies committed on the high seas, and offences against the law of nations.

11. To declare war, grant letters of marque and reprisal, and make rules concerning captures on land and water.

12. To raise and support armies, but no appropriation of money to that use shall be for a longer term than two years.

13. To provide and maintain a navy.

14. To make rules for the government and regulation of the land and naval forces.

15. To provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrections, and repel invasions.

16. To provide for organizing, arming, and disciplining the militia, and for governing such part of them as may be employed in the service of the United States, reserving to the States respectively the appointment of the officers, and the authority of training the militia according to the discipline prescribed by Congress.

17. To exercise exclusive legislation in all cases whatsoever over such district (not exceeding ten miles square) as may, by cession of particular States and the acceptance of Congress, become the seat of Government of the United States, and to exercise like authority over all places purchased by the consent of the Legislature of the State in which the same shall be, for the erection of forts, magazines, arsenals, dry-docks, and other needful buildings.

18. To make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers, and all other powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any department or officer thereof.

Immigrants, how Admitted.—SECTION IX. 1. The migration or importation of such persons as any of the States now existing shall think proper to admit, shall not be prohibited by the Congress prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight, but a tax or duty may be imposed on such importation, not exceeding ten dollars for each person.

Habeas Corpus.—2. The privilege of the writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended, unless when in cases of rebellion or invasion the public safety may require it.

Attainder.—3. No bill of attainder or ex post facto law shall be passed.

Direct Taxes.—4. No capitation or other direct tax shall be laid, unless in proportion to the census or enumeration hereinbefore directed to be taken.

Regulations Regarding Customs Duties.—5. No tax or duty shall be laid on articles exported from any State.

6. No preference shall be given by any regulation of commerce or revenue to the ports of one State over those of another, nor shall vessels bound to or from one State be obliged to enter, clear, or pay duties in another.

Moneys, how Drawn.—7. No money shall be drawn from the Treasury but in consequence of appropriations made by law; and a regular statement and account of the receipts and expenditures of all public money shall be published from time to time.

Titles of Nobility Prohibited.—8. No title of nobility shall be granted by the United States. And no person holding any office of profit or trust under them shall, without the consent of the Congress, accept of any present, emolument, office, or title, of any kind whatever, from any king, prince, or foreign state.

Powers of States Defined.—SECTION X. 1. No State shall enter into any treaty, alliance, or confederation; grant letters of marque and reprisal; coin money; emit bills of credit; make anything but gold and silver coin a tender in payment of debts; pass any bill of attainder, ex post facto law, or law impairing the obligation of contracts, or grant any title of nobility.

2. No State, shall, without the consent of the Congress, lay any impost or duties on imports or exports, except what may be absolutely necessary for executing its inspection laws; and the net produce of all duties and imposts, laid by any State on imports or exports, shall be for the use of the Treasury of the United States; and all such laws shall be subject to the revision and control of the Congress.

3. No State shall, without the consent of Congress, lay any duty of tonnage, keep troops or ships of war in time of peace, enter into any agreement or compact with another State, or with a foreign power, or engage in war, unless actually invaded, or in such imminent danger as will not admit of delay.

ARTICLE II.

Executive Power, in Whom Vested.—SECTION I. 1. The Executive power shall be vested in a President of the United States of America. He shall hold his office during the term of four years, and, together with the Vice-President, chosen for the same term, be elected as follows:

Electors.—2. Each State shall appoint, in such manner as the Legislature thereof may direct, a number of electors, equal to the whole number of Senators and Representatives to which the State may be entitled in the Congress; but no Senator or Representative or person holding an office of trust or profit under the United States shall be appointed an elector.

Proceedings of Electors. Proceedings of the House of Representatives.—3. The electors shall meet in their respective States and vote by ballot for two persons, of whom one at least shall not be an inhabitant of the same State with themselves. And they shall make a list of all the persons voted for, and of the number of votes for each, which list they shall sign and certify, and transmit, sealed, to the seat of the Government of the United States, directed to the President of the Senate. The President of the Senate shall, in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted. The person having the greatest number of votes shall be the President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed, and if there be more than one who have such majority, and have an equal number of votes, then the House of Representatives shall immediately choose by ballot one of them for President; and if no person have a majority, then from the five highest on the list the said House shall in like manner choose the President. But in choosing the President, the vote shall be taken by States, the representation from each State having one vote. A quorum, for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the States, and a majority of all the States shall be necessary to a choice. In every case, after the choice of the President, the person having the greatest number of votes of the electors shall be the Vice-President. But if there should remain two or

more who have equal votes, the Senate shall choose from them by ballot the Vice-President.*

Time of Choosing Electors.—4. The Congress may determine the time of choosing the electors, and the day on which they shall give their votes, which day shall be the same throughout the United States.

Qualifications of the President.—5. No person except a natural-born citizen, or a citizen of the United States at the time of the adoption of this Constitution, shall be eligible to the office of President; neither shall any person be eligible to that office who shall not have attained to the age of thirty-five years and been fourteen years a resident within the United States.

Provision in Case of His Disability.—6. In case of the removal of the President from office, or of his death, resignation, or inability to discharge the powers and duties of the said office, the same shall devolve on the Vice-President and the Congress may by law provide for the case of removal, death, resignation, or inability, both of the President and Vice-President, declaring what officer shall then act as President, and such officer shall act accordingly, until the disability be removed or a President shall be elected.

Salary of the President.—7. The President shall, at stated times, receive for his services a compensation which shall neither be increased nor diminished during the period for which he shall have been elected, and he shall not receive within that period any other emolument from the United States, or any of them.

Oath of the President.—8. Before he enter on the execution of his office he shall take the following oath or affirmation:

"I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will faithfully execute the office of President of the United States, and will, to the best of my ability, preserve, protect, and defend the Constitution of the United States."

Duties of the President.—SECTION II. 1. The President shall be Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States, and of the militia of the several States when called into the actual service of the United States; he may require the opinion, in writing, of the principal officer in each of the executive departments upon any subject relating to the duties of their respective offices, and he shall have power to grant reprieves and pardons for offences against the United States except in cases of impeachment.

May Make Treaties, Appoint Ambassadors, Judges, etc.—2. He shall have power, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to make treaties, provided two-thirds of the Senators present concur; and he shall nominate, and by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, shall appoint ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls, judges of the Supreme Court, and all other officers of the United States whose appointments are not herein otherwise provided for, and which shall be established by law; but the Congress may by law vest the appointment of such inferior officers as they think proper in the President alone, in the courts of law, or in the heads of departments.

May fill Vacancies.—3. The President shall have power to fill up all vacancies that may happen during the recess of the Senate by granting commissions, which shall expire at the end of their next session.

May make Recommendations to and Convene Congress.—SECTION III. He shall from time to time give to the Congress information of the state of the Union, and recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient; he may, on extraordinary occasions, convene both Houses, or either of them, and in case of disagreement between them, with respect to the time of adjournment, he may adjourn them to such time as he shall think proper; he shall receive ambassadors and other public ministers; he shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed, and shall commission all the officers of the United States.

How Officers May be Removed.—SECTION IV. The President, Vice-President, and all civil officers of the United States shall be removed from office on impeachment for, and conviction of, treason, bribery, or other high crimes and misdemeanors.

* This clause is superseded by Article XII, Amendments.

ARTICLE III.

Judicial Power, How Vested.—SECTION I. The judicial power of the United States shall be vested in one Supreme Court, and in such inferior courts as the Congress may from time to time ordain and establish. The judges, both of the Supreme and inferior courts, shall hold their offices during good behavior, and shall, at stated times, receive for their services a compensation which shall not be diminished during their continuance in office.

To What Cases it Extends.—SECTION II. 1. The judicial power shall extend to all cases, in law and equity, arising under this Constitution, the laws of the United States, and treaties made, or which shall be made, under their authority; to all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers, and consuls; to all cases of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction; to controversies to which the United States shall be a party; to controversies between two or more States; between a State and citizens of another State; between citizens of different States; between citizens of the same State, claiming lands under grants of different States, and between a State, or the citizens thereof, and foreign States, citizens or subjects.

Jurisdiction of the Supreme Court.—2. In all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers, and consuls, and those in which a State shall be party, the Supreme Court shall have original jurisdiction. In all the other cases before-mentioned the Supreme Court shall have appellate jurisdiction, both as to law and fact, with such exceptions and under such regulations as the Congress shall make.

Rules Respecting Trials.—3. The trial of all crimes, except in cases of impeachment, shall be by jury, and such trial shall be held in the State where the said crimes shall have been committed; but when not committed within any State the trial shall be at such place or places as the Congress may by law have directed.

Treason Defined.—SECTION III. 1. Treason against the United States shall consist only in levying war against them, or in adhering to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort. No person shall be convicted of treason unless on the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act, or on confession in open court.

How Punished.—2. The Congress shall have power to declare the punishment of treason, but no attainder of treason shall work corruption of blood or forfeiture except during the life of the person attainted.

ARTICLE IV.

Rights of States and Records.—SECTION I. Full faith and credit shall be given in each State to the public acts, records, and judicial proceedings of every other State. And the Congress may by general laws prescribe the manner in which such acts, records, and proceedings shall be proved, and the effect thereof.

Privileges of Citizens.—SECTION II. 1. The citizens of each State shall be entitled to all privileges and immunities of citizens in the several States.

Executive Requisitions.—2. A person charged in any State with treason, felony, or other crime, who shall flee from justice, and be found in another State, shall, on demand of the Executive authority of the State from which he fled, be delivered up, to be removed to the State having jurisdiction of the crime.

Laws Regulating Service or Labor.—3. No person held to service or labor in one State, under the laws thereof, escaping into another, shall, in consequence of any law or regulation therein, be discharged from such service or labor, but shall be delivered up on claim of the party to whom such service or labor may be due.

New States, How Formed and Admitted.—SECTION III. 1. New States may be admitted by the Congress into this Union, but no new State shall be formed or erected within the jurisdiction of any other State, nor any State be formed by the junction of two or more States, or parts of States, without the consent of the Legislatures of the States concerned, as well as of the Congress.

Power of Congress over Public Lands.—2. The Congress shall have power to dispose of and make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory or other property belonging to the United States; and nothing in this Constitution shall be so construed as to prejudice any claims of the United States, or of any particular State.

Republican Government Guaranteed.—SECTION IV. The United States shall guarantee to every State in this Union a republican form of government, and shall protect each of them against invasion; and, on application of the Legislature, or of the Executive (when the Legislature cannot be convened), against domestic violence.

ARTICLE V.

Constitution, How Amended.—The Congress, whenever two-thirds of both Houses shall deem it necessary, shall propose amendments to this Constitution, or, on the application of the Legislatures of two-thirds of the several States, shall call a convention for proposing amendments, which, in either case, shall be valid to all intents and purposes, as part of this Constitution, when ratified by the Legislatures of three-fourths of the several States, or by conventions in three-fourths thereof, as the one or the other mode of ratification may be proposed by the Congress; provided that no amendment which may be made prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight shall in any manner affect the first and fourth clauses in the Ninth Section of the First Article; and that no State, without its consent, shall be deprived of its equal suffrage in the Senate.

ARTICLE VI.

Validity of Debts Recognized.—1. All debts contracted and engagements entered into before the adoption of this Constitution shall be as valid against the United States under this Constitution as under the Confederation.

Supreme Law of the Land Defined.—2. This Constitution and the laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof, and all treaties made, or which shall be made, under the authority of the United States, shall be the supreme law of the land, and the judges in every State shall be bound thereby, anything in the Constitution or laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding.

Oath: of Whom Required and for What.—3. The Senators and Representatives before mentioned, and the members of the several State Legislatures, and all executive and judicial officers, both of the United States, and of the several States, shall be bound by oath or affirmation to support this Constitution; but no religious test shall ever be required as a qualification to any office or public trust under the United States.

ARTICLE VII.

Ratification of the Constitution.—The ratification of the Conventions of nine States shall be sufficient for the establishment of this Constitution between the States so ratifying the same.

DONE in Convention by the unanimous consent of the States present the seventeenth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-seven, and of the Independence of the United States of America the twelfth. In witness whereof we have hereunto subscribed our names

Go: WASHINGTON,
Presidt. and Deputy from Virginia.

AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION.

Articles in addition to, and Amendment of, the Constitution of the United States of America, proposed by Congress, and ratified by the Legislatures of the several states, pursuant to the Fifth Article of the original Constitution.

ARTICLE I.

Religion and Free Speech.—Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the Government for a redress of grievances.

ARTICLE II.

Right to Bear Arms.—A well-regulated militia being necessary to the security of a free State, the right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed.

ARTICLE III

Soldiers in Time of Peace.—No soldier shall, in time of peace, be quartered in any house without the consent of the owner, nor in time of war but in a manner to be prescribed by law.

ARTICLE IV.

Right of Search.—The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated, and no warrants shall issue but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized.

ARTICLE V.

Capital Crimes and Arrest Therefor.—No person shall be held to answer for a capital or other infamous crime, unless on a presentment or indictment of a grand jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the militia, when in actual service, in time of war or public danger; nor shall any person be subject for the same offence to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb; nor shall be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself, nor be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor shall private property be taken for public use without just compensation.

ARTICLE VI.

Right to Speedy Trial.—In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial, by an impartial jury of the State and district wherein the crime shall have been committed, which district shall have been previously ascertained by law, and to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation; to be confronted with the witnesses against him; to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor, and to have the assistance of counsel for his defence.

ARTICLE VII.

Trial by Jury.—In suits at common law, where the value in controversy shall exceed twenty dollars, the right of trial by jury shall be preserved, and no fact tried by a jury shall be otherwise re-examined in any court of the United States than according to the rules of the common law.

ARTICLE VIII.

Excessive Bail.—Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted.

ARTICLE IX.

Enumeration of Rights.—The enumeration in the Constitution of certain rights shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people.

ARTICLE X.

Reserved Rights of States.—The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people.

ARTICLE XI.

Judicial Power.—The judicial power of the United States shall not be construed to extend to any suit in law or equity, commenced or prosecuted against one of the United States, by citizens of another State, or by citizens or subjects of any foreign State.

ARTICLE XII.

Electors in Presidential Elections.—The electors shall meet in their respective States, and vote by ballot for President and Vice-President, one of whom at least shall not be an inhabitant of the same State with themselves; they shall name in their ballots the person voted for as President, and in distinct ballots the person voted for as Vice-President; and they shall make distinct

lists of all persons voted for as President, and of all persons voted for as Vice-President, and of the number of votes for each, which lists they shall sign and certify, and transmit, sealed, to the seat of the Government of the United States, directed to the President of the Senate; the President of the Senate shall, in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted; the person having the greatest number of votes for President shall be the President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; and if no person have such majority, then from the persons having the highest numbers, not exceeding three, on the list of those voted for as President, the House of Representatives shall choose immediately, by ballot, the President. But in choosing the President, the votes shall be taken by States, the representation from each State having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the States, and a majority of all the States shall be necessary to a choice. And if the House of Representatives shall not choose a President, whenever the right of choice shall devolve upon them, before the fourth day of March next following, then the Vice-President shall act as President, as in the case of the death or other constitutional disability of the President. The person having the greatest number of votes as Vice-President shall be the Vice-President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed, and if no person have a majority, then from the two highest numbers on the list the Senate shall choose the Vice-President; a quorum for the purpose shall consist of two-thirds of the whole number of Senators, and a majority of the whole number shall be necessary to a choice. But no person constitutionally ineligible to the office of President shall be eligible to that of Vice-President of the United States.

ARTICLE XIII.

Slavery Prohibited.—1. Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction.

2. Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

ARTICLE XIV.

Protection for all Citizens.—1. All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the State wherein they reside. No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty, or property without due process of law, nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

Apportionment of Representatives.—2. Representatives shall be apportioned among the several States according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each State, excluding Indians not taxed. But when the right to vote at any election for the choice of electors for President and Vice-President of the United States, Representatives in Congress, the executive and judicial officers of a State, or the members of the Legislature thereof, is denied to any of the male inhabitants of such State, being of twenty-one years of age, and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged, except for participation in rebellion or other crime, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens twenty-one years of age in such State.

Rebellion Against the United States.—3. No person shall be a Senator or Representative in Congress, or elector of President and Vice-President, or hold any office, civil or military, under the United States, or under any State, who, having previously taken an oath, as a member of Congress, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any State Legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any State, to support the Constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid and comfort to the enemies thereof. But Congress may, by a vote of two-thirds of each House, remove such disability.

The Public Debt.—4. The validity of the public debt of the United States, authorized by law, including debts incurred for payment of pensions and

bounties for services in suppressing insurrection or rebellion, shall not be questioned. But neither the United States nor any State shall assume or pay any debt or obligation incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or any claim for the loss or emancipation of any slave; but all such debts, obligations, and claims shall be held illegal and void.

5. The Congress shall have power to enforce, by appropriate legislation, the provisions of this article.

ARTICLE XV.

Right of Suffrage.—1. The right of the citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude.

2. The Congress shall have power to enforce the provisions of this article by appropriate legislation.

RATIFICATION OF THE CONSTITUTION.

The Constitution was ratified by the thirteen orginal States in the following order:

Delaware, December 7, 1787, unanimously.
Pennsylvania, December 12, 1787, vote 46 to 23.
New Jersey, December 18, 1787, unanimously.
Georgia, January 2, 1788, unanimously.
Connecticut, January 9, 1788, vote 128 to 40.
Massachusetts, February 6, 1788, vote 187 to 168.
Maryland, April 28, 1788, vote 63 to 12.
South Carolina, May 23, 1788, vote 149 to 73.
New Hampshire, June 21, 1788, vote 57 to 46.
Virginia, June 25, 1788, vote 89 to 79.
New York, July 26, 1788, vote 30 to 28.
North Carolina, November 21, 1789, vote 193 to 75.
Rhode Island, May 29, 1790, vote 34 to 32.

RATIFICATION OF THE AMENDMENTS.

I to X inclusive were declared in force December 15, 1791.

XI was declared in force January 8, 1798.

XII regulating elections, was ratified by all the States except Connecticut, Delaware, Massachusetts, and New Hampshire, which rejected it. It was declared in force September 28, 1804.

XIII. The emancipation amendment was ratified by 31 of the 36 States; rejected by Delaware and Kentucky, not acted on by Texas; conditionally ratified by Alabama and Mississippi. Proclaimed December 18, 1865.

XIV. Reconstruction amendment was ratified by 23 Northern States; rejected by Delaware, Kentucky, Maryland, and 10 Southern States, and not acted on by California. The 10 Southern States subsequently ratified under pressure. Proclaimed July 28, 1868.

XV. Negro citizenship amendment was not acted on by Tennessee, rejected by California, Delaware, Kentucky, Maryland, New Jersey, and Oregon; ratified by the remaining 30 States. New York rescinded its ratification January 5, 1870. Proclaimed March 30, 1870.

WASHINGTON'S FAREWELL ADDRESS.

Extracts from His Address Counselling the Maintenance of the Union.—Confinement of the General Government to its Constitutional Limitations, and Avoidance of Relations with Foreign Political Affairs.

TO THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES ON HIS APPROACHING RETIREMENT FROM THE PRESIDENCY.

Here, perhaps, I ought to stop; but a solicitude for your welfare, which cannot end but with my life, and the apprehension of danger natural to that solicitude, urge me, on an occasion like the present, to offer to your solemn contemplation, and to recommend to your frequent review, some sentiments,

which are the result of much reflection, of no inconsiderable observation, and which appear to me all-important to the permanency of your felicity as a people. These will be afforded to you with the more freedom, as you can only see in them the disinterested warnings of a parting friend, who can possibly have no personal motive to bias his counsel; nor can I forget, as an encouragement to it, your indulgent reception of my sentiments on a former and not dissimilar occasion.

Interwoven as is the love of liberty with every ligament of your hearts, no recommendation of mine is necessary to fortify or confirm the attachment.

Preservation of the Union.

The unity of government, which constitutes you one people, is also now dear to you. It is justly so; for it is a main pillar in the edifice of your real independence—the support of your tranquillity at home, your peace abroad, of your safety, of your prosperity, of that very liberty which you so highly prize, But as it is easy to foresee that, from different causes and from different quarters. much pains will be taken, many artifices employed, to weaken in your minds the conviction of this truth; as this is the point in your political fortress against which the batteries of internal and external enemies will be most constantly and actively (though often covertly and insidiously) directed—it is of infinite moment that you should properly estimate the immense value of your national union to your collective and individual happiness; that you should cherish a cordial, habitual and immovable attachment to it; accustoming yourselves to think and speak of it as of the palladium of your political safety and prosperity; watching for its preservation with jealous anxiety; discountenancing whatever may suggest even a suspicion that it can, in any event, be abandoned; and indignantly frowning upon the first dawning of every attempt to alienate any portion of our country from the rest, or to enfeeble the sacred ties which now link together the various parts.

For this you have every inducement of sympathy and interest. Citizens by birth or choice of a common country, that country has a right to concentrate your affections. The name of America, which belongs to you in your national capacity, must always exalt the just pride of patriotism, more than any appellation derived from local discriminations. With slight shades of differences, you have the same religion, manners, habits, and political principles. You have, in a common cause, fought and triumphed together; the independence and liberty you possess are the work of joint counsels and joint efforts, of common dangers, sufferings, and successes.

Encroachments by the Government.

It is important, likewise, that the habits of thinking, in a free country, should inspire caution in those intrusted with its administration, to confine themselves within their respective constitutional spheres, avoiding in the exercise of the powers of one department, to encroach upon another. The spirit of encroachment tends to consolidate the powers of all the departments in one, and thus to create, whatever the form of government, a real despotism. A just estimate of that love of power, and proneness to abuse it which predominates in the human heart, is sufficient to satisfy us of the truth of this position. The necessity of reciprocal checks in the exercise of political power, by dividing and distributing it into different depositories, and constituting each the guardian of the public weal, against invasions by the others, has been evinced by experiments, ancient and modern; some of them in our own country and under our own eyes. To preserve them must be as necessary as to institute them. If, in the opinion of the people, the distribution or modification of the constitutional powers be, in any particular, wrong, let it be corrected by an amendment in the way which the Constitution designates. But let there be no change or usurpation; for though this, in one instance, may be the instrument of good, it is the customary weapon by which free governments are destroyed. The precedent must always greatly overbalance, in permanent evil, and partial or transient benefit, which the use can, at any time yield.

Observe good faith and justice toward all nations; cultivate peace and harmony with all; religion and morality enjoin this conduct; and can it be that good policy does not equally enjoin it? It will be worthy of a free, en-

lightened, and, at no distant period, a great nation, to give to mankind the magnanimous and too novel example of a people always guided by an exalted justice and benevolence. Who can doubt that, in the course of times and things, the fruits of such a plan would richly repay any temporary advantages which might be lost by a steady adherence to it? Can it be that Providence has not connected the permanent felicity of a nation with its virtue? The experiment, at least, is recommended by every sentiment which ennobles human nature. Alas! is it rendered impossible by its vices?

Entanglements with Foreign Powers.

Against the insidious wiles of foreign influence (I conjure you to believe me, fellow-citizens) the jealousy of a free people ought to constantly awake; since history and experience prove that foreign influence is one of the most baneful foes of republican government. But that jealousy to be useful, must be impartial; else it becomes the instrument of the very influence to be avoided, instead of a defence against it. Excessive partiality for one foreign nation, and excessive dislike for another, cause those whom they actuate to see danger only on one side, and serve to veil, and even second, the arts of influence on the other. Real patriots, who may resist the intrigues of the favorite, are liable to become suspected and odious, while its tools and dupes usurp the applause and confidence of the people, to surrender their interests.

The great rule of conduct for us in regard to foreign nations, is, in extending our commercial relations, to have with them as little political connection as possible. So far as we have already formed engagements, let them be fulfilled with perfect good faith. Here let us stop.

Europe has a set of primary interests, which to us have none, or a very remote relation. Hence she must be engaged in frequent controversies, the causes of which are essentially foreign to our concerns. Hence, therefore, it must be unwise in us to implicate ourselves by artificial ties, in the ordinary vicissitudes of her politics, or the ordinary combinations and collisions of her friendships or enmities.

Our detached and distant situation invites and enables us to pursue a different course. If we remain one people under an efficient government, the period is not far off when we may defy material injury from external annoyance; when we may take such an attitude as will cause the neutrality we may at any time resolve upon, to be scrupulously respected; when belligerent nations, under the impossibility of making acquisitions upon us, will not lightly hazard the giving us provocation; when we may choose peace or war, as our interest, guided by justice, shall counsel.

Parting Counsels.

In offering to you, my countrymen these counsels of an old and affectionate friend, I dare not hope that they will make the strong and lasting impression I could wish; that they will control the usual current of the passions, or prevent our nation from running the course which hitherto has marked the destiny of nations; but if I may even flatter myself that they may be productive of some partial benefit; some occasional good; that they may now and then recur to moderate the fury of party spirit, to warn against the mischiefs of foreign intrigues, to guard against the impostures of pretended patriotism; this hope will be full recompense for the solicitude for your welfare by which they have been dictated.

United States, September 17, 1796. GEORGE WASHINGTON.

LINCOLN'S GETTYSBURG SPEECH.

Address at the Dedication of Gettysburg Cemetery, November 19, 1863.

Fourscore and seven years ago our fathers brought forth upon this continent a new nation, conceived in liberty, and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal.

Now we are engaged in a great civil war, testing whether that nation, or any nation so conceived and so dedicated, can long endure. We are met on a great battlefield of that war. We are met to dedicate a portion of it as the final

resting-place of those who here gave their lives that that nation might live. It is altogether fitting and proper that we should do this.

But in a larger sense we cannot dedicate, we cannot consecrate, we cannot hallow this ground. The brave men, living and dead, who struggled here have consecrated it far above our power to add or detract. The world will little note nor long remember what we say here but it can never forget what they did here. It is for us, the living, rather to be dedicated here to the unfinished work that they have thus far so nobly carried on. It is rather for us to be here dedicated to the great task remaining before us; that from these honored dead we take increased devotion to the cause for which they here gave the last full measure of devotion; that we here highly resolve that the dead shall not have died in vain; that the nation shall, under God, have a new birth of freedom, and that government of the people, by the people, and for the people, shall not perish from the earth.

THE MONROE DOCTRINE.

"The Monroe doctrine" was enunciated in the following words in President Monroe's message to Congress December 2, 1823:

"In the discussions to which this interest has given rise, and in the arrangements by which they may terminate, the occasion has been deemed proper for asserting, as a principle in which rights and interests of the United States are involved, that the American continents, by the free and independent condition which they have assumed and maintain, are henceforth not to be considered as subjects for future colonization by any European power. . . . We owe it, therefore, to candor and to the amicable relations existing between the United States and those powers to declare that we should consider any attempt on their part to extend their system to any portion of this hemisphere as dangerous to our peace and safety. With the existing colonies or dependencies of any European power we have not interfered and shall not interfere. But with the governments who have declared their independence and maintain it, and whose independence we have, on great consideration and on just principles, acknowledged, we could not view any interposition for the purpose of oppressing them or controlling in any other manner their destiny by any European power in any other light than as the manifestation of an unfriendly disposition toward the United States."

Secretary of State Olney, in his despatch of July 20, 1895, on the Venezuelan Boundary Dispute, said:

"It (the Monroe doctrine) does not establish any general protectorate by the United States over other American States. It does not relieve any American State from its obligations as fixed by international law, nor prevent any European power directly interested from enforcing such obligations or from inflicting merited punishment for the breach of them."

President Roosevelt in a speech in 1902 upon the results of the Spanish-American war, said:

"The Monroe doctrine is simply a statement of our very firm belief that the nations now existing on this continent must be left to work out their own destinies among themselves, and that this continent is no longer to be regarded as the colonizing ground of any European power. The one power on the continent that can make the power effective is, of course, ourselves; for in the world as it is, a nation which advances a given doctrine, likely to interfere in any way with other nations, must possess the power to back it up, if it wishes the doctrine to be respected."

POLITICAL HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES.

SHORT BIOGRAPHIES OF OUR PRESIDENTS.

George Washington, born February 22, 1732 (of English paternal ancestry. Father, Augustine Washington, a planter, m. Mary Ball), near Bridges Creek, Westmoreland County, Va. He did not go to college, but was a surveyor in early life, and in 1759 married Martha (Dandridge) Custis, who was born in 1732 and died in 1802. No children were born to them. He became a great soldier, and led the Continental forces to victory in the Revolutionary War. Washington was a planter, living at Mount Vernon, Va., when first elected President. He was inaugurated in 1789, and his terms of office aggregated 7 years 10 months and 4 days. In politics he was a Federalist and in religion an Episcopalian. Washington died at Mount Vernon December 14, 1799, of pneumonia, in his sixty-seventh year, and was buried at the same place.

John Adams, born October 30, 1735 (of English paternal ancestry. Father, John Adams, a farmer, m. Susanna Boylston), at Quincy, Norfolk County, Mass. He was graduated at Harvard in 1755 and was a school teacher for a short time after. In 1764 he married Abigail Smith, who was born in 1744 and died in 1818. They had five children, three sons and two daughters. Several years after leaving college he studied law. He filled many important positions in the Government service and was elected Vice-President of the United States in 1789. He was inaugurated as President of the United States in 1797, in his sixty-first year, and served one term (four years). In politics he was a Federalist and in religion a Congregationalist. He died at Quincy July 4, 1826, of general debility, in his ninetieth year, and was buried there.

Thomas Jefferson, born April 13, 1743 (of Welsh paternal ancestry. Father, Peter Jefferson, a planter, m. Jane Randolph), at Shadwell, Albemarle County, Va., He was a student at the College of William and Mary, graduating in 1762. In 1772 he married Martha (Wayles) Skelton, who was born in 1748 and died in 1782. Six children were born to them, one son and five daughters. Jefferson took up the study of law and became a great statesmen, being Vice-President of the United States from 1797 to 1801. He was inaugurated as President of the United States, in 1801, in his fifty-seventh year, and filled the office for two terms (eight years). In politics he was a Republican (although the Democratic party of to-day claims lineal descent from President Jefferson) and a Liberal in his religious views, Randall, his biographer, declaring that he was a believer in Christianity, although not a sectarian. He died at Monticello, Va., July 4, 1826, in his sixty-third year, and was buried at the same place.

James Madison, born March 16, 1751 (of English paternal ancestry. Father, James Madison, a planter, m. Nelly Conway), at Port Conway, King George County, Va. He was graduated at Princeton in 1771. In 1794 he married Dolly (Payne) Todd, who was born in 1772 and died in 1849. No children were born to them. Madison was a lawyer and a great statesman before his election to the Presidency. He was inaugurated in 1809, in his fifty-seventh year, and served two terms (eight years). In politics he was a Republican, and in religion an Episcopalian. He died at Montpelier, Va., of general debility, June 28, 1836, in his eighty-fifth year, and was buried at the same place.

James Monroe, born April 28, 1758 (of Scotch paternal ancestry. Father, Spence Monroe, a planter, m. Eliza Jones), at Head of Monroe's Creek, Westmoreland County, Va. He was a student at the College of William and Mary, graduating in 1776. In 1786 he married Eliza Kortwright, who was born in

1768 and died in 1830. Two daughters were born to them. He became a soldier, a lawyer and a great statesman, being the author of "The Monroe Doctrine." He was inaugurated in 1817, in his fifty-eighth year, and served two terms (eight years). In politics he was a Republican and in religion an Episcopalian. He died at New York City, of general debility, July 4, 1831, in his seventy-third year, and was buried in Hollywood Cemetery, Richmond, Va.

John Quincy Adams, born July 11, 1767 (of English paternal ancestry. Father, John Adams, Lawyer and President of the United States 1797-1801, m. Abigail Smith), at Quincy, Norfolk County, Mass. He was graduated at Harvard in 1787, and in the same year married Louisa Catherine Johnson, who was born in 1775 and died in 1852. They had four children, three sons and one daughter. Adams had filled many public offices before his election to the Presidency and was a great statesman. He was inaugurated in 1825, in his fifty-seventh year, and served one term (four years). He claimed to be a Republican, but his doctrines were decidedly Federalistic, and political parties were disorganized at the time of his election. In religion he was a Congregationalist. He died at Washington, D. C., of paralysis, February 23, 1848, in his eightieth year, and was buried at Qunicy, Mass.

Andrew Jackson, born March 15, 1767 (of Scotch-Irish paternal ancestry. Father, Andrew Jackson, a farmer, m. Elizabeth Hutchinson), near Cureton's Pond, Union County, N. C. Jackson called himself a South Carolinian, but documentary evidence has been published to show that he was born in North Carolina. He did not go to college. In 1791 he married Rachel Donelson Robards, who was born in 1767, and died in 1828. No children were born to them. Jackson was a lawyer and statesman when elected President, and was inaugurated in 1829 at the age of sixty-one. He served two terms (eight years). He was shot at in the Capitol at Washington, January 29, 1835, by a house painter named Richard Lawrence, escaping because the pistol of the assassin missed fire. In politics he was a Democrat and in religion a Presbyterian. He died at Hermitage, Tenn., June 8, 1845, of consumption, in his seventy-eighth year, and was buried there.

Martin Van Buren, born December 5, 1782 (of Dutch paternal ancestry, Father, Abraham Van Buren, a farmer, m. Maria Hoes), at Kinderhook, Columbia County, N. Y. In 1807 he married Hannah Hoes, who was born in 1783 and died in 1819. Four sons were born to them. He was a great statesman before his election to the Presidency. He was inaugurated in 1837, at the age of fifty-four years, and served one term (four years). In politics he was a Democrat, and he belonged to the Reformed Dutch Church. He died at Lindenwold, N. Y., of asthmatic catarrh, July 24, 1862, in his seventy-ninth year, and was buried at Kinderhook, N. Y.

William Henry Harrison, born February 9, 1773 (of English paternal ancestry. Father, Benjamin Harrison, statesman, m. Elizabeth Bassett), at Berkeley, Charles City County, Va. He was graduated at Hampden-Sydney College in 1790, and in 1795 married Anna Symes, who was born in 1775 and died in 1864. They had ten children, six sons and four daughters. In his early life Harrison was a great soldier, and subsequently a statesman, but at the time of his election to the Presidency he was living quietly as a farmer at North Bend, O. In politics he was a Whig and in religion an Episcopalian. He was inaugurated in 1841, in his sixty-eighth year, but died at Washington one month after, April 4, 1841, having been ill but a few days of bilious pleurisy. He was buried at North Bend, O.

John Tyler, born March 29, 1790 (of English paternal ancestry. Father, John Tyler, jurist, m. Mary Armistead), at Greenway, Charles City County, Va. He was a graduate of the College of William and Mary in the year 1807. In 1813 he married Letitia Christian, who was born in 1790 and died in 1842, by whom he had seven children, three sons and four daughters. He was a great lawyer and statesman, and being Vice-President of the United States at the time of the death of President Harrison he stepped into the Presidential vacancy, at the age of fifty-one. He was inaugurated in 1841 and his term of office aggregated 3 years and 11 months. He was married a second time in

1844 to Julia Gardiner, who was born in 1820 and died in 1889, by whom he had five sons and two daughters. In politics he was a Democrat and in religion an Episcopalian. He died of a bilious attack at Richmond, Va., January 17, 1862, in his seventy-first year, and was buried at Hollywood Cemetery, Richmond, Va.

James Knox Polk, born November 2, 1795 (of Scotch-Irish paternal ancestry. Father, Samuel Polk, farmer, m. Jane Knox), near Pineville, Mecklenburg, County, N. C. He was a graduate of the University of North Carolina in 1818. In 1824 he married Sarah Childress, who was born in 1803 and died in 1891. No children were born to them. He was a lawyer and already a prominent figure in public life when elected to the Presidency, at which time he was living at Nashville, Tenn. He was inaugurated in 1845 in his forty-ninth year and served on term (four years). In politics he was a Democrat and in religion a Presbyterian. He died at Nashville, Tenn., June 15, 1849, of chronic diarrhea, in his fifty-third year, and was buried at Polk Place, Nashville, Tenn.

Zachary Taylor, born November 24, 1784 (of English paternal ancestry. Father, Richard Taylor, a planter, m. Sarah Strother), near Orange C. H., Orange County, Va. He did not go to college, but was a great soldier, and became a general in the army. In 1810 he married Margaret Smith who was born in 1788 and died in 1852. They had six children, one son and five daughters. He lived at Baton Rouge, La., when elected to the Presidency. He was inaugurated in 1849, in his sixty-fourth year, but was only 1 year 4 months and 5 days in office, dying at Washington of a bilious fever on July 9, 1850. He was buried at Springfield, five miles from Louisville, Ky. In politics he was a Whig, and in religion an Episcopalian.

Millard Fillmore, born January 7, 1800 (of English paternal ancestry. Father, Nathaniel Fillmore, a farmer, m. Phebe Millard), at Summerhill, Cayuga County, N. Y. He did not go to college, but was a tailor in early life, and in 1826 married Abigail Powers, who was born in 1798 and died in 1853. They had two children, one son and one daughter. He was elected Vice-President of the United States in 1848, and on the death in office of President Taylor became President. He was inaugurated in 1850, in his fiftieth year, and was 2 years 7 months and 26 days in office. In 1858, after the death of his wife, Fillmore married again, his second wife being Caroline (Carmichael) McIntosh, who was born in 1813 and died in 1881. No children were born to them. In politics he was a Whig and in religion a Unitarian. He died at Buffalo, N. Y., March 9, 1874, in his seventy-fourth year, of general debility, and was buried there in Forest Lawn Cemetery.

Franklin Pierce, born November 23, 1804 (of English paternal ancestry. Father, Benjamin Pierce, a farmer, m. Anna Kendrick), near Hillsborough, Hillsborough County, N. H. He was graduated at Bowdoin College in 1824, and in 1834 married Jane Means Appleton, who was born in 1806 and died in 1863. Three sons were born to them. He was a lawyer living at Concord, N. H., at the time of his election to the Presidency. He was inaugurated in 1853, in his forty-eighth year, and served one term (four years). In politics he was a Democrat and in religion an Episcopalian. He died at Concord, N. H., of inflammation of the stomach, October 8, 1869, in his sixty-fourth year, and was buried in Minot Lot, Old Cemetery, Concord, N. H.

James Buchanan, born April 23, 1791 (of Scotch-Irish paternal ancestry. Father, James Buchanan, a merchant, m. Elizabeth Speer), at Cove Gap, Franklin County, Pa. He was graduated at Dickinson College in 1809. He was a lawyer, and very prominent in public life before his election to the Presidency, having filled several high offices. He lived at "Wheatland," near Lancaster, Pa., at the time of his election. He was inaugurated in 1857, in his sixty-fifth year, and served one term (four years). In politics he was a Democrat, and in religion a Presbyterian. He died at "Wheatland," of rheumatic gout, June 1, 1868, and was buried in Woodward Hill Cemetery, Lancaster, Pa. He never married.

Abraham Lincoln, born February 12, 1809 (of English paternal ancestry. Father, Thomas Lincoln, a farmer, m. Nancy Hanks), near Hodgenville, Hardin County, Ky. He did not go to college and in early life was a farm hand. In 1842 he married Mary Todd, who was born in 1818 and died in 1882. Four sons were born to them. Lincoln was a successful lawyer living at Springfield, Ill., at the time of his election to the Presidency. He was inaugurated in 1861, in his fifty-second year, and was in office 4 years 1 month and 11 days, being assassinated at Ford's Theatre, Washington, D. C., April 14, 1865 (at the beginning of his second term), by a pistol shot fired by John Wilkes Booth. It was during his administration that the great Civil War took place. In politics he was a Republican and in religion a Presbyterian. He was buried in Oak Ridge Cemetery, Springfield, Ill.

Andrew Johnson, born December 29, 1808 (of English paternal ancestry. Father, Jacob Johnson, sexton and constable, m. Mary McDonough), at Raleigh, Wake County, N. C. He did not attend college, and in early life was a tailor. In 1827 he married Eliza McCardle, who was born in 1810 and died in 1876. They had five children, three sons and two daughters. Johnson was a statesman having filled several high offices before his election to the Vice-Presidency of the United States in 1865 at the age of fifty-six. On the assassination of President Lincoln in 1865 he became President, which office he filled for 3 years 10 months and 19 days. In politics he was a Republican, and in religion a Methodist. He died at Carter's Depot, Tenn., July 31, 1875, in his sixty-sixth year, of paralysis, and was buried at Greenville, Tenn.

Ulysses Simpson Grant, born April 27, 1822 (of Scotch paternal ancestry. Father, Jesse Root Grant, a tanner, m. Harriet Simpson), at Point Pleasant, Clermont County, O. He was graduated from West Point Military Academy in 1843 and became a great soldier. In 1848 he married Julia Dent, who was born in 1826 and died in 1902. Four children were born to them, three sons and one daughter. Grant was a great general at the time of his election to the Presidency, in 1869, at the age of forty-six, which office he filled for two terms (eight years). In politics he was a Republican and in religion a Methodist. He died at Mount McGregor, N. Y., of cancer, on July 23, 1885, in his sixty-third year, and was buried in Riverside Park, New York City, N. Y.

Rutherford Birchard Hayes, born October 4, 1822 (of Scotch paternal ancestry. Father, Rutherford Hayes, a merchant, m. Sophia Birchard), at Delaware, Delaware County, O. He was graduated at Kenyon College in 1842. In 1852 he married Lucy Ware Webb, who was born in 1831 and died in 1889. They had eight children, seven sons and one daughter. Hayes was a lawyer living in Fremont, O., at the time of his election to the Presidency. He was inaugurated in 1877, in his fifty-fourth year, and served one term (four years). In politics he was a Republican and in religion a Methodist. He died at Fremont, O., January 17, 1893, of paralysis of the heart, in his seventieth year, and was buried at Fremont, O.

James Abram Garfield, born November 19, 1831 (of English paternal ancestry. Father, Abram Garfield, a farmer, m. Eliza Ballou) in Orange Township, Cuyahoga County, O. He was graduated at Williams College in 1856, and in 1858 married Lucretia Rudolph, who was born in 1832. They had five children, four sons and one daughter. He was at first a school teacher and afterward studied law; and he held many high public offices before his election to the Presidency. He was inaugurated in 1881, in his forty-ninth year, and filled the office for only six-and-one-half months, being shot in the Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, Washington, D. C., July 2, 1881, by Charles Jules Guiteau, and dying from the wounds at Elberon, Long Branch, N. J., September 19, 1881. In politics he was a Republican, and in religion a member of the Church of the Disciples. He was buried at Cleveland, Ohio.

Chester Alan Arthur, born October 5, 1830 (of Scotch-Irish paternal ancestry. Father, William Arthur, a clergyman, m. Malvina Stone), at Fairfield, Franklin County, Vt. He was graduated at Union College in 1848. In 1859 he married Ellen Lewis Herndon, who was born in 1837 and died in 1880. They had two children, one son and one daughter. For a while after gradu-

ating Arthur taught school, at the same time taking up the study of law. He was elected Vice-President of the United States in 1880, and, after the death of President Garfield by an assassin's hand, became President of the United States. He took the oath of office in 1881, in his fiftieth year, and served 3 years and 5½ months. In politics he was a Republican and in religion an Episcopalian. He died at New York City of Bright's Disease, on November 17, 1886, in his fifty-sixth year, and was buried in Rural Cemetery, Albany, N. Y.

Grover Cleveland, born March 18, 1837 (of English paternal ancestry. Father, Richard Falley Cleveland, a clergyman, m. Anna Neal), at Caldwell, Essex County, N. J. He did not go to college, but taught school for a short time, and afterward began the study of law in a lawyer's office in Buffalo, N. Y. He held several public offices in New York State before his election to the Presidency in 1884 at the age of forty-seven. He was inaugurated for the first time in 1885, and was in office for the full term of four years. He was married in 1886 (while in office to Frances Folsom, who was born in 1864, and they had four children, one son and three daughters. In 1892 he was again re-elected to the Presidency, and held the office for another term of four years. In politics he was a Democrat and in religion a Presbyterian. He died at Princeton, N. J., June 24, 1908, of general debility, in his seventy-first year, and was buried at Princeton, N. J.

Benjamin Harrison, born August 20, 1833 (of English paternal ancestry. Father, John Scott Harrison, a farmer, m. Elizabeth F. Irwin) at North Bend, Hamilton County, O. He was graduated at Miami University in 1853, and in the same year married Caroline Lavinia Scott, who was born in 1832 and died in 1892. Two children were born to them, one son and one daughter. He was a lawyer and held many public offices before his election to the Presidency. He was inaugurated in 1889 in his fifty-fifth year, and served one term (four years). In politics he was a Republican and in religion a Presbyterian. He married a second time in 1896, his wife being Mary Scott, who was born in 1858. One daughter was born to them. He died at Indianapolis, Ind., on March 13, 1901, of pneumonia, in his sixty-seventh year, and was buried in Crown Hill Cemetery, Indianapolis, Indiana.

William McKinley, born January 29, 1843 (of Scotch-Irish paternal ancestry. Father, William McKinley, iron manufacturer, m. Nancy C. Allison), at Niles, Trumbull County, O. In his early years he was a soldier, and later took up the study of law. In 1871 he married Ida Saxton, who was born in 1844 and died in 1907. Two daughters were born to them. McKinley held several public offices before his election to the Presidency. He was inaugurated in 1897 at the age of fifty-three years and served the full term of four years. He was again re-elected in 1900, but only filled the office 6 months and 4 days, being shot at the Pan-American Exposition in Buffalo, N. Y., on September 6, 1901, by Louis Czolgosz, dying from his wounds September 14, 1901. In politics he was a Republican and in religion a Methodist. He was buried at Canton, Ohio.

Theodore Roosevelt, born October 27, 1858 (of Dutch paternal ancestry. Father, Theodore Roosevelt, a merchant, m. Martha Bullock), at New York City, N. Y. He was graduated at Harvard in 1880. In 1883 he married Alice Lee, who died in 1884. One daughter was born to them. In 1886 he again married, his second wife being Edith Kermit Carow. They had five children, four sons and one daughter. Roosevelt was a great public official and soldier, and in 1900 was elected Vice-President of the United States. The assassination of President McKinley made him the supreme official of the United States. He took the oath of office in 1901, at the age of forty-two, and occupied the President's chair for 7 years 5 months and 18 days. In politics he was a Republican and he professed the Reformed Dutch religion.

William Howard Taft, born September 15, 1857 (of English paternal ancestry. Father, Alphonso Taft, a lawyer, m. Louise M. Torrey), at Cincinnati, Ohio. He graduated from Yale in 1878, and later studied law at the University of Cincinnati. In 1886 he married Helen Herron. Three children were born to them, two sons and one daughter. He filled several important positions in the Government before his election to the Presidency. He was inaugurated in 1909, at the age of fifty-one. In politics he was a Republican, and in religion a Unitarian.

VICE-PRESIDENTS OF THE UNITED STATES.

	Name.	Birthplace.	Year.	Residence.	Politics	Died.	Age at Death
1	John Adams.....	Quincy, Mass.....	1735	Mass....	Fed....	1826	90
2	Thomas Jefferson	Shadwell, Va.....	1743	Va.....	Rep....	1826	83
3	Aaron Burr.....	Newark, N. J.....	1756	N. Y....	Rep....	1836	80
4	George Clinton...	Ulster Co., N. Y....	1739	N. Y....	Rep....	1812	73
5	Elbridge Gerry...	Marblehead, Mass...	1744	Mass....	Rep....	1814	70
6	D. D. Tompkins....	Scarsdale, N. Y.....	1774	N. Y....	Rep....	1825	51
7	John C. Calhoun..	Abbeville, S. C.....	1782	S. C.....	Rep....	1850	68
8	M. Van Buren....	Kinderhook, N. Y....	1782	N. Y....	Dem..	1862	79
9	R. M. Johnson.....	Louisville, Ky.....	1780	Ky.....	Dem...	1850	70
10	John Tyler.....	Greenway, Va.....	1790	Va.....	Dem...	1862	72
11	George M. Dallas..	Philadelphia, Pa....	1792	Pa.....	Dem...	1864	72
12	Millard Fillmore..	Summerhill, N. Y...	1800	N. Y....	Whig..	1874	74
13	William M. King..	Sampson Co., N. C...	1786	Ala.....	Dem...	1853	67
14	J. C. Breckinridge	Lexington, Ky.....	1821	Ky.....	Dem...	1875	54
15	Hannibal Hamlin.	Paris, Me..... ...	1809	Me.....	Rep....	1891	81
16	Andrew Johnson..	Raleigh, N. C.....	1808	Tenn....	Rep....	1875	66
17	Schuyler Colfax....	N. York City, N. Y.	1823	Ind.....	Rep....	1885	62
18	Henry Wilson....	Farmington, N. H...	1812	Mass....	Rep....	1875	63
19	W. A. Wheeler...	Malone, N. Y.....	1819	N. Y....	Rep....	1887	68
20	C. A. Arthur.....	Fairfield, Vt.....	1830	N. Y....	Rep....	1886	56
21	T. A. Hendricks..	Muskingum, Co., O.	1819	Ind.....	Dem...	1885	66
22	Levi P. Morton...	Shoreham, Vt.....	1824	N. Y....	Rep....	.....	.....
23	A. E. Stevenson..	Christian Co., Ky...	1835	Ill.....	Dem...	....	..
24	G. A. Hobart.....	Long Branch, N. J...	1844	N. J....	Rep....	1899	55
25	Theo. Roosevelt..	New York City, N. Y	1858	N. Y....	Rep....	....	..
26	C. W. Fairbanks..	Unionville Center, O.	1852	Ind.....	Rep....	....	..
27	J. S. Sherman....	Utica, N. Y.....	1855	N. Y....	Rep....	....	..

QUALIFICATIONS FOR VOTING IN EACH STATE.

In Colorado, Idaho, Utah and Wyoming women have the right of suffrage; in all other States the right to vote at general elections is restricted to males 21 years of age. Women are entitled to vote at school elections in several States.

States.	Requirements as to Citizenship.	Previous Residence Required.				Persons Excluded from Suffrage.
		In State.	In County.	In Town.	In Precinct.	
Alabama*.	Citizen of U. S. or alien who has declared intention. *f*	2 yrs....	1 yr....	3 mo...	3 mo...	Convicted of treason or other felonies, idiots, or insane.
Arizona T*	Citizen of U. S. by nativity or naturalization. *a b h*	1 yr....	30 dys.	.....	30 dys.	Idiot, insane, felon, under guardianship†
Arkansas*.	Citizen of U. S. or alien who has declared intention.	1 yr....	6 mo...	30 dys.	30 dys.	Idiots, insane, convicted of felony, failure to pay poll-tax, U. S. soldiers, or mariners.
Calif'rnia*.	Citizen by nativity, naturalization (90 days prior to election), or treaty of Queretaro.	1 yr....	90 dys.	.....	30 dys.	Native of China, idiots, insane, embezzlers of public moneys, convicted of infamous crime.†
Col'rado*..	Citizen, native or naturalized, male or female, who is duly registered.	1 yr....	90 dys.	.....	10 dys.	While confined in public prison, under guardianship, *non compos mentis*, insane.
Conn.*....	Citizen of U. S. who can read English language.	1 yr....	.....	6 mo...	.....	Convicted of heinous crime, unless pardoned.
Delaware*	Citizen of the U. S.†.	1 yr....	3 mo...	.....	30 dys.	Insane, paupers or persons convicted of felony unpardoned.

QUALIFICATIONS FOR VOTING—Continued.

States.	Requirements as to Citizenship.	Previous Residence Required. In State.	In County.	In Town.	In Precinct.	Persons Excluded from Suffrage.
Dis. of Col..	See foot note on page 1275					
Florida*...	Citizen of the U. S...	1 yr....	6 mo...	.....	.....	Idiots, duellists, convicted of felony or any infamous crime.
Georgia *i*..	Citizen of the U. S. who has paid all his taxes since 1877	1 yr....	6 mo...	.....	.....	Convicted of felony, bribery, or larceny, unless pardoned, idiots, and insane.
Idaho*....	Citizen of the U. S. male or female.	6 mo...	30 dys.	30 dys.	10 dys.	Idiots, insane, convicted of felony, bigamists, polygamists, under guardianship. *n*
Illinois*...	Citizen of the U. S.*b*	1 yr....	90 dys.	30 dys.	30 dys.	Convicted of felony or bribery in elections, unless restored to citizenship. *h*
Indiana*...	Citizen or alien who has declared intention and resided 1 year in U. S.	6 mo...	.....	60 dys.	30 dys.	U. S. soldiers, sailors, and marines, and persons convicted of infamous crime. *l*
Iowa*.....	Citizen of the U. S.*o*	6 mo...	60 dys.	.....	.....	Idiots, insane, convicted of infamous crime, U.S. soldiers. *h*
Kansas*...	Citizen of U. S. or alien who has declared intention. *o*	6 mo...	30 dys.	30 dys.	10 dys.	Convicted of treason or felony, insane, under guardianship *d*
Kent'ky*...	Citizen of the U. S.*b*	1 yr....	6 mo...	60 dys.	60 dys.	Convicted of treason, felony, or bribery in an election, idiots, and insane. *h m*
Louisia'a*.	Citizen of U. S.....	2 yrs...	1 yr....	.....	6 mo....	Idiots, insane, felons, under indictment, of prison or charitable institution except soldiers' home.
Those able to read and write, or who own $300 worth of property assessed in th ir name, or whose father or grandfather was entited to vote on Jan. 1, 1867.						
Maine*....	Citizen of the U. S...	3 mo...	3 mo...	3 mo...	3 mo..	Paupers and Indians not taxed, under guardianship.†
Maryla'd*..	Citizen of the U. S...	1 yr....	6 mo...	6 mo...	1 day..	Felons not pardoned lunatics, *non compos mentis*, bribery.
Mass.*.....	Citizen who can read and write. *b*	1 yr....	6 mo...	6 mo...	6 mo...	Paupers and persons under guardianship.
Michigan*.	Citizen of the U. S. or alien who declared intention 2 years and 6 months prior to Nov. 8 1894. *b*	6 mo...	20 dys.	20 dys.	20 dys.	Indians with tribal relations.
Minnesota*	Citizen of U. S. who has been such for 3 months preceding election. *b*	6 mo...	30 dys.	30 dys.	30 dys.	Convicted of treason or felony, unpardoned, under guardianship, insane, Indians lacking customs of civilization.
Miss.*.....	Citizen of the U. S. who can read or understand Constistitution of State.	2 yrs...	1 yr....	1 yr....	1 yr *c*...	Insane, idiots, Indians not taxed, felons, persons who have not paid taxes, bigamists.
Missouri*...	Citizen of U. S. or alien who has declared intention not less than 1 yr., or more than 5 before election.	1 yr.....	60 dys.	60 dys.	20 dys.	Persons in poor-houses or asylums at public expense, those in prison, or convicted of infamous crimes. *b*

QUALIFICATIONS FOR VOTING—Continued.

States.	Requirements as to Citizenship.	Previous Residence Required.				Persons Excluded from Suffage.
		In State.	In County	In Town.	In Precinct.	
Montana*.	Citizen of the U. S.*b*	1 yr....	30 dys.	.....	.....	Felons not pardoned, idiots, insane, Indians. ‡ *g*
Nebraska*	Citizen of U. S. or alien who has declared intention 30 days before election. *b*	6 mo...	40 dys.	30 dys.	10 dys.	Convicted of treason or felony unless restored to civil rights, persons *non compos mentis*. *h*
Nevada*....	Citizen of the U. S...	6 mo.	30 dys..	30 dys..	30 dys..	Idiots, insane, unpardoned convicts, Indians, Chinese.
N. Hamp.*	Citizen of the U. S.*b*.	6 mo. .	6 mo...	6 mo...	6 mo...	Paupers. *r*
N. Jersey*	Citizen of the U. S...	1 yr....	5 mo...	.....	.....	Idiots, paupers, insane, convicted of certain crime, unless pardoned or restored by law. *h*
N. Mex. T..	Citizen of the U. S...	6 mo...	3 mo...	30 dys.	30 dys.	Convicted of felony, unless pardoned, U S. soldier, sailor, or camp follower, Indians.
N. York*...	Citizen who shall have been a citizen for ninety days prior to election.	1 yr. *s*..	4 mo...	*t*	*t*	Offenders against elective franchise rights, guilty of bribery, betting on elections, and persons convicted of a felony and not restored to citizenship by the Executive. Convicts in House of Refuge or Reformatory not disqualified.
N. Car.....	Citizen of the U. S...	2 yrs...	6 mo...	.....	4 mo...	Convicted of felony or infamous crime, idiots, lunatics. *v*
N. D.*.....	Citizen of the U. S. and civilized Indian. ‡ *b*	1 yr....	6 mo...	.....	90 dys.	Under guardianship, *non compos mentis*, or convicted of felony and treason, unless restored to civil rights.
Ohio*.....	Citizen of the U.S.*b*	1 yr....	30 dys.	20 dys.	20 dys.	Idiots, insane, felons, persons in U.S. military and naval service on duty in Ohio.
Okla.*.....	Citizen of U. S. *b*‡...	1 yr....	6 mo...	None...	30 dys.	Felons, idiots, insane, paupers.
Oregon*...	Citizen of U. S. or alien who has declared intention more than 1 year prior to election *b*	6 mo...	None *u*.	None...	None...	Idiots, insane, convicted of felony, Chinese.
Penn.*....	Citizen of U. S. at least 1 month, and if 22 years old or more must have paid tax within two years.	1 yr....	.....	.....	2 mo...	Convicted of perjury and fraud as election officers, or bribery of voters.
Rhode I.*..	Citizen of the U. S...	2 yrs...	.....	6 mo...	.....	Paupers, lunatics. *q*
S. Car.....	Citizen of the U. S..*e*	2 yr. *p*.	1 yr....	4 mo...	4 mo...	Felons, bribery, unless pardoned, insane, paupers.
S. Dak.*...	Citizen of the U. S. or alien who has declared intention, Indian who has severed tribal relation *b*	6 mo.*g*.	30 dys.	10 dys.	10 dys.	Under guardianship, insane, convicted of treason or felony, unless pardoned, U. S. soldiers, seamen, and marines.

Woman otherwise qualified but for sex may vote at village elections or town meetings to raise money by tax or assessment if she owns property in village or town. Elector of town not entitled to vote on proposition for raising of money or incurring town liability unless he or his wife own property in town assessed on the last assessment roll.

QUALIFICATIONS FOR VOTING—Continued.

States.	Requirements as to Citizenship.	Previous Residence Required.				Persons Excluded from Suffrage.
		In State.	In County.	In Town.	In Precinct.	
Tenn.*....	Citizen of the U. S. who has paid poll-tax of preceding year.	1 yr....	6 mo...	.....	.....	Convicted of bribery or other infamous offence.
Texas*....	Citizen of the U. S. or alien who has declared intention six months prior to election.	1 yr.*j*..	6 mo...	6 mo...	*x*	Idiots, lunatics, paupers, felons unless pardoned or restored U. S. soldiers, marines, and seamen.
Utah*.....	Citizen of the U. S., male or female, 90 days prior to election.	1 yr....	4 mo...	.....	60 dys.	Idiots, insane, convicted of treason or crime against elective franchise, unless pardoned. *h*
Vermont*.	Citizen of the U. S...	1 yr....	3 mo...	3 mo...	3 mo...	Those who have not obtained the approbation of the local board of civil authority.
Virginia*..	See note p 1275.	2 yrs...	1 yr....	1 yr....	30 dys.	Idiots, lunatics, paupers. *j h*
Wash'n*...	Citizen of the U. S. and all residents of Territory prior to Statehood. *b*	1 yr....	90 dys.	30 dys.	30 dys.	Idiots, lunatics, convicted of infamous crimes, Indians not taxed.
West Va.*	Citizen of the State..	1 yr....	60 dys.	6 mo...	*x*	Paupers, idiots, lunatics, convicted of treason, felony, or bribery at elections.
Wis.*.....	Citizen of U. S. or alien who has declared intention and civilized Indians. ‡ *b*	1 yr....	10 dys.	10 dys.	10 dys.	Under guardianship, insane, convicted of treason or felony, *w* betting on elections, duellists.
Wyom.*...	Citizen of the U. S., male or female..	1 yr....	60 dys.	10 dys.	10 dys.	Idiots, insane, felons, unable to read State Constitution in the English language.

*Australian Ballot law or a modification of it in force. †Or a person unable to read the Constitution in English and to write his name. ‡Indian must have severed tribal relations. §One year's residence in the United States prior to election required. *a*Or citizens of Mexico who desire to become citizens under treaties of 1848 and 1854. *b*Women were given suffrage in 1910. *c*Clergymen are qualified after six months' residence in precinct. *d* Also public embezzlers, persons guilty of bribery, or dishonorably discharged soldiers from U. S. service, unless reinstated. *e* Who has paid six months before election any poll-tax then due, and can read and write any section of the State Constitution, or can show that he owns and has paid all taxes due the previous year on property in the State assessed at $300 or more. *f* Or convicted of bribery, embezzlement of public funds, treason, forgery, perjury, felony, and petty larcency, duellists and abettors, unless pardoned by Legislature. *g* Also soldiers, sailors, and marines in U. S. service. *h* No soldier, seamen, or marine deemed a resident because stationed in the State. *i* The Australian system sometimes prevails in municipal primaries in Georgia, but the same is made applicable by rule of party ordering primary and not by the law. *j* Poll-taxes must be paid to date, by Feb. 1, preceding election. *k* Also soldiers (except those living in soldiers' homes), sailors and marines in U. S. Service. *l* During term fixed by court. *m* Widows and spinsters owning property or having ward of school age may vote in school elections. *n* Also inmates of houses of ill fame. *o* Women can vote in school and city elections. *p* Ministers in charge of an organized church and teachers of public schools are entitled to vote after six months' residence in the State. *q* Or persons *non compos mentis*, sentence to State Prison for one year or more takes away right to vote until restored by General Assembly under guardianship. *r* Also persons excused from paying taxes at their own request, and those unable to read the State Constitution in English, or write. *s* Inhabitance not residence. *t* Thirty days in election district. *u* Must be resident of county to vote for county officers. *v* All persons unable to read and write, and whose

REQUIREMENTS REGARDING REGISTRATION OF VOTERS.

(Continuation of "Qualifications for Voting," on Preceding Pages.)

The registration of voters is required in the States of Alabama, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Idaho, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi (four months before election), Montana, Nevada, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Oregon, Pennsylvania (in cities), South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Utah, Vermont, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia, Wisconsin, Wyoming, and the Territories of Arizona and New Mexico.

In Ohio it is required in cities of 11,800 to 100,000 population in presidential years; annually in cities of 100,000 or over.

In Illinois registration of voters is required by law, and in Cook County, where Chicago is located, persons not registered are not entitled to vote; but outside of Cook County generally they can vote if not registered by swearing in their votes, and producing one witness, a householder and registered voter of the voting district, as to their qualifications as electors severally.

In Iowa in cities having 3,500 inhabitants. In Nebraska in cities of over 7,000 inhabitants.

In Kentucky in all cities of the first, second, third and fourth classes, in Kansas in cities of the first and second classes, in North Dakota in cities and villages of 800 inhabitants and over, in Ohio in cities of the first and second classes.

In Missouri it is required in cities of 25,000 inhabitants and over.

In Oklahoma it is required in all cities of the first class.

In Rhode Island non-taxpayers are required to register yearly before June 30.

The registration of voters is not required in Arkansas, Indiana, New Hampshire or Texas.

NATURALIZATION LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.

The conditions under and the manner in which an alien may be admitted to become a citizen of the United States are prescribed by Sections 2, 165-74 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, as amended by Chapter 3593 of the Acts of the First Session of the 59th Congress and Chapter 2534 of the Acts of the Second Session of the 59th Congress.

Declaration of Intentions.

The alien must declare upon oath before a circuit or district court of the United States or a district or supreme court of the Territories, or a court of record of any of the States having common law jurisdiction and a seal and clerk, of which he is a resident, two years at least prior to his admission that it is bona fide his intention to become a citizen of the United States, and to renounce forever all allegiance and fidelity to any foreign prince or State, and particularly to the one of which he may be at the time a citizen or subject.

Petition on Application for Admission.

At the time of his application for admission, which must not be less than two years nor more than seven years after such declaration of intention, he shall make and file a petition in writing, signed by himself (and duly verified by the affidavits of two credible witnesses who are citizens of the United States,

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ancestor was not entitled to vote prior to Jan. 1, 1867. *w* Unless restored to civil rights. *x* Actual residence in the precinct or district required.

In Virginia.—Voting qualifications. All persons who six months before the election have paid their State poll-taxes for the three preceding years. Also any person who served in time of war in the army or navy of the United States, of the Confederate States, or of any State of the United States or of the Confederate States.

Residents of the District of Columbia never had the right to vote therein for national officers, or on other matters of national concern, after the Territory embraced in it was ceded to the United States and became the seat of the general government.

and who shall state that they have personally known him to be a resident of the United States at least five years continuously, and of the State or district at least one year previously), in one of the courts above specified, that it is his intention to become a citizen and reside permanently in the United States, that he is not a disbeliever in organized government or a believer in polygamy, and that he absolutely and forever renounces all allegiance and fidelity to any foreign country of which he may at any time of filing his petition be a citizen or subject

Conditions for Citizenship.

He shall, before his final admission to citizenship, declare on oath in open court that he will support the Constitution of the United States, and that he absolutely and entirely renounces all foreign allegiance. If it shall appear to the satisfaction of the court that immediately preceding the date of his application he has resided continuously within the United States five years at least, and within the State or Territory where such court is held one year at least, and that during that time he has behaved as a man of good moral character, attached to the principles of the Constitution of the United States and well disposed to the good order and happiness of the same, he may be admitted to citizenship. If the applicant has borne any hereditary title or order of nobility he must make an express renunciation of the same. No person who believes in or is affiliated with any organization teaching opposition to organized government or who advocates or teaches the duty of unlawfully assaulting or killing any officer of any organized government because of his official character, shall be naturalized. No alien shall be naturalized who cannot speak the English language. An alien soldier of the United States Army of good character may be admitted to citizenship on one year's previous residence. Any alien in the United States navy or marine corps, who has served five consecutive years in the United States navy or one enlistment in the United States marine corps, and honorably discharged, shall be admitted to citizenship upon his petition, without any previous declaration of his intention to become a citizen. Any American woman that marries a foreigner shall take the nationality of her husband. At the termination of the marital relation she may resume her American citizenship, if abroad by registering as an American citizen within one year with a consul of the United States, or by returning to reside in the United States, or, if residing in the United States at the termination of the marital relation, by continuing to reside therein.

Minors.

An alien minor may take out his first papers on attaining the age of eighteen years, but he can only become a citizen after having his first papers at least two years, and having resided within the United States five years, and after having attained the age of twenty-one years.

The children of persons who have been duly naturalized being under age of twenty-one years at the time of the naturalization of their parents, shall, if dwelling in the United States be considered as citizens thereof,

The children of persons who now are or have been citizens of the United States are, though born out of the limits and jurisdiction of the United States, considered as citizens thereof. Provided. That such naturalization or resumption takes place during the minority of such child: And provided further, That the citizenship of such minor child shall begin at the time such minor child begins to reside permanently in the United States. All children born outside the limits of the United States who are citizens thereof and who continue to reside outside the United States shall, in order to receive the protection of this Government, be required upon reaching the age of eighteen years to record at an American consulate their intention to become residents and remain citizens of the United States, and shall be further required to take the oath of allegiance to the United States upon attaining their majority.

Chinese.

The naturalization of Chinamen is expressly prohibited by Sec 14, Chap. 126, Laws of 1882.

Protection Abroad to Naturalized Citizens.

Section 2000 of the Revised Statutes of the United States declares that "all naturalized citizens of the United States while in foreign countries are entitled to and shall receive from this Government the same protection of persons and property which is accorded to native-born citizens. But when a naturalized citizen shall have resided for two years in the foreign State from which he came, it shall be presumed that he has ceased to be an American citizen, and his place of general abode shall be deemed his place of residence during the said years." It is provided that such a presumption may be overcome on the presentation of satisfactory evidence before a diplomatic or consular officer of the United States. No American citizen shall be allowed to expatriate himself while this country is at war. Any American citizen shall be deemed to have expatriated himself when he has been naturalized in any foreign State in conformity with its laws, or when he has taken an oath of allegiance to any foreign State.

THE RIGHT OF SUFFRAGE.

The right to vote comes from the State, and is a State gift. Naturalization is a Federal right and is a gift of the Union, not of any one State. In nearly one-half of the Union aliens (who have declared intentions) vote and have the right to vote equally with naturalized or native-born citizens. In the other half only actual citizens may vote. (See Table of Qualifications for Voting in each State, on another page.) The Federal naturalization laws apply to the whole Union alike, and provide that no alien may be naturalized until after five years' residence Even after five years' residence and due naturalization he is not entitled to vote unless the laws of the State confer the privilege upon him, and he may vote in several States six months after landing, if he has declared his intention, under United States law, to become a citizen.

INHABITANTS OF THE NEW INSULAR POSSESSIONS.

The inhabitants of Hawaii were declared to be citizens of the United States under the act of 1900 creating Hawaii a Territory. Under the United States Supreme Court decision in the insular cases, in May, 1901, the inhabitants of the Philippines and Porto Rico are entitled to full protection under the Constitution, but not to the privileges of United States citizenship until Congress so decrees, by admitting the countries as States or organizing them as Territories.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTIONS FROM 1789 TO 1908.

Total Popular Vote and Electoral Vote for Candidates for President and Vice-President at each Election.

NOTE.—The people vote for electors, and those chosen in each State meet therein and vote for the candidates for President and Vice-President. The record of any popular votes for electors prior to 1824 is so scanty that an attempt to give them would be useless. In most of the States, for more than a quarter century following the establishment of the Government, the State Legislatures "appointed" the Presidential electors, and the people therefore voted only indirectly for them, their choice being expressed by their votes for members of the Legislature. In this tabulation only the aggregate electoral votes for candidates for President and Vice-President in the first nine quadrennial elections appear

ELECTORAL VOTES.

1789. Previous to 1804, each elector voted for two candidates for President. The one who received the largest number of votes was declared President, and the one who received the next largest number of votes was declared Vice-President. The electoral votes for the first President of the United States were: George Washington, 69; John Adams, of Massacuhsetts, 34; John Jay, of New York, 9; R. H. Harrison, of Maryland, 6; John Rutledge, of South Carolina, 6; John Hancock, of Massachusetts, 4; George Clinton, of New York, 3; Samuel Huntingdon, of Connecticut, 2; John Milton, of Georgia, 2; James Armstrong, of Georgia; Benjamin Lincoln, of Massachusetts, and Edward Telfair, of Georgia, 1 vote each. Vacancies (votes not cast), 4. George Washington was chosen President and John Adams Vice-President.

1792. George Washington, Federalist, received 132 votes; John Adams, Federalist, 77; George Clinton, of New York, Republican, 50; Thomas Jefferson, of Virginia, Republican, 4; Aaron Burr, of New York, Republican, 1 vote. Vacancies, 3. George Washington was chosen President and John Adams Vice-President.

1796. John Adams, Federalist, 71; Thomas Jefferson, Republican, 68; Thomas Pinckney, of South Carolina, Federalist 50; Aaron Burr, of New York, Republican, 30; Samuel Adams, of Massachusetts, Republican, 15; Oliver Ellsworth, of Connecticut, Independent, 11; George Clinton, of New York, Republican, 7; John Jay, of New York, Federalist, 5; James Iredell, of North Carolina, Federalist, 3; George Washington, of Virginia; John Henry, of Maryland, and S. Johnson, of North Carolina, all Federalists, 2 votes each; Charles Cotesworth Pinckney, of South Carolina, Federalist, 1 vote. John Adams was chosen President and Thomas Jefferson Vice-President.

1800. Thomas Jefferson, Republican, 73; Aaron Burr, Republican, 73; John Adams, Federalist, 65; Charles C. Pinckney, Federalist, 64; John Jay, Federalist, 1 vote. There being a tie vote for Jefferson and Burr, the choice devolved upon the House of Representatives. Jefferson received the votes of ten States, which, being the largest vote cast for a candidate, elected him President. Burr received the votes of four States, which, being the next largest vote, elected him Vice-President. There were 2 blank votes.

1804. The Constitution of the United States having been amended, the electors at this election voted for a President and a Vice-President, instead of for two candidates for President. The result was as follows: For President, Thomas Jefferson Republican, 162; Charles C. Pinckney, Federalist, 14. For Vice-President, George Clinton, Republican, 162; Rufus King, of New York, Federalist, 14. Jefferson was chosen President and Clinton Vice-President.

1808. For President, James Madison, of Virginia, Republican, 122; Charles C. Pinckney, of South Carolina, Federalist, 47; George Clinton, of New York, Republican, 6. For Vice-President, George Clinton, Republican, 113; Rufus King, of New York, Federalist, 47; John Langdon, of New Hampshire, 9; James Madison, 3; James Monroe, 3. Vacancy, 1. Madison was chosen President and Clinton Vice-President.

1812. For President, James Madison, Republican, 128; De Witt Clinton, of New York, Federalist, 89. For Vice-President, Elbridge Gerry of Massachusetts, 131; Jared Ingersoll, of Pennsylvania Federalist, 86. Vacancy, 1. Madison was chosen President and Gerry Vice-President.

1816. For President, James Monroe, of Virginia, Republican, 183; Rufus King, of New York, Federalist, 34. For Vice-President, Daniel D. Tompkins, of New York, Republican, 183; John Eager Howard, of Maryland, Federalist 22; James Ross, of Pennsylvania, 5; John Marshall, of Virginia, 4; Robert G. Harper, of Maryland, 3. Vacancies, 4. Monroe was chosen President and Tompkins Vice-President.

1820. For President, James Monroe, of Virginia, Republican, 231; John Q. Adams, of Massachusetts, Republican, 1. For Vice-President, Daniel D. Tompkins, Republican, 218; Richard Stockton, of New Jersey, 8; Daniel Rodney, of Delaware, 4; Robert G. Harper, of Maryland, and Richard Rush, of Pennsylvania, 1 vote each. Vacancies, 3. James Monroe was chosen President and Daniel D. Tompkins Vice-President.

ELECTORAL AND POPULAR VOTES.

Election Year.	Candidates for President.	States.	Political Party.	Popular Vote.	Electoral Vote.	Candidates for Vice President.
1824	Andrew Jackson.....	Tenn..	Rep....	155,872	99	John C. Calhoun*
	John Q. Adams*.....	Mass..	Rep....	105,321	84	Nathan Sanford
	Henry Clay.....	Ky....	Rep....	46,587	37	Nathaniel Macon
	Wm. H. Crawford.....	Ga....	Rep....	44,282	41	Andrew Jackson
						M. Van Buren
						Henry Clay
1828	Andrew Jackson*.....	Tenn..	Dem...	647,231	178	John C. Calhoun*
	John Q. Adams.....	Mass..	Nat. R.	509,097	83	Richard Rush.
						William Smith
1832	Andrew Jackson*.....	Tenn..	Dem....	687,502	219	M. Van Buren*
	Henry Clay.....	Ky....	Nat. R.	530,189	49	John Sergeant
	John Floyd.....	Ga....	Ind.....	33,108	11	Henry Lee
	William Wirt	Md....	Anti-M		7	Amos Ellmaker
						Wm. Wilkins
1836	Martin Van Buren*....	N. Y...	Dem...	761,549	170	R. M. Johnson*
	W. H. Harrison.....	O.....	Whig...		73	Francis Granger
	Hugh L. White.....	Tenn..	Whig...	736,656	26	John Tyler
	Daniel Webster.....	Mass..	Whig...		14	William Smith
	Willie P. Mangum.....	N. C...	Whig...		11	
1840	W. H. Harrison*.....	O.....	Whig...	1,275,017	234	John Tyler*
	Martin Van Buren.....	N. Y...	Dem...	1,128,702	60	R. M. Johnson
	James G. Birney.....	N. Y...	Lib....	7,059	.....	L. W. Tazewell
						James K. Polk
						Thomas Earle
1844	James K. Polk*.....	Tenn..	Dem...	1,337,243	170	George M. Dallas*
	Henry Clay.....	Ky.....	Whig...	1,299,068	105	T. Frelinghuysen
	James G. Birney.....	N. Y..	Lib....	62,300	.....	Thomas Morris
1848	Zachary Taylor*.....	La.....	Whig...	1,360,101	163	Millard Fillmore*
	Lewis Cass.....	Mich..	Dem...	1,220,544	127	William O. Butler
	Martin Van Buren.....	N. Y...	F. Soil.	291,263	.....	Charles F. Adams
1852	Franklin Pierce*.....	N. H..	Dem...	1,601,474	254	William R. King*
	Winfield Scott.....	N. J....	Whig...	1,380,576	42	William A. Graham
	John P. Hale.....	N. H..	F. D....	156,149	.....	George W. Julian
	Daniel Webster	Mass..	Whig...	1,670		
1856	James Buchanan*.....	Pa.....	Dem...	1,838,169	174	J. C. Breckinridge*
	John C. Fremont.....	Cal....	Rep....	1,341,264	114	William L. Dayton
	Millard Fillmore.....	N. Y...	Amer....	874,538	8	A. J. Donelson.
1860	Abraham Lincoln*.....	Ill....	Rep....	1,866,352	180	Hannibal Hamlin*
	Stephen A. Douglas....	Ill....	Dem...	1,375,157	12	H. V. Johnson.
	J. C. Breckinridge.....	Ky...	Dem...	845,763	72	Joseph Lane.
	John Bell.....	Tenn..	Union...	589,581	33	Edward Everett.
1864	Abraham Lincoln*.....	Ill....	Rep....	2,216,067	212	Andrew Johnson*.
	George B. McClellan...	N. J....	Dem...	1,808,725	21	George H. Pendleton
1868	Ulysses S. Grant*	Ill....	Rep....	3,015,071	214	Schuyler Colfax*
	Horatio Seymour.....	N. Y...	Dem...	2,709,615	80	F. P. Blair, Jr
1872	Ulysses S. Grant*.....	Ill....	Rep....	3,597,070	286	Henry Wilson*
	Horace Greeley.....	N. Y...	D. & L.	2,834,079	.....	B. Gratz Brown
	Charles O'Conor.....	N. Y...	Dem...	29,408	.....	John Q. Adams
	James Black.....	Pa.....	Temp..	5,608	.....	John Russell.
	Thomas A. Hendricks..	Ind...	Dem...	.....	42	George W. Julian
	B. Gratz Brown.....	Mo....	Dem...	.....	18	A. H. Colquitt
	Charles J. Jenkins.....	Ga....	Dem...	.....	2	John M. Palmer
	David Davis.....	Ill....	Ind....	.....	1	T. E. Bramlette
						W. S. Groesbeck
						Willis B. Machen
						N. P. Banks

*The candidates starred in this table were elected.

ELECTORAL AND POPULAR VOTES—Continued.

Election Year.	Candidates for President.	States.	Political Party.	Popular Vote.	Electoral Vote.	Candidates for Vice-President.
1876	Samuel J. Tilden.....	N. Y...	Dem...	4,284,885	184	T. A. Hendricks
	Ruthertord B. Hayes*..	O.....	Rep....	4,033,950	185	William A. Wheeler*
	Peter Cooper.....	N. Y...	Gre'nb..	81,740	.....	Samuel F. Cary
	Green Clay Smith.....	Ky....	Pro....	9,522	.....	Gideon T. Stewart
	James B. Walker.....	Ill....	Amer....	2,636	.....	D. Kirkpatrick
1880	James A. Garfield*.....	O.....	Rep....	4,449,053	214	Chester A. Arthur*
	W. S. Hancock.....	Pa.....	Dem....	4,442,035	155	William H. English
	James B. Weaver.....	Iowa...	Gre'nb..	307,300	.....	B. J. Chambers
	Neal Dow.....	Me.....	Pro....	10,305	.....	H. A. Thompson
	John W. Phelps.....	Vt.....	Amer....	707	.....	S. C. Pomeroy.
1884	Grover Cleveland*.....	N. Y...	Dem...	4,911,017	219	T. A. Hendricks*
	James G. Blaine.....	Me.....	Rep....	4,848,334	182	John A. Logan
	John P. St. John.....	Kan....	Pro....	151,809	.....	William Daniel
	Benjamin F. Butler....	Mass..	Gre'nb..	133,825	.....	A. M. West
	P. D. Wigginton.....	Cal....	Amer....			
1888	Grover Cleveland.....	N. Y...	Dem...	5,538,233	168	Allen G. Thurman
	Benjamin Harrison*...	Ind....	Rep....	5,440,216	233	Levi P. Morton*
	Clinton B. Fisk.....	N. J....	Pro....	249,907	.....	John A. Brooks
	Alson J. Streeter.....	Ill....	U. L....	148,105	.....	C. E. Cunningham
	R. H. Cowdry.....	Ill....	U'd L..	2,808	.....	W. H. T. Wakefield
	James L. Curtis.....	N. Y...	Amer....	1,591	.....	James B. Greer
1892	Grover Cleveland*.....	N. Y...	Dem...	5,556,918	277	Adlai E. Stevenson*
	Benjamin Harrison....	Ind....	Rep....	5,176,108	145	Whitelaw Reid.
	James B. Weaver.....	Iowa...	Peop....	1,041,028	22	James G. Field.
	John Bidwell.....	Cal.....	Pro....	264,133	.....	James B. Cranfill
	Simon Wing.....	Mass..	Soc. L..	21,104	.....	Charles H. Matchett
1896	William McKinley*.....	O.....	Rep....	7,104,779	271	Garret A. Hobart*
	William J. Bryan.....	Neb....	Dem. }	6,502,925	176	Arthur Sewall
	William J. Bryan.....	Neb....	Peop. }		.....	Thomas E. Watson
	Joshua Levering.....	Md.....	Pro....	132,007	.....	Hale Johnson
	John M. Palmer.....	Ill....	N. Dem	133,148	.....	Simon B. Buckner
	Charles H. Matchett...	N. Y...	Soc. L..	36,274	.....	Matthew Maguire
	Charles E. Bentley.....	Neb....	Nat.....	13,909	.....	James H. Southgate
1900	William McKinley*.....	O.....	Rep....	7,207,923	292	Theodore Roosevelt*
	William J. Bryan.....	Neb....	Dem. P	6,358,133	155	Adlai E. Stevenson
	John G. Woolley.....	Ill....	Pro....	208,914	.....	Henry B. Metcalf
	Wharton Barker.....	Pa.....	M. P....	50,373	.....	Ignatius Donnelly
	Eugene V. Debs.....	Ind....	Soc. D..	87,814	.....	Job Harriman
	Jos. F. Malloney.....	Mass..	Soc. L...	39,739	.....	Valentine Remmel
	J. F. R. Leonard.....	Ia.....	U. C....	1,059	.....	John G. Woolley
	Seth H. Ellis.....	O.....	U. R....	5,698	.....	Samuel T. Nicholson
1904	Theodore Roosevelt*...	N. Y...	Rep....	7,623,486	336	CharlesW. Fairbanks*
	Alton B. Parker.....	N. Y...	Dem....	5,077,911	140	Henry G. Davis
	Eugene V. Debs.....	Ind....	Soc....	402,283	.....	Benjamin Hanford
	Silas C. Swallow.....	Pa.....	Pro....	258,536	.....	George W. Carroll
	Thomas E. Watson.....	Ga.....	Peop....	117,183	.....	Thomas H. Tibbles
	Charles H. Corrigan....	N. Y...	Soc. L..	31,249	.....	William W. Cox
1908	William H. Taft*.....	O.....	Rep....	7,678;008	321	James S. Sherman*
	William J. Bryan.....	Neb....	Dem....	6,409,104	162	John W. Kern
	Eugene V. Debs.....	Ind....	Soc....	420,703	.....	Benjamin Hanford
	Eugene W. Chafin.....	Wisc..	Pro....	253,840	.....	Aaron S. Watkins
	Thos. E. Watson.....	Ga.....	Peop....	29,100	.....	Samuel Williams
	August Gillhaus.....	N. Y...	Soc. L..	13,825	.....	Donald L. Munro
	Thos. L. Hisgen.....	Mass..	Ind....	82,872	.....	John Temple Graves

DICTIONARY OF FOREIGN WORDS, PHRASES, COLLOQUIALISMS, PROVERBS AND QUOTATIONS

Frequently Met With in Conversation and Literature With Their Significance in English

A

a bas. [Fr.] Down; at the foot; upon the ground.
a bon chat, bon rat. [Fr.] Tit for tat; a Roland for an Oliver.
a droite. [Fr.] To the right.
a fortiori. [L.] With stronger reason.
a la Francaise. [Fr.] After the French mode.
a la mode. [Fr.] In fashion.
a l'Anglaise. [Fr.] After the English fashion.
a l'outrance. [Fr.] To the utmost.
a plomb. [Fr.] Perpendicularly.
a point. [Fr.] Just in time; exactly right.
a posteriori. [L.] From the effect to the cause.
a propos. [Fr.] To the point.
a propos de bottes. [Fr.] Apropos to boots; without reason.
a priori. [L.] From the cause to the effect.
a vinculo matrimonii. [L.] From the tie of marriage.
ab extra. [L.] From without.
ab initio. [L.] From the beginning.
ab intra. [L.] From within.
ab uno disce omnes. [L.] From one learn all; from a single instance infer the whole.
ad astra. [L.] To the stars, or to an exalted state.
ad astra per aspera. [L.] To the stars through all difficulties. (The motto of Kansas.)
ad captandum vulgus. [L.] To catch the rabble.
ad finem. [L.] To the end.
ad hominem. [L.] To the man; that is, to his interests and passions.
ad infinitum. [L.] To infinity.
ad interim. [L.] In the mean while.
ad libitum. [L.] At pleasure.
ad nauseam. [L.] To disgust.
ad valorem. [L.] According to the value.
ad vivum. [L.] To the life.
adscriptus glebæ. [L.] Belonging or attached to the soil.
æquo animo. [L.] With an equable mind; with equanimity.
affaire d'amour. [Fr.] A love affair.
affaire d'honneur. [Fr.] An affair of honor; a duel.
affaire du cœur. [Fr.] An affair of the heart.
al-kai. [Ind.] Bye bye. (The motto of Washington.)
allons. [Fr.] Let us go; come.
alma mater. [L.] A fostering mother.
alter ego. [L.] Another self.
alter idem. [L.] Another precisely similar.
amende honorable. [Fr.] Satisfactory apology; reparation.
amour propre. [Fr.] Self-love; vanity.
ancien regime. [Fr.] Ancient order of things.
anglice. [L.] According to the English manner.
animis opibusque parati. [L.] Prepared in mind and resources; ready to give life and property. (The motto of South Carolina.)
anno ætatis suæ. [L.] In the year of his (or her) age.
anno Christi. [L.] In the year of Christ.
anno Domini. [L.] In the year of our Lord.
anno mundi. [L.] In the year of the world.
ante bellum. [L.] Before the war.
ante meridiem. [L.] Before noon.

appui. [Fr.] Point of support.
aqua vitæ. [L.] Brandy; spirit; alcohol.
arbiter elegantiarum. [L.] An umpire in matters of taste.
argumentum ad hominem. [L.] An argument deriving its force from the situation of the person to whom it is addressed.
argumentum ad ignorantiam. [L.] An argument founded on an adversary's ignorance of facts.
arriere pensée. [Fr.] A mental reservation.
au contraire. [Fr.] On the contrary.
au fait. [Fr.] Well instructed.
au reste. [Fr.] As for the rest.
au revoir. [Fr.] Adieu until we meet again.
auri sacra fames. [L.] The accursed thirst for gold.
aut vincere aut mori. [L.] Either to conquer or to die.
aux armes. [Fr.] To arms.

B

bas-bleu. [Fr.] A bluestocking.
beau monde. [Fr.] The fashionable world.
beaux esprits. [Fr.] Gay spirits; men of wit.
beaux yeux. [Fr.] Handsome eyes; that is, attractive looks.
bel esprit. [Fr.] A brilliant mind.
bete noir. [Fr.] A black beast; a bugbear.
billet d'amour, billet doux. [Fr.] A love-letter.
bizarre. [Fr.] Odd; fantastic.
blase. [Fr.] Pallid; surfeited; rendered incapable of continued enjoyment.
bona fide. [L.] In good faith.
bon gre mal gre. [Fr.] Willing or unwilling.
bon jour. [Fr.] Good day; good morning.
bon soir. [Fr.] Good evening.
bonhomie. [Fr.] Good-natured simplicity.
boulevard. [Fr.] A public walk or street occupying the site of demolished fortifications.
bouleversement. [Fr.] Overturning; subversion.
bourgeois. [Fr.] A man of middle rank in society.
bourgeoisie. [Fr.] Middle classes of society; traders.
brochure. [Fr.] A pamphlet.
brusque. [Fr.] Rude; blunt.

C

cacoethes. [L.] An evil habit.
cacoethes loquendi. [L.] A rage for speaking.
cacoethes scribendi. [L.] An itch for scribbling.
cætera desunt. [L.] The remainder is wanting.
cæteris paribus. [L.] Other things being equal.
café. [Fr.] A coffee-house.
caleche. [Fr.] A half-coach or calash.
canaille. [Fr.] The rabble.
cantatrice. [It.] A female professional singer.
capias ad respondendum. [L.] You may take to answer; a writ for taking and keeping the defendant to answer the plaintiff in the action.
capias ad satisfaciendum. [L.] You may take to satisfy; a writ for taking and keeping the party named until he gives satisfaction to the party by whom it is issued.
caput mortuum. [L.] The worthless remains.
carpe diem. [L.] Enjoy the present day.
casus belli. [L.] That which involves or justifies war.
catalogue raisonne. [Fr.] A catalogue of books arranged according to their subjects.
caveat emptor. [L.] Let the buyer beware.
cedant arma togæ. [L.] Let arms yield to the gown. (The motto of Wyoming.)
c'est a dire. [Fr.] That is to say.
champs Elysees. [Fr.] Elysian Fields.
chanson. [Fr.] A song.
chapeau bas. [Fr.] Hats off.
chapeau bras. [Fr.] A military cocked hat.
chargé d'affaires. [Fr.] An inferior diplomatic representative at a foreign court.
charivari. [Fr.] A mock serenade of discordant music.
chateaux en Espagne. [Fr.] Castles in Spain, the land of romance; castles in the air.
chef-d'œuvre. [Fr.] A masterpiece.

chere amie. [Fr.] A dear friend; a mistress.
chevalier d'industrie. [Fr.] A knight of industry; one who lives by persevering fraud.
chronique scandaleuse. [Fr.] A chronicle of vices and crimes.
ci-devant. [Fr.] Formerly; former.
circa, or **circiter.** [L.] About.
citoyen. [Fr.] A citizen; a burgher.
civilitas successit barbarum. [L.] Civilization succeeds barbarism. (The motto of Minnesota when a territory.)
coiffeur. [Fr.] A hair-dresser.
comme il faut. [Fr.] As it should be.
compos mentis. [L.] Of a sound mind.
compte rendu. [Fr.] Account rendered; report.
con amore. [It.] With love; earnestly.
confrere. [Fr.] A brother; an associate.
contretemps. [Fr.] An awkward mishap or accident.
conversazione. [It.] A meeting of company for conversation.
coram nobis. [L.] Before us.
coram non judice. [L.] Before one who is not the proper judge.
cordon sanitaire. [Fr.] A line of troops to prevent the spreading of pestilence.
corps de garde. [Fr.] A body of men who watch in a guard-room; the guard-room itself.
corps de garde diplomatique. [Fr.] A diplomatic body.
corpus delicti. [L.] The substance or foundation of the offense.
corrigenda. [L.] Typographical errors to be corrected.
couleur de rose. [Fr.] Rose color; an aspect of attractiveness.
coup d'etat. [Fr.] A stroke of policy in public affairs.
coup de grace. [Fr.] A finishing stroke.
coup de main. [Fr.] A sudden enterprise or effort.
coup de soleil. [Fr.] A stroke of the sun.
coute qu'il coute. [Fr.] Let it cost what it may.
crescit eundo. [L.] It increases by going. (The motto of New Mexico.)
crescite, et multiplicamini. [L.] Grow, or increase, and multiply. (The motto of Maryland.)
crevasse. [Fr.] A deep crevice; a breach.
crimen falsi. [L.] Falsehood; perjury.
crimen læsæ majestatis. [L.] High treason.
cui bono? [L.] For whose benefit? Colloquially, but erroneously, of what use?
cuisine. [Fr.] A kitchen; cookery.
cum grano salis. [L.] With a grain of salt; with some allowance.
cum privilegio. [L.] With privilege.

D

dal segno. [It.] Repeat from the sign.
de bonis non. [L.] Of the goods not yet administered on.
de facto. [L.] From the fact; really.
de gustibus non est disputandum. [L.] There is no disputing about tastes.
de jure. [L.] From the law; by right.
de mortuis nil nisi bonum. [L.] Say nothing but good of the dead.
de nihilo nihil fit. [L.] Of nothing nothing is made.
de novo. [L.] Anew.
de profundis. [L.] Out of the depths.
de trop. [Fr.] Too much, or too many; not wanted.
dehors. [Fr.] Without; out of; foreign; irrelevant.
Dei gratia. [L.] By the grace of God.
demi-monde. [Fr.] Disreputable female society; abandoned women.
Deo gratias. [L.] Thanks to God.
Deo juvante. [L.] With God's help.
Deo volente. [L.] God willing.
dernier ressort. [Fr.] A last resource.
desunt cætera. [L.] The remainder is wanting.
deus ex machina. [L.] A god from the machine; i. e., from a theatrical contrivance for mak-

ing gods appear in the air; hence, an unexpected and fortunate occurrence.
dies faustus. [L.] A lucky day.
dies infaustus. [L.] An unlucky day.
dies iræ. [L.] Day of wrath.
dies non. [L.] A day on which judges do not sit.
Dieu defend le droit. [Fr.] God defends the right.
Dieu et mon droit. [Fr.] God and my right.
dirigo. [L.] I direct or guide. (The motto of Maine.)
disjecta membra. [L.] Scattered limbs or remains.
distingue. [Fr.] Distinguished; eminent.
distrait. [Fr.] Absent in thought.
divide et impera. [L.] Divide and rule.
dolce. [It.] Soft—used in music.
dolce far niente. [It.] Sweet doing-nothing; sweet idleness.
Dominus vobiscum. [L.] The Lord be with you.
double entente. [Fr.] Double meaning; a play on words.
douceur. [Fr.] Sweetness; a bribe.
dramatis personæ. [L.] Characters represented in a drama.
dulce et decorum est pro patria mori. [L.] It is sweet and honorable to die for one's country.
dum spiro, spero. Spes. [L.] While I breathe, I hope. Hope. (The second motto of South Carolina.)
dum vivimus, vivamus. [L.] While we live, let us live.
durante vita. [L.] During life.

E

eau de vie. [Fr.] Water of life; brandy.
ecce homo. [L.] Behold the man; applies specifically to any picture representing the Saviour given up to the people by Pilate, and wearing the crown of thorns.
ecce signum. [L.] Behold the sign.
e pluribus unum. [L.] One out of many; one composed of many. (The motto of the United States.)
editio princeps. [L.] The first edition.
egalite. [Fr.] Equality.
eleve. [Fr.] A pupil; a foster child.
elite. [Fr.] A choice or select body of persons.
eloge. [Fr.] A funeral oration.
embonpoint. [Fr.] Plumpness; fleshiness.
emeute. [Fr.] A riot; a mob.
employé [F.] One who is employed by another; a person in service.
en arriere. [Fr.] In the rear.
en avant! [Fr.] Forward!
en deshabille. [Fr.] In undress.
en famille. [Fr.] In a domestic state.
en fin. [Fr.] At last; finally.
en passant. [Fr.] In passing; by the way.
en plein jour. [Fr.] In broad day.
en rapport. [Fr.] In a condition or relation of sympathy.
en regle. [Fr.] In order; according to rules.
en route. [Fr.] On the way.
en suite. [Fr.] In company.
enciente. [Fr.] Pregnant.
enfans perdus. [Fr.] Lost children; a forlorn hope.
enfant gate. [Fr.] A spoiled child.
ennui. [Fr.] A feeling of weariness and disgust; tedium.
ensemble. [Fr.] The whole.
ense petit placidam sub libertate quietem. [L.] With the sword she seeks quiet peace under liberty. (The motto of Massachusetts.)
entente cordiale. [Fr.] Evidences of good will and justice toward each other, exchanged by the chief persons of two states.
entourage. [Fr.] Surroundings; adjuncts.
entrée. [Fr.] Entry; first course at table.
entre nous. [Fr.] Between ourselves.
entrepot. [Fr.] A bonded warehouse; a free port.
ergo. [L.] Therefore.
esprit de corps. [Fr.] The animating spirit of a collective body.
esprit des lois. [Fr.] Spirit of the laws.
esto perpetua. [L.] Let it be perpetual.

est modus in rebus. [L.] There is a medium in all things.
et cum spiritu tuo. [L.] And with thy spirit.
et id genus omne. [L.] And every thing of the sort.
et tu Brute! [L.] And thou also, Brutus!
eureka. [Gr.] I have found it. (The motto of California.)
ex animo. [L.] Heartily.
ex cathedra. [L.] From the bench; with high authority.
ex officio. [L.] By virtue of his office.
ex parte. [L.] On one side only.
ex pede Herculem. [L.] We recognize a Hercules from the size of the foot; that is, we judge of the whole from the specimen.
ex post facto. [L.] After the deed is done.
ex tempore. [L.] Without premeditation.
ex uno disce omnes. [L.] From one learn all.
excelsior. [L.] Higher; more elevated. (The motto of New York.)
excerpta. [L.] Extracts.
exempli gratia. [L.] By way of example.
exeunt. [L.] They go out.
exeunt omnes. [L.] All go out.
experimentum crucis. [L.] The experiment of the cross; a decisive experiment.
exposé. [Fr.] An exposition.

F

facile princeps. [L.] Evidently prëeminent; the admitted chief.
fait accompli. [Fr.] A thing already done.
faubourg. [Fr.] A suburb.
fauteuil. [Fr.] An easy chair.
faux pas. [Fr.] A false step.
felo de se. [Fr.] A suicide.
femme couverte. [Fr.] A married woman.
femme de chambre. [Fr.] A chambermaid.
feræ naturæ. [L.] Of a wild nature.
festina lente. [L.] Hasten slowly.
fete champetre. [Fr.] A rural festival.
feu de joie. [Fr.] A firing of guns in token of joy; a bonfire.
feuilleton. [Fr.] Bottom part of a French newspaper, separated by a line from the rest, and devoted to light literature, criticism, etc.
fiacre. [Fr.] A hack.
fiat justitia, ruat cœlum. [L.] Let justice be done though the heavens fall.
fiat lux. [L.] Let there be light.
fidei defensor. [L.] Defender of the faith.
fides Punica. [L.] Punic faith; treachery.
fidus Achates. [L.] Faithful Achates; i. e., a true friend.
filius nullius. [L.] A son of nobody.
filius populi. [L.] A son of the people.
filius terræ. [L.] One of low birth.
fille de chambre. [Fr.] A chambermaid.
fille de joie. [Fr.] A prostitute.
flagrante bello. [L.] During hostilities.
flagrante delicto. [L.] In the commission of the crime.
fortiter in re. [L.] With firmness in acting.
franco. [It.] Post free.
friseur. [Fr.] A hair-dresser.
fuit Ilium. [L.] Troy has been.
fusillade. [Fr.] A simultaneous discharge of fire-arms.

G

gallice. [L.] In French.
garcon. [Fr.] A boy, or a waiter.
garde du corps. [Fr.] A body guard.
genius loci. [L.] The genius of the place.
gens d'armes. [Fr.] Armed police.
glebæ ascriptus. [L.] A servant belonging to the soil.
Gloria in Excelsis. [L.] Glory to God in the highest.
Gloria Patri. [L.] Glory be to the Father.

H

haute nouveaute. [Fr.] A great novelty.
haut gout. [Fr.] High flavor; fine or elegant taste.
hic et ubique. [L.] Here and everywhere.
hic jacet. [L.] Here lies.

hic labor, hoc opus est. [L.] This is labor, this is work.
hoc age. [L.] Do this.
hoc tempore. [L.] At this time.
honi soit qui mal y pense. [Fr.] Shame on him who evil thinks.
hora e sempre. [It.] It is always time.
hors de combat. [Fr.] Out of condition to fight.
humanum est errare. [L.] To err is human.

I

ich dien. [Ger.] I serve.
id est. [L.] That is.
id genus omne. [L.] All of that sort.
ignotum per ignotius. [L.] That which is unknown by something still more unknown.
imperium in imperio. [L.] A government within a government.
imprimatur. [L.] Let it be printed; a license to print a book, etc.
improvvisatore. [It.] An impromptu poet.
improvvisatrice. [It.] An impromptu poetess.
in æternum. [L.] Forever.
in articulo mortis. [L.] At the point of death; in the last struggle.
in commendam. [L.] In trust.
in curia. [L.] In the court.
in equilibrio. [L.] In equilibrium.
in esse. [L.] In being.
in extremis. [L.] At the point of death.
in flagrante delicto. [L.] Taken in the fact.
in forma pauperis. [L.] As a poor man.
in futuro. [L.] In future; henceforth.
in hoc signo vinces. [L.] In this sign, or under this standard, thou shalt conquer.
in limine. [L.] At the threshold.
in loco parentis. [L.] In the place of a parent.
in medias res. [L.] Into the midst of things, or affairs.
in memoriam. [L.] In memory.
in nubibus. [L.] In the clouds.
in perpetuum. [L.] Forever.
in posse. [L.] In possible existence.
in propria persona. [L.] In person.
in puris naturalibus. [L.] Quite naked.
in re. [L.] In the matter of.
in rem. [L.] Against the thing.
in sæcula sæculorum. [L.] For ages on ages.
in situ. [L.] In its original situation.
in statu quo. [L.] In the former state.
in terrorem. [L.] As a warning.
in toto. [L.] In the whole; entirely.
in totidem verbis. [L.] In so many words.
in transitu. [L.] On the passage.
in utrumque paratus. [L.] Prepared for either event.
in vacuo. [L.] In empty space.
in verba magistri jurare. [L.] To swear to, or by, the words of another; to adopt opinions on the authority of another.
in vino veritas. [L.] There is truth in wine.
infanta. [Sp.] A princess of the blood royal in Spain and Portugal.
infante. [Sp.] Any son of the king, except the eldest, or heir apparent.
insouciance. [Fr.] Indifference; carelessness.
inter alia. [L.] Among other things.
inter nos. [L.] Between ourselves.
ipse dixit. [L.] He himself said it.
ipsissima verba. [L.] The very words.
ipso facto. [L.] In the fact itself.
ipso jure. [L.] By the law itself.

J

jacta est alea. [L.] The die is cast.
je ne sais quoi. [Fr.] I know not what.
jeu de mots. [Fr.] A play on words; a pun.
jeu d'esprit. [Fr.] A witticism.

Jupiter tonans. [L.] Jupiter the thunderer.
jure divino. [L.] By divine law.
jus civile. [L.] Civil law.
jus divinum. [L.] Divine law.
jus et norma loquendi. [L.] The law and rule of speech.
jus gentium. [L.] Law of nations.
juste milieu. [Fr.] The golden mean.
justitia omnibus. [L.] Justice to all. (The motto of the District of Columbia.)

L

labor ipse voluptas. [L.] Labor itself is pleasure.
labor omnia vincit. [L.] Labor conquers everything.
laissez faire. [Fr.] Let alone.
lapsus linguæ. [L.] A slip of the tongue.
laus Deo. [L.] Praise to God.
le beau monde. [Fr.] The fashionable world.
le roi et l'etat. [Fr.] King and state.
le roi le veut. [Fr.] The king wills it.
le roi s'avisera. [Fr.] The king will consider or deliberate.
lese majesté. [F.] High treason.
l'etoile du nord. [Fr.] the star of the north. (The motto of Minnesota.)
lettre de cachet. [Fr.] A sealed letter; a royal warrant.
lettre de marque. [Fr.] A letter of marque or of reprisal.
lex loci. [L.] The law of the place.
lex non scripta. [L.] The common law.
lex scripta. [L.] Statute law.
lex talionis. [L.] The law of retaliation.
l'homme propose, et Dieu dispose. [Fr.] Man proposes, and God disposes.
liaison. [Fr.] An alliance; an illicit connection.
lite pendente. [L.] During trial.
litera scripta manet. [L.] The written letter remains.
loco citato. [L.] In the place cited.
locum tenens. [L.] A deputy or substitute; a proxy.
locus in quo. [L.] The place in which.
lucidus ordo. [L.] A clear arrangement.
lucus a non lucendo. [L.] A jeu d'esprit in etymology, which, assuming that lucus, a dark wood or grove, is derived from the verb lucere, to shine, supposes it must be a non lucendo, from its not being light.
lusus naturæ. [L.] A sport or freak of nature.

M

macte virtute. [L.] Proceed in virtue.
ma fois. [Fr.] Upon my faith.
magna est veritas, et prevalebit. [L.] Truth is mighty, and it will prevail.
magnum opus. [L.] A great work.
magnus Apollo. [L.] Great Apollo; one of high authority.
maison de ville. [Fr.] The town-house.
maitre d'hotel. [Fr.] A house-steward.
mal a propos. [Fr.] Ill-timed.
malgre nous. [Fr.] In spite of us.
malum in se. [L.] Bad in itself.
mare clausum. [L.] A closed sea; a bay.
materiel. [Fr.] Materials or instruments employed (opposed to personnel).
mauvais gout. [Fr.] Bad taste.
mauvais honte. [Fr.] False modesty.
mega biblion, mega kakon. [Gr.] A great book is a great evil.
me judice. [L.] I being judge.
melange. [Fr.] A medley.
melée. [Fr.] A hand-to-hand fight; a riot.
memento mori. [L.] Remember death.
memorabilia. [L.] Things to be remembered.
mens sana in corpore sano. [L.] A sound mind in a sound body.
mens sibi conscia recti. [L.] A mind conscious of rectitude.
messalliance. [Fr.] Improper association; marriage with one of lower station.

meum et tuum. [L.] Mine and thine.
mirabile dictu. [L.] Wonderful to be told.
mise en scene. [Fr.] The putting in preparation for the stage.
mittimus. [L.] We send; a writ to commit an offender to prison.
modus operandi. [L.] Manner of operation.
montani semper liberi. [L.] Mountaineers are always freemen. (The motto of West Virginia.)
multum in parvo. [L.] Much in little.
mutatis mutandis. [L.] The necessary changes being made.
mutato nomine. [L.] The name being changed.

N

naive. [Fr.] Having native or unaffected simplicity.
naiveté. [Fr.] Native simplicity.
ne plus ultra. [L.] Nothing further.
ne quid nimis. [L.] Not any thing too much or too far.
née. [Fr.] Born; as, Madame de Stael, née (that is, whose maiden name was) Necker.
negligée. [Fr.] An easy, unceremonious attire; undress.
nemo me impune lacessit. [L.] No one wounds me with impunity. (The motto of Scotland.)
nil admirari. [L.] To wonder at nothing.
nil conscire sibi. [L.] To be conscious of no fault.
nil desperandum. [L.] Never despair.
nil sine numine. [L.] Nothing without God. (The motto of Colorado.)
n'importe. [Fr.] It matters not.
noblesse oblige. [Fr.] Rank imposes obligation; much is rightly expected of one of high birth or station.
nolens volens. [L.] Whether he will or not.
noli me tangere. [L.] Don't touch me.
nolle prosequi. [L.] To be unwilling to proceed.
nom de plume. [Fr.] A pen name; an assumed title.
nom de guerre. [Fr.] A war name; a traveling title; a pseudonym.
non compos mentis. [L.] Not in sound mind.
non constat. [L.] It does not appear.
non est inventus. [L.] He has not been found.
non liquet. [L.] It is not clear.
non obstante. [L.] Notwithstanding.
non omnia possumus omnes. [L.] We can not, all of us, do all things.
non omnis moriar. [L.] I shall not wholly die.
non sequitur. [L.] It does not follow; an unwarranted conclusion.
non mi ricordo. [It.] I don't remember.
nota bene. [L.] Mark well.
n'oubliez pas. [Fr.] Don't forget.
nous verrons. [Fr.] We shall see.
novus homo. [L.] A new man.
nuance. [Fr.] Shade; gradation; tint.
nunc aut nunquam. [L.] Now or never.

O

obiit. [L.] He, or she, died.
obiter dictum. [L.] A thing said by the way, or in passing.
obsta principiis. [L.] Resist the first beginnings.
odium theologicum. [L.] The hatred of theologians.
œil de bœuf. [Fr.] A bull's eye.
ohe! jam satis. [L.] O, now there is enough.
omnia vincit amor. [L.] Love conquers all things.
omnia vincit labor. [L.] Labor overcomes all things.
on dit. [Fr.] They say; flying rumor.
onus probandi. [L.] The burden of proving.
ora e sempre. [It.] Now and always.
ora pro nobis. [L.] Pray for us.
orator fit, poeta nascitur. [L.] The orator is made, but the poet is born.
ore rotundo. [L.] With round, full voice.
ore tenus. [L.] As far as the mouth.

oro y platu. [Sp.] Gold and silver. (The motto of Montana.)
O! si sic omnia. [L.] O that he had always done or spoken thus.
O tempora! O mores! [L.] O the times! O the manners!
otium cum dignitate. [L.] Ease with dignity; dignified leisure.
oubliette. [Fr.] Dungeon of a castle.
oui dire. [Fr.] Hearsay.
outre. [Fr.] Out of the common course; extravagant.
ouvrier. [Fr.] A workman; an artisan.

P

par exemple. [Fr.] For example.
par excellence. [Fr.] By way of eminence.
pari passu. [L.] With equal pace.
par nobile fratrum. [L.] A noble pair of brothers; two just alike.
parole d'honneur. [Fr.] Word of honor.
particeps criminis. [L.] An accomplice.
parvenu. [Fr.] An upstart; one newly risen into notice.
pas a pas. [Fr.] Step by step.
passe. [Fr.] Past; out of use; faded; worn out.
passe-partout. [Fr.] A master-key.
pate de foie gras. [Fr.] Goose-liver pie.
paterfamilias. [L.] The father of a family.
pater noster. [L.] Our Father; the Lord's Prayer.
pater patriæ. [L.] Father of his country.
patois. [Fr.] Dialect of the lower classes.
patres conscripti. [L.] Conscript fathers; the Roman senators.
peccavi. [L.] I have sinned.
peine forte et dure. [Fr.] Strong and severe punishment.
penchant. [Fr.] Inclination; liking.
pendente lite. [L.] Pending the suit.
pensée. [Fr.] Thought.
per annum. [L.] By the year.
per capita. [L.] By the head.
per centum. [L.] By the hundred.
per contra. [L.] Contrariwise.
per diem. [L.] By the day.
per se. [L.] By itself considered.
perdu. [Fr.] Lost.
personnel. [Fr.] Body of persons employed in some public service.
petit maitre. [Fr.] A dandy; a coxcomb.
petitio principii. [L.] A begging of the question.
peu-a-peu. [Fr.] Little by little.
peu de chose. [Fr.] A trifle.
piece de resistance. [Fr.] A solid joint.
pirouette. [Fr.] A whirl on the toes, as in dancing.
pis aller. [Fr.] The last shift.
piu. [It.] More.
pleno jure. [L.] With full authority.
plexus. [L.] A net-work; web.
poco a poco. [It.] Little by little.
poeta nascitur, non fit. [L.] The poet is born, not made.
point d'appui. [Fr.] Point of support: prop.
pons asinorum. [L.] Bridge of asses.
post mortem. [L.] After death.
post obitum. [L.] After death.
pot-pourri. [Fr.] A hotch-potch; a medley.
preux chevalier. [Fr.] A brave knight.
prima facie. [L.] On the first view.
primus inter pares. [L.] Chief among equals.
principia, non homines. [L.] Principles, not men.
principiis obsta. [L.] Resist the first beginnings.
pro aris et focis. [L.] For our altars and firesides.
pro bono publico. [L.] For the public good.
pro et con. [L.] For and against.
pro forma. [L.] For the sake of form.
pro rata. [L.] In proportion.
pro tanto. [L.] For so much.
pro tempore. [L.] For the time.
proces verbal. [Fr.] A written statement.

profanum vulgus. [L.] The profane vulgar.
proh pudor. [L.] O, for shame.
propria quæ maribus. [L.] Those things which are appropriate or peculiar to males or men, or to husbands.
punica fides. [L.] Punic faith; treachery.

Q

qua. [L.] So far as; in so far as.
quantum libet. [L.] As much as you please.
quantum meruit. [L.] As much as he deserved.
quantum sufficit. [L.] A sufficient quantity.
quantum vis. [L.] As much as you will.
quasi. [L.] As if; in a manner.
quelque chose. [Fr.] A trifle; something; anything.
quid pro quo. [L.] One thing for another; an equivalent.
quid rides? [L.] Why do you laugh?
qui transtulit, sustinet. [L.] He who transplanted, still sustains. (The motto of Connecticut.)
qui vive? [Fr.] Who goes there? —hence, on the qui vive, on the alert.
quoad hoc. [L.] To this extent.
quo animo? [L.] With what mind or intention?
quo jure? [L.] By what right?
quod erat demonstrandum. [L.] Which was to be demonstrated.
quod vide. [L.] Which see.
quos Deus vult perdere, prius dementat. [L.] Those whom God wishes to destroy, he first makes mad.

R

rara avis. [L.] A rare bird.
recueil. [Fr.] Collection.
reductio ad absurdum. [L.] A reducing a position to an absurdity.
regnant populi. [L.] The people rule. (The motto of Arkansas.) [Properly, regnat populus.]
re infecta. [L.] The business being unfinished.
religio loci. [L.] The religious spirit of the place.
renommée. [Fr.] Renown; fame.
requiescat in pace. [L.] May he rest in peace.
res angusta domi. [L.] Narrow circumstances at home; poverty.
respice finem. [L.] Look to the end.
résumé. [Fr.] A summing up; recapitulation.
resurgam. [L.] I shall rise again.
revenons a nos moutons. [Fr.] Let us return to our sheep: let us return to our subject.
rifacimento. [It.] Renewal; re-establishment.
robe de chambre. [Fr.] A dressing-gown or morning-gown.
rouleau. [Fr.] A little roll.
rudis indigestaque moles. [L.] A rude and undigested mass.
ruse de guerre. [Fr.] A stratagem of war.
rus in urbe. [L.] The country in town.

S

salle. [Fr.] A hall.
salon. [Fr.] An apartment for company; a fashionable party; or fashionable society.
salus populi suprema est lex. [L.] The welfare of the people is the supreme law. (The motto of Missouri.)
salve. [L.] Hail! (The motto of Idaho.)
sanctum sanctorum. [L.] Holy of holies.
sans ceremonie. [Fr.] Without ceremony.
sans peur et sans reproche. [Fr.] Without fear and without reproach.
sartor resartus. [L.] The cobbler mended.
sauve qui peut. [Fr.] Save himself who can.
savoir faire. [Fr.] Ability.
savoir vivre. [Fr.] Good breeding.
scandalum magnatum. [L.] Defamatory speech or writing to the injury of persons of dignity.
scire facias. [L.] Cause it to be known.
séance. [Fr.] A sitting or session.

secundum artem. [L.] According to rule.
secundum naturam. [L.] According to the course of nature.
secundum ordinem. [L.] In order.
semper felix. [L.] Always fortunate.
semper fidelis. [L.] Always faithful.
semper idem. [L.] Always the same.
semper paratus. [L.] Always ready.
senatus consultum. [L.] A decree of the senate.
se non e vero, e ben trovato. [It.] If not true, it is well feigned.
sesquipedalia verba. [L.] Words a foot and a half long.
sic itur ad astra. [L.] Such is the way to immortality.
sic passim. [L.] So everywhere.
sic semper tyrannis. [L.] Ever so to tyrants. (The motto of Virginia.)
sic transit gloria mundi. [L.] So passes away earthly glory.
sic vos non vobis. [L.] Thus you do not labor for yourselves.
sicut ante. [L.] As before.
similia similibus curantur. [L.] Like things are cured by like.
simplex munditiis. [L.] Of simple elegance.
sine cura. [L.] Without charge or care.
sine die. [L.] Without a day appointed.
sine qua non. [L.] An indispensable condition.
si quæris peninsulam amænam, circumspice. [L.] If thou seekest a beautiful peninsula, behold it here. (The motto of Michigan.)
sit tibi terra levis. [L.] May the earth lie lightly upon thee.
sitat deus. [L.] Founded by God. (The motto of Arizona.)
soubrette. [Fr.] An intriguing woman.
stat magni nominis umbra. [L.] He stands the shadow of a mighty name.
statu quo ante bellum. [L.] In the state which was before the war.
status quo. [L.] The state in which.
stet. [L.] Let it stand.
suaviter in modo, fortiter in re. [L.] Gentle in manners, but resolute in deed.
sub judice. [L.] Under consideration.
sub rosa. [L.] Under the rose; privately.
sui generis. [L.] Of its own kind.
sui juris. [L.] In one's own right.
summum bonum. [L.] The chief good.
suo Marte. [L.] By his own strength.
suum cuique. [L.] Let each have his own.

T

tabula rasa. [L.] A smooth or blank tablet.
tant pis. [Fr.] So much the worse.
tapis. [Fr.] A carpet; also, the cover of a council-table; hence, to be on the tapis is to be under consideration.
tempora mutantur, et nos mutamur in illis. [L.] The times are changed, and we are changed with them.
tempus edax rerum. [L.] Time the devourer of all things.
tempus fugit. [L.] Time flies.
terræ filius. [L.] A son of the earth; that is, a human being.
terra firma. [L.] Solid earth; a safe footing.
terra incognita. [L.] An unknown country.
tertium quid. [L.] A third something; a nondescript.
tiers-etat. [Fr.] The third estate; commons or commonalty.
to kalon. [Gr.] The beautiful; the chief good.
to prepon. [Gr.] The proper or becoming.
totidem verbis. [L.] In just so many words.
toties quoties. [L.] As often as.
toto cœlo. [L.] By the whole heavens; diametrically opposite.
tout-a-fait. [Fr.] Entirely.
tout au contraire. [Fr.] On the contrary.
tout ensemble. [Fr.] The whole taken together.

U

ubi supra. [L.] Where above mentioned.
ultima ratio regum. [L.] The last argument of kings; war.
ultima thule. [L.] Utmost limit.
una voce. [L.] With one voice.
uno animo. [L.] With one mind; unanimously.
usque ad aras. [L.] To the very altars.
usque ad nauseam. [L.] To disgust.
utile dulci. [L.] The useful with the pleasant.
ut infra. [L.] As below.
ut supra. [L.] As above stated.
uti possidetis. [L.] As you possess; state of present possession.

V

vade mecum. [L.] Go with me; a constant companion.
væ victis. [L.] Woe to the vanquished.
vale. [L.] Farewell.
valet de chambre. [Fr.] An attendant; a footman.
variorum notæ. [L.] The notes of various authors.
veni, vidi, vici. [L.] I came, I saw, I conquered.
verbatim et literatim. [L.] Word for word and letter for letter.
verbum sat sapienti. [L.] A word is enough for a wise man.
vexata quæstio. [L.] A disputed question.
via. [L.] By the way of.
via media. [L.] A middle course.
vice. [L.] In the place of.
vice versa. [L.] The terms being exchanged.
vide ut supra. [L.] See what is stated above.
vi et armis. [L.] By force and arms; by main force.
vincit amor patriæ. [L.] Love of country prevails.
vincit omnia veritas. [L.] Truth conquers all things.
vinculum matrimonii. [L.] The bond of marriage.
vis a vis. [F.] Opposite; facing.
vis a tergo. [L.] A propelling force from behind.
vis inertiæ. [L.] The power of inertia; resistance.
vis vitæ. [L.] The vigor of life.
vitam impendere vero. [L.] To stake one's life for the truth.
vivat regina. [L.] Long live the queen.
vivat rex. [L.] Long live the king.
viva voce. [L.] By the living voice; by oral testimony.
vive la republique! [Fr.] Long live the republic.
vive la bagatelle! [Fr.] Success to trifling.
vive le roi! [Fr.] Long live the king.
voila. [Fr.] Behold; there is.
vox, et præterea nihil. [L.] A voice, and nothing more.
vox populi, vox Dei. [L.] The voice of the people is the voice of God.
vraisemblance. [Fr.] Appearance of truth.

Z

zonam solvere. [L.] To loose the virgin zone.
zollverein. [Ger.] A union among the German states for the collection of custom-house duties.

DICTIONARY OF TERMS USED IN COMMERCE AND LAW

A. Capital A endorsed on the face of an account or document may mean *Audited, Accepted*, or *Approved*. Small *a*, written @, means *at*, as, 10 yds. @ 14 cts.

A. 1. Of first quality. Used technically in shipping, but applied to other matters. In the American system the registry descends from A by fractions, A1, A1¼, A1½, A1¾, A2. In the English system whole numbers are used, A1, A2, and so on.

Abandonment. In marine insurance. the abandonment of property insured to the insurers.

Abatement. Amount deducted from a bill for any cause; a discount; removal of a nuisance.

Abeyance. Held in suspense, as an unsettled estate.

Abstract. Abridgment or epitome of a deed or other document.

Acceptance. Agreement by the *drawee* of negotiable paper to pay the same. Agreement to terms offered.

Acceptance supra Protest. Agreement to pay a note or bill after it has been protested, for the honor of the maker or an indorser.

Acceptor. He who by his signature makes acceptance.

Accessory. One who instigates, encourages, or aids in the offense of another.

Accommodation. The loan of money or a name on no consideration but favor.

Accommodation Paper. Notes or bills not representing an actual sale or trade transaction, but drawn to be discounted for the benefit of drawer, acceptor, or indorsers.

Accord and Satisfaction. Offer and acceptance of one thing in place of another due.

Account. A statement of sums and amounts due from one person to another. Summary of *debits* and *credits*.

Accountant. An expert in examining books.

Account Current. A running account for a certain period, showing what is due at the present time.

Account Sales. The account of a broker or commission agent, showing amount and rate of sales, expenses of freight, commission, etc., and *net* amount due the principal.

Accroach. To attempt to use power without authority.

Acknowledgment. A receipt. In law, admission of facts.

Acquittance. A written receipt in full, or discharge from all claims.

Actionaire. [Fr.] The holder of shares in a stock company.

Actuary. Officer of a life insurance company; expert in vital statistics and annuities.

Act of God. A cause of injury not to be prevented by human means.

Adjustment. Settlement of claims in marine or fire insurance. Determining amount of loss and liability. In accounts, the settling of a disputed account.

Admiralty Court. A court having jurisdiction in maritime matters.

Ad Valorem. [Lat.] According to the value.

Ad Valorem Duties. Duties levied on goods according to value; not by quantity, weight, or measure. Opposed to *Specific Duties*.

Administer. To settle an estate as administrator or executor.

Administrator. One who has charge of the estate of a man dying without a will, or appointed in place of an executor.

Advances. Money paid before goods are delivered to buyer, or sold by broker.

Adventure. Shipment of goods on shipper's own account, as, Adventure to Rio Janeiro.

Adventure, Bill of. Writing signed by master of ship which carries goods at the owner's risk.

Adventure in Co. Shipment of goods at joint risk of shipper and consignee.

Adverse Possession. Possession of real property avowedly con-

trary to the claim of another person.

Advice. Mercantile information sent by letter, called *Letter of Advice.*

Affiant. One who makes an affidavit.

Affidavit. Declaration under oath.

Affiliation. Establishment of paternity.

Affinity. Connection resulting from marriage.

Affreightment. The act of hiring a ship for transportation of goods.

Agent. One who acts for another.

Aggravation. In law, something enhancing crime or increasing damages.

Agrarian. Relating to land.

Agreement. A contract. Literally, the meeting of minds.

Alias. [Lat.] A second or assumed name.

Alimony. In divorce law, provision for suport of a wife.

Allegation. Rule for obtaining the proportion of ingredients in making mixtures, and the value of such mixtures.

Alliquot Part. A number contained within a larger number an exact number of times.

Allonge. [Fr.] A paper pasted on a note or bill of exchange to allow more indorsements than the bill has room for.

Allotment Ticket. Order for payment of wages to seaman's family at stated intervals during the voyage.

Allowance. Deduction from gross weight or amount. Sailor's rations.

Alloy. [Fr., *á la loi.*] Baser metal introduced in coinage; the union of different metals. Neither of the precious metals is used in absolute purity in coinage. Gold is alloyed with silver or copper; silver, with nickel, brass, or copper. The proportion of alloy differs in different countries.

Alluvion. Gradual increase of the shore of a stream.

Amotion. A turning away or removal.

Amount Gross. The total sum or aggregate.

Amount Net. Total sum less proper deduction for expenses, discount, or charges.

Ancestor. In law, embraces collaterals as well as lineals.

Anchorage. A spot near shore where ships are in safety. Holding ground.

Anker. A foreign measure of about ten gallons.

Annex. To take permanently, as to annex territory; fixtures are annexed to the freehold.

Annuity. A sum paid yearly or at stated intervals.

Answer. To be responsible for; to reply.

Antedate. To date beforehand.

Application. In insurance, the first step in obtaining a policy.

Appellate Jurisdiction. Courts having power to review decisions of lower courts.

Apply. To dispose of in a particular manner, as, to apply funds in payment of a note.

Appraisement. Ascertaining the value of goods or property.

Appraiser. He who appraises. In particular, an officer of government who ascertains the value of dutiable goods.

Appreciate. To rise in value.

Apprentice. A minor bound out to learn a trade.

Apprize. Another form of *appraise.*

Appropriation. Setting apart for a specific purpose. Government grant of money.

Appurtenance. Something incidental to another.

Arbitration. Settlement of disputed claims or accounts by arbitrators.

Arbitrators. Disinterested parties called in to settle disputes.

Arbitration of Exchanges. Comparison of currency of intermediate places, to discover whether it is more profitable to forward money directly or indirectly.

Archives. State papers, records, charters, and other important documents.

Article. A single piece of goods; a division of a document or contract.

Arson. The malicious burning of another's house.

Articles of Partnership. The contract between the parties.

Articles of War. Rules for the government of army and navy.
Assay. To test the purity of precious metals.
Assess. To levy a tax or share of expenses.
Assets. Funds of an individual, firm, or corporation; resources; opposed to liabilities.
Assignats. Paper money of France after the revolution, never redeemed.
Assignee. A person to whom an assignment is made; trustee for the creditors of a bankrupt estate.
Assignment. Conditional transfer of property for safe keeping, or adjustment.
Assignor. One who transfers his property to assignees for the benefit of creditors or for other reasons.
Assizes. [Eng.] A criminal court for jury trials held from place to place.
Association. A body of men; a stock company; a society.
Assortment. A quantity of goods varying in form, color, style, size, or price.
Assumpsit. An action to recover damages for breach of contract.
Assurance. Nearly synonymous with insurance; an agreement to pay on a contingency *sure to occur*.
Attachment. A seizure of property or person by order of the court, to be held until the cause is decided.
Attest. To witness by signature a document or judicial act.
Attorney. An agent; an officer of the court; a counselor.
Attorney, Power of. Written authority for one person to act for another.
Attorney General. The chief law officer of the government.
Attorn. To agree to become tenant to one to whom reversion has been granted.
Audit. To scrutinize accounts and vouchers.
Auditor. One authorized to examine accounts; an officer of the United States Treasury.
Average. The mean value; medium quality; a fair sample.
Average, General. In marine insurance, a proportionate contribution levied on ship and goods to cover necessary sacrifice of a part.
Average, Particular. Partial damage of ship alone, or of cargo alone, arising from ordinary wear and tear or mishaps.
Average, Petty. Small charges, such as pilotage, port charges, and the like, borne in part by ship and part by cargo.
Average of Payments. Method of finding the time when payment may be made of several sums due at different dates without loss to either party.
Avoid. In law, to nullify.
Avulsion. Lands torn by the current from one estate and added to another.

B

Bail. A surety for appearance; the amount pledged.
Bailments. In law of contracts, delivery of goods for some purpose.
Balance. Difference necessary to make *debit* and *credit* sides of an account equal; weighing scales.
Balance Account. An account made up of balances of different accounts; a brief summary of the state of a business.
Balance Sheet. A paper giving a summary and balance of accounts.
Balance of Trade. Difference in value between total exports and imports of a country.
Ballast. Weight used to steady a ship; *in balance*, loaded with ballast instead of cargo.
Bale. A package of goods or produce.
Banco. Difference between bank value and current value of money.
Bank. An institution for deposit, discount, and circulation.
Bankable. Capable of passing at par at a bank.
Bankbook. Passbook of a bank, showing state of depositor's account.
Banker. A dealer in money; one entrusted with funds by others.
Bankrupt. One unable to meet his business liabilities; the word literally means *broken up*.
Bank Stock. Shares in a banking company; paid up capital of a bank divided into shares.

Bar. A final defense; profession of law.

Bargain. An agreement of sale; an advantageous commercial transaction.

Barque or Bark. A three-masted vessel, rigged square as to fore and main masts, and "fore and aft" as to mizzen mast.

Barratry. In shipping, any wilful breach of duty or trust by master of crew, as against owners or insurers; in common law, malicious stirring up of litigation.

Barrel. A measure of capacity, containing 31½ gallons, wine measure; 36 gallons, beer measure; 32 gallons, ale measure.

Barrel Bulk. In freight measurement, 5 cubic feet.

Barrister. English name for a lawyer who practices in the courts.

Barter. To exchange one kind of goods for another.

Base Court. An inferior court, not one of record.

Bazaar. [Turk.] Place of trade; specially applied to shops for sale of fancy articles.

Beacon. General word for light-house or light-ship.

Bear. In Stock Exchange slang, one who strives to depress the price of stocks.

Bearer. He who holds and presents for payment a note, bill, check, or draft.

Bearer, Payable to. Negotiable paper so drawn need not be indorsed.

Bench Warrant. One issued by a superior court judge.

Bill. A statement of accounts due; general term for all negotiable paper.

Bill Book. In bookkeeping, the account kept of all notes, drafts, and bills of exchange.

Billhead. A printed form of bills, with business address at the top.

Bill of Discovery. Application to equity court to compel disclosure of facts.

Bill of Entry. A bill of goods entered at the custom-house.

Bill of Exceptions. A written list of exceptions to a court's decisions.

Bill of Exchange. A written order from one person to another, ordering or requesting him to pay a certain sum of money to a third person at a given date.

Bill, Domestic or Inland. A bill of exchange payable in the country where drawn.

Bill, Foreign. A bill of exchange payable in a foreign country; usually drawn in duplicate or triplicate.

Bill of Lading. A receipt given by a ship's master for goods received for carriage, promising to deliver the same at a certain time and place, dangers of the sea excepted.

Bill of Parcels. Sometimes used for invoice.

Bill of Particulars. Specification of demands for which an action is brought.

Bill of Sale. A contract under seal for the sale of goods.

Bill of Sight. A form of Custom-House entry, allowing consignee to see goods before paying duty.

Bills Payable. Notes and bills issued in favor of other parties by a merchant.

Bills Receivable. Notes and bills made by others and payable to ourselves.

Blank Credit. Permission to draw money on account, no sum being specified.

Blackmail. Extortion of money by threats.

Blockading. Obstructing an enemy's ports.

Board of Trade. An association of business men to regulate matters of trade and further their interests, and for the settlement of differences between its members.

Bond. A legal document by which a person binds himself to pay money or do something under penalty of paying a sum fixed.

Bond Creditor. A creditor whose debt is secured by a bond.

Bond Debt. A debt contracted under obligation of a bond.

Bonded Goods. Goods on which bonds instead of cash have been given for import duties.

Bonded Warehouse. Buildings owned by persons approved of by the Secretary of the Treasury, and who have given bonds or guarantee for the strict observance of the revenue laws; used for storing imported merchandise until the

duties are paid or the goods reshipped without entry.

Bondsman. One who gives security for the payment of money, performance of an act, or integrity of another.

Bonus. Additional money paid beyond interest; extra profits.

Book Debts. Accounts charged on the books.

Bookkeeper. One who keeps mercantile accounts.

Bookkeeping, Single Entry. That system of bookkeeping which requires only one entry for a single transaction.

Bookkeeping, Double Entry. The system of bookkeeping which requires for every transaction two entries, one on the debit and one on the credit side.

Bottomry Bond. The mortgage of a vessel for sums advanced for the use of the ship.

Bought and Sold Notes. Notes given by a broker to the seller and buyer respectively.

Bounty. A bonus or premium given to encourage trade.

Brand. Literally a mark of designation made by a hot iron; any trade-mark, device, or name; the particular quality of a class of goods.

Breach of Trust. Violation of his duty by a trustee.

Breadstuffs. Any kind of grain, corn, or meal.

Breakage. Allowance made by a shipper for loss by the destruction of fragile wares.

Breaking in. Such violence as is necessary to constitute burglary.

Breaking Bulk. Opening packages of goods in transit.

Brief. A concise summary or statement of a case.

Broker. An agent or factor; a middleman paid by commission; the most common are *Bill*, *Exchange*, *Insurance*, *Produce*, *Ship*, and *Stock Brokers*.

Bull. Stock Exchange slang for a broker or dealer who believes that the value of stocks will rise and speculates for a rise, "goes long" on a stock.

Bullion. Uncoined gold or silver.

Burden of Proof. Obligation of a party asserting a fact to prove it.

Burglary. At common law, breaking into a house in the night time with felonious intent.

Bushel. A cylindrical measure, 18½ inches in diameter and 8 inches deep inside; its capacity is 2,150 42-100 cubic inches.

By-Law. Local or restricted municipal regulations.

C

Cabinet. Advisory council of a sovereign or president.

Calculate. To determine by reckoning; to adjust by comparison.

Call. Demand for payment of instalments due on stock.

Call. In Stock Exchange slang, a privilege given to another to "call" for delivery of stock at a time and price fixed.

Cancel. To annul or erase; often done by stamp or punch.

Canon. A precept of ecclesiastical law.

Capias. Writ commanding sheriff to take defendant or a witness into custody.

Capital. Money invested in business; amount of assets.

Capitalist. One having money to invest; a wealthy man.

Capital Offense. One punishable by death.

Capital Stock. The aggregate amount invested in a stock company; total value of stock at par.

Capitation. Tax levied by polls.

Carat. A measure of weight for gold and precious stones.

Cargo. Merchandise laden on a ship for transportation.

Carrier. One who carries goods for another.

Cartage. The amount due for carting goods.

Carte Blanche. [Fr.] Literally white paper; free or full powers.

Case. A box for holding goods or merchandise; at law, an action or suit.

Case, Action on the. A common law form of action.

Cash. Ready money; gold, silver, bank-notes; checks and drafts are usually included.

Cash-Book. A book of entry for money paid in and out.

Cashier. One who has charge of money; a bank officer.

Cassation. [Fr.] Act of annulling; reversal.

Cash Sales. Sales for cash.
Caveat. Formal notice not to interfere with one's rights.
Certificate. A written voucher, as, a certificate of deposit, a stock-certificate.
Certified Check. One accepted by the bank on which it is drawn as good.
Chamber of Commerce. An association of merchants for the encouragement of trade.
Charter. A grant by a State empowering a corporated association to do business.
Charter-Party. A written contract for the hire of a vessel for a given voyage.
Check. An order on a bank for payment of money on demand to bearer or the order of some person.
Check-Book. A printed book of blank checks.
Choses in Action. Personal property for which the right of action exists but which has not been reduced to possession.
Circular. A printed letter of advertisement.
Circular Note. A note or bill issued by bankers for the accommodation of travelers, calling upon correspondents at different places to pay money on demand.
Clearance. A Custom House certificate that a ship is free to leave.
Clearing. 1. Entering a ship at the Custom House and obtaining clearance. 2. In banking, exchange of checks and settling balances at the Clearing House.
Clearing House. A banking exchange for daily settlements.
C. O. D. Collect on delivery; method of payment for goods sent by express.
Collateral. In law of descent, that which is not lineal; a grandson is of lineal, a nephew of collateral descent.
Collateral Security. A secondary security to be available if the chief security fail.
Collector. One authorized to receive money for another; chief officer of a Custom House.
Commerce. Extended trade or traffic.
Commission. An agent's percentage for transacting business.
Commission Broker. One who buys or sells on commission.
Commissioner of Deeds. An attorney or notary authorized to take acknowledgment of deeds in a foreign State.
Common Carrier. A public conveyer of goods or passengers.
Common Law. Unwritten law, as distinguished from written or statute law.
Company. An association in business; a joint stock concern.
Compound Interest. Interest on both principal and interest.
Composition. A payment by a debtor of a percentage of his debts as settlement in full.
Consideration. Value received; a bonus.
Consignee. One to whom goods are sent.
Consignment. Goods sent to an agent to be sold.
Consols. Government securities of England, paying three per cent.
Consul. A representative of one country in a port of another to protect trade interests and the rights of seamen and other citizens.
Consulage. Duty paid by merchants for protection of commerce abroad.
Contraband. Prohibited goods or merchandise; smuggled goods.
Contraband of War. Goods which neutral ships are forbidden to carry to belligerents; as munitions or arms.
Contract. An agreement; a bargain.
Contractor. One who engages to do certain work or furnish goods at fixed rates; a public supply agent.
Conveyance. A written instrument by which property is transferred; a deed.
Cooperage. Charge for putting hoops on casks or barrels.
Copying-Press. An instrument for taking impressions from damp paper.
Corner. In stock and grain broker's slang, the buying up of a large quantity of stock or grain to raise the price.
Corporation. A body of business men authorized by law to transact certain business.
Counter-Entry. An entry in a contrary sense.

Counting Room. A merchant's business office.
Coupon. [Fr.] A certificate of interest attached to bonds or stock, to be cut off when due.
Court of Equity. One having a chancery or equity jurisdiction; not limited by the common law.
Cr. Abbreviation for *Credit;* the *Cr.* side of an account is on the right hand.
Credit. In bookkeeping, value received or transferred from the party; opposite of *debit;* financial standing; power to obtain loans.
Creditor. One to whom money or value is due.
Credit Mobilier. An association intending to buy up and conduct railroads or other companies on limited liability principles.
Curbstone Broker. A broker not a member of the regular Stock Exchange.
Currency. The circulating medium of a country.
Current. Passing freely; now running, as, *current accounts.*
Customs. Taxes on goods exported or imported.
Custom House. A place appointed to receive customs.
Custom House Entry. A statement made and fees paid in clearing a ship.
Customary Law. Practices which have become law through the long usage of the mercantile world.

D

Damages. Compensation for injury received.
Date. Day of the month and year.
Day-Book. A book for recording daily transactions.
Days of Grace. Three days allowed for payment of notes or bills after the time specified has elapsed. In some countries more than three are allowed.
Debenture. A Custom House certificate entitling an exporter to a drawback on duties paid.
Debit. To make debtor; opposite of credit; a charge entered.
Debtor. One who owes; opposite of creditor.
Decimal. A tenth part; by tenths.
Declined. Decreased in value.
Deed. A sealed legal instrument, transferring property, usually land.
Default. Failure to pay.
Defendant. In law, the one against whom a claim or charge is made.
Deficit. A lack of funds to balance accounts.
Del Credere. [Ital.] Extra commission given an agent in consideration of his warranting the solvency of the purchaser.
Demand. Claim for payment.
Demurrage. Forfeit money for detention of vessels beyond the time allowed by a charter-party.
Deposit. Money left with a bank subject to order; payment on account.
Depot. A place of storage or warehouse; improperly used of a railway station.
Derelict. Ship or cargo abandoned at sea.
Deviation. The departure of a ship from her regular course to stop at other ports.
Directors. The managers of a stock company.
Discharge. To pay a debt; to unload a ship.
Discount. A sum thrown off the amount of a note or bill; a deduction; *to discount* is to lend money on bills after deducting the interest.
Discount Broker. One who lends money on notes or bills.
Dissolution. Breaking up of a partnership.
Dividend. Payment of the profits of a joint stock concern, *pro rata;* proportional payment to creditors out of a bankrupt estate.
Dockage or Dock Dues. Charges for the use of a dock.
Docket. A ticket or mark on goods showing measurement or destination; a list of cases before a court.
Donee. One to whom something is given.
Draft. An order to pay money; a rough copy of a writing; a deduction from gross weight of goods; number of feet which a ship sinks in the water.
Draw. To make a draft; to call for funds.
Drawback. An allowance or return of duties paid at the Custom House.

Drawer. The maker of a draft or bill of exchange.
Drawee. The one on whom a draft or bill is drawn.
Drayage. Charges on goods hauled by a dray; cartage.
Drummer. One who solicits custom for a merchant by showing samples.
Dry Goods. Commercial name for textile fabrics.
Due. Owing; that which is owed.
Due Bill. A written acknowledgment of debt, not negotiable.
Dun. To demand payment.
Dunnage. Loose articles of a cargo; loose material laid on the bottom of the ship's hold to raise goods and prevent injury by water.
Duplicate. A copy; a second article of the same kind.
Duress. Confinement; restraint; compulsion.
Duties. Taxes levied by a government on exports or imports.

E

Eagle. A gold coin of the United States, value ten dollars.
E. E. Abbreviation for *errors excepted.*
Effects. Property; goods on hand; the possessions of a firm.
Ejectment. Dispossession of houses or land; forcing out.
Ell. A measure of length, 1 yard, 9 inches.
Embargo. Order of a government forbidding ships to leave its ports.
Embark. To enter a ship for a voyage; to engage in any enterprise.
Emporium. A commercial city; a place of trade.
Endorse. To transfer notes, bills, or checks by writing one's name on the back; to guarantee payment.
Endorsee. He in whose favor endorsement is made.
Endorser. One who endorses.
Engrosser. One who takes the whole of a line of goods; a forestaller; one who "corners the market" on commodities; an ornamental penman.
Engrossing Clerk. A copyist; a copying clerk.
Entrepot. A place where goods are deposited without paying duty, to await transportation elsewhere; a free port.
Entry. In bookkeeping, any record made; depositing a ship's papers with the Custom House.
Equity. A branch of jurisprudence distinct from the common law.
Equity of Redemption. Privilege allowed to a mortgagor to redeem property within a given time.
Estoppel. Preclusion of a person from asserting a fact or doing an act inconsistent with previous acts or declarations.
Examiner. A Custom House officer who compares goods with invoices.
Exchange. Place where merchants meet to transact business; percentage on sale of bills; difference of value between different currencies.
Exchange Broker. One who negotiates foreign bills of exchange.
Exchequer. A treasury; summary of finances.
Excise. Internal revenue tax.
Executed. Finished; accomplished in legal form.
Executor. One appointed to carry out the provisions of a will.
Executory. To be performed in the future.
Executrix. Feminine form of *executor.*
Exhibit. Voucher or document presented in court; transcript of ledger balances.
Export. To send goods to a foreign country.
Export Duty. Tax imposed on exports.
Exporter. One who exports.
Exports. The goods or merchandise exported.
Express. To transmit with celerity.
Express Company. A corporation engaged in the rapid transportation of goods and money from one place to another.
Extension. Allowance of time for payment to a debtor; carrying out items of a bill or account.
E. & O. E. "Errors and Omissions Excepted."

F

Face. The amount for which a note is drawn.

Fac Simile. [Lat.] An exact copy; a counterpart.
Factor. An agent appointed to sell goods on commission; a consignee.
Factorage. Commissions allowed to factors.
Facture. An invoice or bill of goods.
Failure. Becoming bankrupt; suspension of payment.
Fair. Of average quality; above middling.
Fall. Decrease in price or value.
False Pretenses. Misstatements made with intent to defraud.
Fancy Goods. Light fabrics, ribbons, laces, etc.
Farthing. An English copper coin worth half a cent; an insignificant value.
Fee. Payment; charge of a professional man; a gratuity.
Fee-Simple. In real estate, an absolute title; one with no conditions attached.
Finance. Funds; public money; revenue.
Financier. One skilled in money matters.
Fire Insurance. Indemnity against loss by fire.
Fire Policy. The writing by which insurers agree to pay fire insurance.
Firm. Name, style, or title of a business concern; the partners taken collectively.
Fixtures. Anything of an accessory nature annexed to real estate; that which forms a part of realty.
Flat. Inactive; depressed; dull; *flat value* of stock and bonds is the value without interest.
Flotsam. Goods thrown into the sea which swim.
F. O. B. "Free on board;" transportation and shipping expenses included.
Footing. Amount of a column of figures.
Forced Sale. Sale of commodities under compulsion or forclosure.
Foreclose. To seize property under the conditions of a mortgage.
Foreign Bill. A bill of exchange drawn in one country upon a citizen of another.
Forestall. To buy up goods before the regular time of sale; to bring about an increase in the price of provisions.
Forwarder. A merchant or agent who transmits or forwards goods.
Fractional Currency. United States paper money for sums less than a dollar.
Franc. French unit of coinage; 100 *centimes;* value, 18 3-5 cents.
Franking. Privilege of sending letters free of charge.
Fraud. In law, any wrongful artifice, device, or concealment by which pecuniary damage is done to another.
Free Goods. Goods admitted without an import tax.
Free Port. A port where ships may load and unload free from duties.
Free Trade. Trade not restricted by tariff duties for "protection."
Freight. Sums paid for transportation of merchandise or hire of a ship; less properly, the goods carried.
Funded. Made into a permanent loan on which interest is paid.
Funds. Ready money; shares in a national debt; public securities.

G

Garbles. Dust, filth, or soil removed from spices, drugs, etc.; *to garble* is to separate this refuse.
Garnishment. Legal notice attaching goods or money of one person in the hands of another.
Garnishee. The person on whom is served a writ of garnishment or "trustee process," ordering him to appear in court and give information in regard to the goods of another, the original debtor, in his hands.
Gauge. To measure the contents of a cask; measure or standard.
General Order Store. A bonded warehouse to which merchandise not claimed within a certain time is sent under a "General Order."
Goods. Merchandise; movable property.
Good Will. The interest of an established business in the way of trade and custom.
Great Gross. Twelve gross; i. e., 1,728 articles.
Gross. Twelve dozen; total amount; opposed to net.

Gross Ton. Twenty-two hundred and forty pounds.
Guarantee. The one to whom security is given or guaranty made.
Guarantor. One making a guaranty.
Guaranty. Security; an undertaking that one person will pay money to another or fulfil a contract.
Gunny-Bags. Sacks of coarse material used for coffee.

H

Hand. Measure of animals' height; about four inches.
Hand-Money. Money paid to bind a bargain.
Harbor. A place of security for vessels.
Harbor-Dues. Charges made for use of a harbor.
Harbor-Master. An officer having charge of a harbor.
Hogshead. A measure of capacity; 2 barrels, or 63 gallons; a large cask.
Holder. He in whose possession a note or bill may be.
Hollow-Ware. Trade name for cast or wrought iron vessels, kettles, etc.
Honor. To accept and pay a note, draft, or bill.
Husbandage. Compensation paid to a "ship's husband" (*which see*).
Hypothecate. To pledge as security; to mortgage chattels.

I

Immovables. Land, houses, and fixtures; real estate.
Importer. A merchant who imports goods.
Imports. Goods brought from a foreign country.
Impost. Government tax on imported goods.
Income. Total amount of receipts from all sources; yearly gains.
Income Tax. A government tax of a percentage on the income of individuals or corporations.
Indemnification. Making good a loss; securing one against damages.
Indemnity. Guarantee against loss; freedom; compensation for damages suffered.
Index. Names of titles or accounts arranged alphabetically.
Indorse. See *Endorse*, etc.
Indulgence. Extension of time for payment.
Inland Bill. A bill of exchange or draft drawn upon a person in the same State or Country.
Insolvent. Unable to pay outstanding liabilities; bankrupt.
Instalment. A part payment or part delivery of goods.
Instant. Of the present month, as, the 12th inst.
Insurable Interest. Such an interest as will entitle a person to obtain insurance on the life or property of another.
Insurance. A contract in which one party, the *insurer*, agrees in consideration of the *premium*, to pay a certain sum on the death of the *insured* or to indemnify him for loss to property by fire or other risks.
Insurance Broker. One who negotiates insurance contracts.
Interest. Money paid for use of money; share in a business or venture.
Interest Account. In bookkeeping, a separate account of sums paid and received as interest.
Internal Revenue. Government revenue derived from domestic sources.
Intestate. Not disposed of by a valid will; one who dies without a will.
In Transitu. [Lat.] On the road; not brought to an end.
Inventory. A list of goods and merchandise on hand; any enumeration of articles; a schedule.
Investment. Placing of money in business or securities.
Invoice. Account of merchandise shipped, with prices and charges annexed.
Invoice Book. A book for entering copies of invoices.
Involved. Confused; embarrassed by liabilities.

J

Jettison. Throwing goods overboard or cutting away masts and sails to save a vessel.
Jetsam. Goods thrown into the sea which have sunk.
Jobber. One who buys from im-

porters or manufacturers and sells to retailers; a middleman.

Job Lot. Goods left over; an odd assortment.

Joint Stock. That held in company; stock formed by the union of several companies.

Joint Stock Company. A business association, the capital of which is represented by shares of stock.

Joint Tenants. Those who have not only unity of possession, but also of title and interest, and the survivor takes the whole.

Journal. An account book intermediate between Day-Book and Ledger.

Judgment. A judicial decree; decision of a court.

Judgment Note. One containing a power of attorney from maker to payee to confess judgment for the maker to the extent of face and interest.

Jurisdiction. Extent of a court's authority as to place, sum, or subject matter.

L

Lame Duck. Stock-brokers' slang for one unable to meet his liabilities.

Land. To discharge cargo; to disembark.

Law, Merchant. Body of law relating to mercantile customs.

Law Days. Days allowed in a charter-party for unloading a ship.

Lay Down. Cost of merchandise, including charges and freight to place of shipment.

Lazzaretto. [Ital.] A place in quarantine where goods are fumigated.

Leakage. An allowance made for waste by leaking of casks.

Lease. An agreement for letting lands or tenements for life, a term of years or months, or at will.

Legal Tender. Currency or coin which a government has declared shall be received in payment of debts; a formal proffer of money to pay a debt; if refused, the creditor cannot recover.

Lessee. One to whom a lease is given.

Lessor. One who makes a lease.

Letter Book. That in which copies of letters sent and received are made.

Letter of Advice. One giving notice of a shipment made, bill drawn, or other business transaction.

Letter of Credit. One authorizing credit to a certain amount to be given to the bearer.

Letter of License. One by which creditors of an insolvent debtor postpone their claims and allow him to continue trade.

Letter of Marque. Commission from a government to a private ship to seize and destroy ships and property of a hostile country.

Letters of Administration. Authority given to administer an intestate estate, or one in regard to which the executor has refused to act.

Letters Patent. A writing executed and sealed, granting power and authority to do some act, or enjoy some right.

Letters Testamentary. Authority to an Executor to act as such, after probate of will has been made.

Liability. That for which one is responsible; debts; obligations.

Lien. A hold or claim on property to secure a debt.

License. Permission to trade or act, as *liquor license, peddler's license.*

Lighterage. Payment for unloading ships by lighters or boats.

Liquidation. Settlement or adjustment of liabilities.

Lloyds'. An old association of English marine underwriters (insurers) which formerly met at Lloyd's coffee house, London. The company possesses complete records of everything pertaining to marine matters, and to rate on Lloyd's books as A1 is accepted as conclusive evidence of excellence.

Lloyds' Register. A yearly register of tonnage, age, build, character, and condition of ships, issued by the Lloyds.

Loan. Money or property furnished for temporary use; a public debt.

Loan Office. An office where loans are negotiated.

Log-Book. A book in which is recorded the daily progress of a

vessel, weather notes, and all incidents.

Long Price. Price after duties are paid.

Longshoremen. Laborers who load and unload vessels.

M

Manifest. A list or invoice of a ship's cargo and passengers to be exhibited at Custom Houses.

Manifold Writer. A contrivance by which several copies may be obtained at once; it consists of several sheets covered with a preparation of plumbago.

Manufactures. Articles which have undergone some process; not crude or raw.

Marine Insurance. Insurance on vessels and cargo.

Mark. A letter, figure, or device, by which goods and prices are distinguished; private marks are usually made by selecting a word of ten letters and letting each letter stand for a digit.

Market. A public place of sale for provisions or other wares.

Mart. A market; a place of traffic.

Maturity. Time fixed for payment; becoming due.

Maximum. The highest price or sum.

Measurement Goods. Goods on which freight is charged by measurement.

Mercantile Agency. A concern which procures and furnishes information as to the financial standing and credit of business firms.

Mercantile Paper. Notes or bills issued by merchants for goods bought or consigned.

Merchantable. Fit for market; in sound condition.

Merchant. One who buys and sells goods, generally applied to wholesalers or large dealers.

Merchant Service. Trading ships taken collectively; the management of merchant vessels.

Merger. Absorption of a lesser by a greater debt or obligation.

Metallic Currency. Gold, silver, and bronze or other metal coinage.

Metric System. A decimal system of weights and measures, first established in France; now in general use in Europe and to a minor extent in English-speaking countries.

Minimum. Lowest price; least quantity possible.

Mint. A place for coining money.

Misfeasance. The doing of a lawful act in an unlawful manner.

Mitigation. Reduction of a penalty or fine; that which in part excuses.

Mixed Fabrics. Those composed of more than one kind of fibre, as wool and cotton.

Money. The measure of value and medium of exchange; strictly speaking, money must have intrinsic value to the amount it represents, as gold or silver; but bank notes and sometimes checks are included.

Money-Broker. One who deals in money.

Money Market. The general system of cash loans; the exchange of different kinds of currency.

Money Order. An order requesting one person to pay money to another; not negotiable; most commonly used of post-office orders.

Monopoly. Sole power of dealing in certain class of goods.

Mortgage. A conditional conveyance of property, to become void upon fulfillment of the condition, as, the payment of a note.

Mortgage Deed. A deed of the nature of a mortgage.

Mortgagee. The person to whom property is mortgaged.

Mortgagor. One who gives a mortgage.

Movables. Personal property; property not fixed.

Muster. A collection of samples.

N

National Banks. Banks organized in the United States under the conditions of an Act of Congress.

Negotiable Paper. Notes, bills, and drafts which may be transferred with all their rights by indorsement or assignment.

Negotiation. Agreeing upon a mercantile transaction; making a bargain; fixing a price.

Net. The clear amount; what remains after deducting charges and expenses.

Net Profits. Clear profit, after deducting losses.
Net Weight. Weight of merchandise without bag, box, or covering.
Nominal. In name only; very small, as, a nominal price.
Non-feasance. The not doing of what ought to be done.
Notary Public. A public officer who attests or certifies to acknowledgment of deeds and other papers, protests notes and bills, etc.
Notarial Seal. Seal of a notary public.
Note of Hand. A written undertaking to pay money at a certain time.
Note Book. A book in which notes of hand are recorded.

O

Obligation. A duty; a binding engagement; bond with condition annexed.
On Sale. Goods left with another person to sell an account.
Open Account. A running or unsettled account.
Opening. The display of a new stock of goods for sale.
Open Policy. In marine insurance, a policy which covers undefined risks.
Option. Permission to choose; in stock-broking, privilege of taking or delivering stock at a given day and price.
Order. A commission to purchase; directions to pay money or deliver goods.
Order Book. That in which orders received are entered.
Ordinary. A ship in harbor is said to be in ordinary; of medium quality.
Outstanding Accounts. Book debts not yet collected.
Overdraw. To call for more money than is on deposit.
Overdue. Applied to a note or draft the specified time for payment of which has passed.
Overt. Apparent; manifest; open.

P

Package. A bundle; a parcel; a bale.
Panic. A monetary pressure; financial crisis.
Paper. Negotiable evidence of indebtedness.
Paper Money. Bills of banks or the government passing current as money.
Parole. [Fr.] Not written, as, parole evidence.
Par Value. The face or nominal value.
Par of Exchange. The value of a unit of one country's coinage expressed in that of another's.
Partner. An associate in business; member of a partnership.
Partnership. Contract of two or more persons to join money, stock, or skill in trade for mutual benefit.
Part Owner. One of several owners of a ship; the relation differs materially from partnership.
Pass Book. A book kept by a customer in which entries of purchases are made; a bank book.
Passport. A permission from a government to travel, with identification and certificate of nationality.
Pawnbroker. One who lends money at interest on security of goods deposited.
Payable. Justly due; capable of payment.
Payee. The person to whose order a note, bill, or draft is to be paid.
Per Cent. or Per Centum. [L.] By the hundred; rates of interest, discount, etc.
Per Centage. [Lat.] An allowance reckoned by hundredth parts; commission.
Per Contra. [Lat.] To the opposite side of an account.
Permit. Written authority to remove dutiable goods.
Petty Cash Book. Account of small receipts and expenses.
Policy. The instrument by which the contract of insurance is made.
Port. A harbor for vessels; a commercial city.
Port of Entry. A port where a Custom House is established for the entry of imports.
Post-Date. To date after the real time.
Posting. To transfer from day-book or journal to the ledger.
Post Obit. A promise to pay loans after the death of some person.

Power of Attorney. Written authority from one person to another to act for him.
Preferred Creditor. One whose claims a bankrupt debtor elects to settle first.
Premium. A sum beyond par value; the amount paid annually in insurance contracts.
Price Current. A statement showing prevailing price of merchandise, stock, or securities.
Price List. A list of articles with prices attached.
Prime. Of high quality; superior.
Principal. The sum on which interest is paid.
Proceeds. The sum realized by a sale.
Procuration. A general letter or power of attorney.
Produce. Farm products of all kinds.
Profit and Loss. An account in which gains and losses are balanced.
Promissory Note. (*See Note of Hand.*)
Pro Rata. [Lat.] A proportional distribution.
Protective Tariff. Duty imposed on imports to encourage manufactures.
Protest. Notice to the sureties of a note that it was not paid at maturity or to the drawer of a draft that acceptance was refused.
Purveyor. One who supplies provisions.

Q

Quarantine. Restraint of intercourse to which a ship is subjected on suspicion of infection; the place of such restraint.
Quitrent. Rent paid by tenant of a freehold, discharging him from other rent.
Quotation. Current prices of stocks or commodities.

R

Real Estate. Land, houses, and fixtures; all immovable property.
Rebate. Deduction; abatement; discount; giving back part of sum already paid.
Receipt. A written acknowledgment of payment.
Receipt Book. A book in which receipts are filed.
Receiver. An officer appointed by a court to hold in trust property in litigation, or to wind up the affairs of a bankrupt concern.
Recoup. To counterbalance losses by gains.
Rectification. Second distillation of alcoholic liquors.
Register. A ship's paper, issued by the Custom House, stating description, name, tonnage, nationality, and ownership.
Re-insurance. Transfer of part of the contract of insurance from one insurer to another.
Remittance. Transfer of funds from one party to another.
Renewal. Giving a new note for an old one; extension of time.
Rent. Compensation for the use of real estate.
Rente. A French term equivalent to government annuity.
Repository. A warehouse or storehouse.
Reprisal. The seizure of ships or property to indemnify for unlawful seizure or detention.
Respondentia Bond. A bond for a loan secured by the cargo of a ship.
Retail. To sell in small quantities.
Returns. Profit on an investment.
Revenue. Income of a State; taxes received.
Revenue Cutter. A small government vessel used in collecting taxes and preventing smuggling.
Reversion. Right to possess property after the happening of some event, as the death of a person.

S

Sale. Transfer of property for a consideration.
Salvage. Compensation given those who rescue ship or cargo from loss.
Salvor. One who voluntarily engages in saving a ship or cargo from peril.
Sample. A small portion of merchandise taken as a specimen of quality.
Sans Recours. [Fr.] Without recourse; sometimes added to an indorsement of a note or bill to protect indorser from liability.
Scrip. Certificate of stock given before registration.

Seaworthy. Fit for a voyage and properly equipped.
Securities. Documents securing a right to property.
Sell. To make a sale; to transfer for consideration.
Set-Off. A counter claim or cross debt arising from a different matter from the one in question.
Share. Interest owned by one of a number; unit of the division of stock.
Ship. Technically, a three-masted square-rigged vessel; commonly used for any large vessel.
Shipment. Quantity of goods dispatched.
Shipper. One who dispatches goods by vessel or other conveyance.
Shipping. Collective term for a number of vessels.
Shipping Articles. Articles of agreement between captain and seamen.
Shipping Clerk. One who oversees the forwarding of merchandise.
Ship's Husband. One who attends to the requisite repairs of a ship while in port, and does all the other necessary acts preparatory to a voyage.
Ship's Papers. Papers which a vessel must carry; register, sea-letter, logbook, bill of health, shipping articles, etc.
Ship's Stores. Provisions, fuel, cables, extra spars, etc.
Short. To "sell short" is to sell for future delivery what one has not got in hopes that prices will fall.
Short Exchange. Bills of exchange payable at sight or in a few days.
Shrinkage. Reduction in bulk or measurement.
Sight. The time when a bill is presented to the drawee.
Sight Draft. One payable at *sight*, i. e., when presented.
Signature. The name of a person written by himself.
Silent Partner. One who furnishes capital but takes no active part in a business.
Simple Interest. Interest on principal alone; not compound.
Sinking Fund. A fund set apart from revenue to pay a public or corporation debt.
Smuggling. Introducing goods into a country without paying duties.
Solvent. Able to meet all liabilities.
Specialty. A written, sealed, and delivered contract; a particular article of merchandise dealt in.
Specie. Any kind of coined money.
Specification. A written description and enumeration of particulars.
Speculation. A business investment out of the ordinary run of trade.
Stamp Duty. Law requiring stamps to be affixed to checks and proprietary articles.
Staple. Principal commodity of a country or district.
Statute Law. Body of laws established by legislative enactment; written as opposed to unwritten or common law.
Sterling. Lawful or standard money of Great Britain.
Stock. Shares in the capital of corporations; goods on hand.
Stock Broker. One who buys and sells stock on commission.
Stock Exchange. Place where shares of stock are bought and sold.
Stock-Holder. One who holds shares of stock.
Stock Jobber. One who speculates in stocks.
Stoppage in Transitu. [Lat.] Right of seller to stop goods "on their passage" if purchaser has become insolvent.
Storage. Sums paid for storing goods.
Storekeeper. Officer in charge of a bonded warehouse.
Stowage. Careful arrangement of cargo in a ship.
Subpœna. A writ commanding a witness to appear in court.
Subpœna duces tecum. [Lat.] A subpœna requiring witness to bring papers with him.
Subrogation. Putting one thing in place of another; substituting one creditor for another.
Sundries. Unclassified articles.
Supercargo. An agent who accompanies cargo to care for and sell it.
Surety. One who binds himself to pay money in case another person fails to pay, to fill a contract, or to serve with integrity.

Surveyor. Agent of an insurance company to examine and report on applications for marine or fire insurance.

Suspend. To fail; to stop payment.

Suspense Account. An account made of doubtful balances to ascertain probable profit or loss.

Sutler. One authorized to sell goods to an army.

Suttle Weight. Weight after *tare* is deducted.

T

Tale Quale. [Lat.] "Such as;" used to denote that cargo is presumed to correspond with sample, and that buyer takes the risk of deterioration.

Tally. Keeping account by checking off.

Tally Man. One who receives payment for goods in weekly instalments.

Tare. Allowance in weight or quantity on account of cask, bag, or covering. *Actual tare:* when each cask, *etc.*, is weighed. *Average tare:* when one is weighed as a sample. *Estimated tare:* when a fixed percentage is allowed.

Tariff. Rate or list of duties; price list.

Teller. Officer of a bank who receives or pays out money.

Tenants. Those who lease or rent real estate.

Tenants in Common. Persons holding the same property in common, i. e., by distinct titles and not as joint tenants.

Tender. Offer to supply money or articles. (*See Legal Tender.*)

Tenor. Intent, nature, character; sometimes an exact copy.

Textile Fabrics. All woven or piece goods.

Testator. One who has made a will; feminine form, *testatrix.*

Time Bargain. A contract for the future sale of stock.

Tonnage. The weight a ship will carry in tons; capacity of a vessel.

Tort. A private or civil injury for which damages will lie.

Trade. Buying and selling; commerce; traffic.

Trade Discount. An allowance made to dealers in the same line.

Trade Mark. Letters, figures, or devices used on goods and labels which a manufacturer has the sole right to use.

Trade Price. That allowed by wholesalers to retailers.

Trade Sale. An auction by and for the trade; especially of booksellers.

Trades Union. A combination of workingmen to protect their own interests.

Traffic. Business done; especially that of a railroad.

Transhipment. Removing goods from one ship or conveyance to another.

Transportation. Conveying goods from one place to another.

Transit Duty. Tax imposed on goods for passing through a country.

Traveler. A commercial agent; a drummer.

Treasury Notes. Those issued by government and passing current as money.

Treaty. An agreement or compact between two or more nations.

Tret. Allowance for waste of 4 lbs. in 104 lbs., after tare has been deducted.

Triplicate. To make three copies of a paper; the third copy.

Trustee Process. Same as *Garnishment*, which see.

U

Ullage. What a cask lacks of being full.

Unclaimed Goods. Goods in government storehouses unclaimed after three years from importation, or on which duties have not been paid, may be sold at auction.

Undersell. To sell below the trade price.

Underwriter. A marine insurer; an individual, not a company.

Unseaworthy. Unfit in condition or equipment for a voyage.

Unsound. In bad condition; of doubtful solvency.

Usance. The time allowed by usage for the payment of a bill of exchange; it differs greatly in different countries; any business custom.

Usury. Interest beyond the lawful rate.

V

Valid. Of force; binding; good in law.
Value. To estimate; worth.
Value Received. Phrase used in notes and bills to express a consideration indefinitely.
Vendee. One to whom something is sold.
Vendor. A seller.
Vendue. An auction sale.
Venture. A mercantile speculation or investment.
Void. That which is of no legal effect.
Voidable. That which may become of no legal effect if proper steps are taken.
Voucher. A book, receipt, entry, or other document which establishes the truth of accounts.

W

Warehouseman. One who stores goods for pay.
Waiver. Relinquishment of a legal right or privilege.
Warranty. An undertaking that goods or title are as represented.
Wastage. Loss in handling; shrinkage.
Waste. Refuse material.
Way Bill. List of goods given to a carrier.
Wharfage. Fees paid for use of a wharf.
Wreckage. Merchandise saved from a wreck.

DICTIONARY OF NAMES OF IMPORTANT PERSONS, PLACES, BUILDINGS, MONUMENTS, PERIODS, ETC.; ALSO SIGNIFICANT WORDS AND PHRASES FREQUENTLY MET WITH IN LITERATURE

A

Abderite. A scoffer; from Abdera, where Democritus lived.

Abraham's Bosom. The rest of the blessed dead. Luke xiv. 22.

Abyla. One of the "Pillars of Hercules;" Calpë being the other.

Academics. The disciples of Plato, so called from the academy.

Academy (Academia). A gymnasium in the suburbs of Athens, where Plato founded his school, 368 B. C.

Academy, The French. *Académie Française.*) One of the five academies constituting the French Institute; founded by Richelieu; deals with the French language, and consists of 40 members.

Acadia. The former name of Nova Scotia.

Adam's Apple. Fabled to be caused by a piece of forbidden fruit sticking in the throat.

Admirable Crichton, The. James Crichton, a Scotch prodigy of the 16th century. Hence a person of great accomplishments.

Æneid. Virgil's epic poem, of which Ænéas is the hero.

Ages. According to Hesiod there were five ages of the world, the GOLDEN, the SILVER, the BRAZEN, the HEROIC, and the IRON.

Agnus Dei. The Lamb of God. A cake stamped with the figure of a lamb, given out by the Pope on the Sunday after Easter.

Aladdin's Window (To finish). To try to finish something left unfinished by a great man. One window in Aladdin's palace was left for the Sultan to finish, but his treasure gave out.

Albany Regency. Nickname of a set of able Democratic politicians, 60 years ago, at Albany, N. Y.

Albion. England. Said to mean the chalk cliffs. (*Albus*, white.)

Aldine Press. Founded by Aldus Manutine, at Venice, 1496. Hence came the famous *Aldine* editions.

Alexandrian Library. Founded by Ptolemy Soter, at Alexandria, Egypt. Contained 700,000 volumes. Burned 47 B. C.

Alexandrine Age. 323-640, when Alexandria was the seat of the highest culture.

Alhambra. Palace and fortress of the Moors at Granáda, Spain.

All Souls' Day. Nov. 2. Day of prayer for souls in Purgatory.

Allah. ("The Adorable.") Arabic name of God.

Almack's. Once a famous London assembly-room where balls were given of the most exclusive, aristocratic character.

Almighty Dollar. A phrase from Irving's *Creole Village.*

Alsatia. The Whitefriars (London) refuge for criminals.

Alto-Relievo. (High relief.) Figures in marble, etc., cut so as to project one-half or more from the tablet.

Ambrosia. The food of the gods.

Amuck, To run amuck. Run foul of. Malays, drunk with opium, run about, armed with daggers, shouting **"Amuck"** (kill).

Anacreontics. Verses in praise of love or wine, after Anacreon.

Ancient Regime. The French Government before the Revolution.

Angelic Doctor, The. Thomas Aquínas.

Angelus, The. A prayer to the Virgin, recited thrice a day.

Angling, The Father of. Izaak Walton, so called from his famous book on angling.

Annunciation, Day of. Festival, celebrated March 25th, the day the angel announced to the Virgin that she would bear Our Lord.

Annus Mirabilis. (Wonderful Year.) 1666. Plague, fire of London, and English victory over the Dutch.

WESTMINSTER ABBEY.

This famous building, standing in the heart of London, dates from the reign of King Henry III. Here the kings and queens of England have been crowned since Edward the Confessor, and many of them are buried here as are most of England's famous men.

Anthony, Saint. ST. ANTHONY'S FIRE. Erysipelas.
Antoninus, The Wall of. Turf entrenchment across Scotland from the Clyde to the Frith of Forth, built by the Romans 140.
Apollo Belvedere. A marble statue of Apollo in the Belvedere Gallery of the Vatican at Rome.
Appian Way. Oldest of the Roman roads, from Rome to Cápua.
Apples of Sodom. Lovely fruit, but within full of ashes.
Arabesque. Moorish (Arabic) patterns in decoration.
Arcadian. A shepherd; belonging to shepherds. So called from the Greek country Arcadia, a pastoral region.
Arch of Triumph. At the west end of the Champs Elysees, Paris, 116 ft. high, 145 wide. Begun by Napoleon.
Argo. The ship in which Jason went after the golden fleece.
Argonauts. The heroes who sailed in the Argo.
Argus-eyed. Extremely watchful. Juno, jealous of Io, had her watched by the hundred-eyed Argus.
Arians. Disciples of Arius; maintained that the Father and Son are distinct beings.
Armada, The Spanish. Fleet collected by Philip of Spain, in 1588, to conquer England.
Artesian Well. From Artois in France, where wells of this kind were first dug.
Aryans. The originators of the Indo-European peoples.
Athens, The Modern. 1. Edinburgh. 2. Boston.
Augustan Age. The palmiest period of a literature; the best days of Roman literature being under Augustus.
Auld Reekie. (Old Smoky.) Edinburgh, Scotland.
Avalon. Burial place of King Arthur; said to be Glastonbury.
Ayrshire Poet, The. Burns, who was born near Ayr, Scotland.

B

Barnburners. A name once given to radical Democrats.
Babylonish Captivity. The 70 years' captivity of the Jews at Babylon, 608-538 B. C.
Baconian Philosophy. The inductive philosophy of Lord Bacon.
Balmoral Castle. A Scotch castle owned by Queen Victoria.
Bank of England. In Threadneedle Street, London. Founded 1694. Sometimes called "The Old Lady of Threadneedle Street."
Bard of Avon. Shakespeare, from Stratford-on-Avon.
Barleycorn, John. Malt liquor.
Barmecide's Feast. An illusion. Barmecide asked a starving beggar to dinner, and set empty dishes before him. (*Arabian Nights.*)
Basilisk. A serpent supposed to "look people dead."
Basso-Relievo. Figures cut on marble, etc., projecting a little.
Bastile. French prison and fortress, destroyed by the mob, 1789.
Battle of the Books. A satire by Swift on the comparative merits of ancient and modern literature.
Battery, The. A park in New York city adjoining the river.
Beacon Street. The aristocratic residence street of Boston.
Beauty and the Beast. A fairy tale. Beauty lives with the Beast to save her father's life. Beast, disenchanted by love, is made a handsome prince.
Bedlam (Bethlehem). A lunatic asylum.
Bee, the Attic. Plato, from his sweet style.
Beelzebub. God of flies; a Philistine deity.
Begging the question. Assuming as true what you are to prove.
Belle France, La (Fair France). A general name of France.
Belgravia. Fashionable quarter of London.
Bell the Cat. An old mouse proposed that a bell should be hung upon the cat's neck to apprise the mice of her coming; a young mouse inquired, "Who will put the bell on?"
Bell, The Passing. Rung formerly when persons were dying.
Beloved Disciple. St. John.
Bess, Good Queen. Queen Elizabeth.
Bibliothèque Nationale. (National Library.) At Paris, contains over 1,000,000 books, 150,000 manuscripts, etc.
Billingsgate. Coarse language, such as is used by the fishwomen of Billingsgate, the London fish market.

Black Death. A contagious, putrid typhus, which desolated Europe, Asia, and Africa in the 14th century.

Black Friday. Sept. 26, 1869; financial panic in Wall street, New York.

Black Hole. Dark cell in Calcutta prison where Surajah Dowlah shut up 146 British soldiers; only 23 lived till morning.

Black Prince. Edward, Prince of Wales, son of Edward III.

Black Republicans. A satirical name given the Republican party in the United States, from its opposition to the extension of slavery.

Blarney Stone. In Blarney Castle, near Cork, Ireland. Supposed to impart fluent powers of speech to whoever kisses it.

Bluebeard. A legendary wife-killing tyrant; a sort of Henry VIII.

Blue Laws. A nickname of early severe New England statutes.

Blue Stocking. A female pedant; so called from a literary society at Venice in 1400, whose members wore blue stockings.

Bohemian. An artist or literary man living loosely by his wits.

Bois de Bologne. A Paris promenade.

Border, The. The frontiers of England and Scotland.

Border Minstrel, The. Sir Walter Scott.

Border States. Maryland, Delaware, Virginia, Kentucky, Missouri.

Bourgeoisie. French tradesmen and manufacturers as a class.

Boulevard. A wide street or promenade.

Bourse. The Parisian Stock Exchange.

Bloody Mary. Queen Mary of England; so called on account of her bloodthirsty persecution of English Protestants.

Bow Bells. A set of bells in St. Mary-le-Bow Church, London. A person "born within sound of Bow Bells" is a cockney.

Bowery, The. A New York thoroughfare of the lower classes.

Boycott. To refuse to have anything to do with. Boycott, an Irish landlord, was so treated in 1881.

Brandy Nose. A nickname of Queen Anne of England.

Breeches Bible. An edition in which aprons, in Genesis iii. 7, is rendered "breeches."

Bride of the Sea. Venice.

Bridge of Sighs. In Venice, Italy. Connects Doge's palace and state prisons. The condemned passed over it to be executed.

British Museum. A famous library and museum of London.

Broadway. The principal business street of New York city.

Brook Farm. A socialistic community founded at West Roxbury, Mass., 1841, to carry out the idea of Fourierism.

Brother Jonathan. America, an American. Said to be derived from Jonathan Trumbull, Governor of Connecticut, of whom Washington would say, "We must consult Brother Jonathan."

Buncombe or Bunkum. Claptrap eloquence. Said to come from Buncombe county, in North Carolina. A North Carolina member said a fiery speech of his was not intended for the House, but for Buncombe.

Bunker Hill Monument. A granite obelisk on Bunker (once Breed's) Hill, Charlestown, Mass., marking the site of the battle between the British and Americans, June 17, 1775.

C

Cachet, Lettres de. (Sealed letters.) Blank warrants with the French King's seal, to free from, or imprison in, the Bastile.

Caledonia. A poetical name for Scotland.

Campagna. (The country.) The plain around the city of Rome.

Carbonari. Italian secret political society, organized in 1820.

Carmagnole. Song and dance in the French Revolution.

Cartesian Philosophy. (Descartes.) "I think, therefore I am."

Castle Garden. The former landing-place of emigrants, New York city; now replaced by an aquarium.

Catacombs. The subterranean burial-places in Alexandria, Egypt; also in Rome, used by the early Christians.

Cavalier Servente. The escort of a married woman.
Cecilia, Saint. A Roman Christian martyr; patroness of music.
Celestial Empire. China, whose first emperors were all divinities.
Champs de Mars. A field in Paris for military maneuvers.
Champs Elysées. A promenade in Paris, 1¼ miles long.
Charter Oak. A tree in Hartford, Conn., in which the Colonial Charter was secreted in 1688. Blown down in 1856.
Chauvinism. Narrow-minded braggart patriotism; from Chauvin, a character of Scribe's.
Cheapside. A great and crowded London thoroughfare.
Chestnut Street. The fashionable street of Philadelphia, Pa.
Chiltern Hundreds, To accept the. To resign one's seat in Parliament. An English member of Parliament resigns his seat by taking office. Stewardship of the Chiltern Hundreds is a sinecure for this purpose.
Christ Church. The largest college in the University of Oxford; a famous old church in Philadelphia, attended by Washington when President.
Cid, The. Don Roderigo Laynez, Count of Bivar; Spanish hero.
Cincinnati, The. A society founded by American Revolutionary officers.
Citizen King. The. Louis Philippe of France.
Cockaine, Land of. An imaginary land of pleasure and laziness.
Colossus of Rhodes. A brass statue at Rhodes, 126 feet high.
Columbia. Poetical name of the United States, from Columbus.
Column of Vendome. (Colonne Vendome.) Stone pillar in Paris, erected by Napoleon; razed by the Commune in 1871, but reërected.
Confederate States. The 11 States which seceded in 1861, viz., Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia.
Congressional Library. At Washington, largest in United States.
Consols. English public securities at 3 per cent.
Copperheads. Northern sympathizers with the South in the American Civil War.
Corncrackers, The. Kentuckians.
Corn Law Rhymer, The. Ebenezer Elliott.
Corso. (The Course.) The chief thoroughfare of Rome.
Crapaud (a toad), **Johnny.** A Frenchman. The ancient device of French royalty was three toads (subsequently the *fleur de lys*).
Credit Mobilier. A company authorized to do a stock-jobbing business. The American C. M. in connection with the Pacific railroads was famous in 1873.
Crocodile Tears. Hypocritical grief. The crocodile was fabled to weep as it ate its victim.
Cumberland. A United States vessel sunk by the Confederate ram *Merrimac* in Hampton Roads, March 8, 1862. Went down with colors flying, firing a broadside as she sunk.
Curfew Bell. A bell rung at sunset in the time of William I. and II. in England, to order fires and candles to be put out.

D

Damocles' Sword. Presentiment of evil. Dionysius the Elder, tyrant of Syracuse, invited his flatterer Damocles to a splendid feast, but hung over his head a sword dangling by a single hair.
Darby and Joan. An affectionate married couple. From a ballad.
Dartmoor Prison, in Devonshire, England. A prison of war.
Darwinian Theory. A theory proposed by Charles Darwin in his *Origin of Species;* the different species came from one or a few original forms, present differences being the result of development and natural selection.
De Profundis (Out of the depths). The first two words of the Latin version of the 130th Psalm. Sung at burials.
Debatable Ground. Land on the western border of Scotland, disputed between Scotland and England.
Defender of the Faith. Title given by Pope Leo X. to Henry VIII. of England.

Dies Iræ. (Day of wrath.) First two words of a celebrated mediæval hymn by Thomas of Celáno.

Directory, The French. By the constitution of 1795 the executive power was vested in five directors. It lasted four years only.

Dixie. The Land of Dixie. The Southern States.

Doctors' Commons. Where the Ecclesiastical Court sat in London.

Doctrinaire. An impracticable politician. First applied to the French Constitutional Monarchists, of whom Guizot was one.

Doe, John. Fictitious plaintiff in ejectment; Doe versus Roe.

Doomsday Book. A book containing the value of all English estates in the reign of William the Conqueror.

Donnybrook Fair. A once celebrated annual fair near Dublin.

Douay Bible, The. The English Bible authorized by the Roman Catholic Church. First published at Douay, France.

Downing Street, in London. The official residence of the Prime Ministers has been situated there since the time of Sir Robert Walpole.

Drachenfels (Dragon Rock). A castle on a mountain of the same name, high above the Rhine, not far from Bonn.

Drury Lane Theater. A London playhouse, opened in 1668.

Dunciad. A satire on dunces by Pope. Colley Cibber is the hero.

Dying Gladiator. An ancient statue in the Capitol at Rome.

E

Eastern States, The. Maine, Vermont, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut.

Ecce Homo. (Behold the man.) Spoken of Christ on the cross; a famous painting by Correggio representing the Savior crowned with thorns.

Ecole Polytechnique. (Polytechnic School.) A Parisian school whose graduates are given places in the public service.

El Dorado. (The Golden.) General name for wealthy country.

Elephant, Seeing the. Seeing the world; "life."

Elgin Marbles. A collection of Greek sculptures (mainly from the Parthenon) made by Lord Elgin; now in British Museum.

Escorial, The. Granite palace and mausoleum near Madrid.

Eternal City, The. Rome.

Eulenspiegel, Tyl. Hero of a German story; a vagrant Brunswicker who cuts up all sorts of pranks.

Euréka. (I have found it.) A saying attributed to the Archimedes when he discovered the way to test the purity of Hiero's crown.

Evangelists, Symbols of the. MATTHEW has a scroll before him and holds a pen. MARK sits writing, with a winged lion by his side. LUKE has a pen and scroll; near him is an ox. JOHN is a young man behind whom is an eagle.

Exclusion, Bill of. A bill which passed the English Commons in 1679, proposing to exclude the Duke of York (afterwards James II.) from the throne, because he was a Roman Catholic.

Expounder of the Constitution, The. Daniel Webster.

F

Fabian Policy. A policy of delay, such as was pursued by Q. Fabius Maximus, called Cunctátor, "The Delayer."

Fabius, The American. George Washington.

Faery Queen. A rhymed romance of Edmund Spenser.

Fainéants, Les Rois. (Do-nothing Kings.) Nicknames of the last kings of the Merovingian dynasty in France.

Falernian. A celebrated ancient Italian wine grown at Falernum.

Faneuil Hall, in Boston, Mass., first built in 1742. Revolutionary orators frequently addressed public meetings in it.

Farmer George. George III. of England; so called from his bluff manners, thriftiness, and love of agriculture.

Fata Morgána. A mirage observed in the Straits of Messina.

Father of his Country. George Washington.

Fathers of the Latin Church. Ambrose, of Milan; Augustine, St. Bernard, Hilary, Jerome, Lactantius.

Faubourg, St. Antoine. The part of Paris in which the workingmen live. Once the scene of many insurrections and riots.

Faubourg, St. Germain. The aristocratic residence quarter of Paris, where are the houses of the old nobility.

Fenians. A society of Irishmen organized in the United States in 1865 to make Ireland a republic.

Field of the Cloth of Gold. Plain in France where Francis I. met Henry VIII.; so called from the magnificent display made.

Fighting Joe. The American general Joseph Hooker.

First Gentleman in Europe. George IV. of England; so called from his appearance, not from his character.

Five Points. A locality in New York once famous as the abode of poverty and crime; now greatly changed.

Flagellants. Religious fanatics of the thirteenth century, who went about naked and scourging themselves.

Fleet, The. A famous London prison, taken down in 1845.

Flying Dutchman. A spectral ship fabled to be seen, in bad weather, about the Cape of Good Hope; supposed to presage bad luck.

Fourierism. A system of communism proposed by Charles Fourier. The world was to be divided into "phalansteries" of 400 families, who were to live and work in common.

Funk, Peter. A mock auction; a person employed at auction sales in making bids in collusion with the owner of the property to be sold.

G

Gadshill, near Rochester, in Kent, England; famous for Falstaff's highway robbery. Charles Dickens lived there.

Genre Painting. One representing domestic rural scenes in common life.

George, St., and the Dragon. St. George, the patron saint of England, is said to have slain in Libya a huge dragon, to which every day a virgin was offered up.

Gerrymander. To so apportion, geographically, legislative, congressional, or other electoral districts, as to give an unfair preponderance to some one political party. Started in Massachusetts, and named after Elbridge Gerry, then governor of the State.

Ghetto. The quarter in Rome to which the Jews were formerly restricted. Also in many other European cities.

Ghibelline. In the Middle Ages an adherent of the Holy Roman Empire against the Papacy.

Girondists; The Gironde. In the French Revolution the party of moderate "constitutional" Republicans.

Gobelins. A tapestry and carpet manufactory at Paris, founded about 1515 by J. Gobelin, a dyer.

Godiva, Lady. Wife of Leofric, Earl of Mercia, who offered to remit certain exactions to his tenants if she would ride naked through the streets of Coventry. She did so, everybody keeping indoors except one "Peeping Tom," who was struck blind for peeping at her.

Golcónda. A locality in India containing some rich diamond mines.

Golden Age. An age of innocence and prosperity. The palmy time of a nation or a literature.

Golden Gate. The entrance to the harbor of San Francisco, Cal.

Golden Horn. The estuary of the Bosphorus, upon whose banks Constantinople is built.

Golden House. Palace of gold built by Nero in Rome.

Gordian Knot. A vexed question, an obstacle. Gordius, a Phrygian peasant, when chosen king, consecrated his wagon to Jupiter, tying the yoke and beam together so that it could not be untied, till Alexander, hearing that the untier of the knot should rule over all the East, cut the knot with his sword.

Gordon Riots, The. In 1780, at London, under Lord George Gordon, a weak-minded nobleman, to force the repeal of the bill passed by the House of Commons to relieve the Roman Catholics.

Gotham. A name sometimes applied to New York city.

Gotham, The Wise Men of,

were noted for their folly. Gotham was an English village.

Great Commoner, The. William Pitt.

Great Duke, The. The Duke of Wellington.

Great Eastern. A great steamship, the largest vessel to her time. She was made to carry 1,000 passengers and 5,000 tons of cargo. After 1864 was used in laying cables.

Great Pyramid, The. At Gheezeh, Egypt. It is 484 feet high, and contains 577,600 cubic feet of material.

Greenbacks. United States Treasury notes; so called from their color.

Green Isle, The. Ireland, from the greenness of its vegetation; also called the Emerald Isle.

Gregórian Year. The year as reformed by Gregory XIII., in 1582. He took away 10 days.

Gretna Green. A Scotch village, once a famous place for runaway matches. A declaration before witnesses of an intention to marry was formerly sufficient to make a valid marriage in Scotland.

Grub Street. A London street, once noted for literary hacks.

Guelphs. In mediæval Europe the adherents of the Papacy as against the Holy Roman Empire.

Guildhall. The London Town Hall; the hall of the guilds.

Gunner's Daughter, Kissing the. To be flogged. Boys in the English navy, before being flogged, are tied to a gun breech.

Gunpowder Plot, The. A plot to blow up the English Parliament in its House, Nov. 5, 1605, with gunpowder. Catesby conceived the scheme, which was to have been carried out by Guy Fawkes.

Gyges' Ring. A ring which made the wearer invisible. Gyges, a Lydian, found in a brazen horse, in a cavern, a man's corpse, from the finger of which he took a brazen ring which made him invisible. With this ring he went into the chamber of the King of Lydia, whom he murdered and succeeded.

H

Habeas Corpus Act, The. Passed in the time of Charles II., provides that the body of an accused person must be brought (if he insist) before a judge, and the reason of his confinement stated. The judge will then determine whether or not to admit the accused to bail. The guilt of an accused person is to be finally decided by a jury.

Halcyon Days. A period of happiness. The halcyon (kingfisher) was thought by the ancients to lay its eggs, and brood for 14 days preceding the winter solstice, on the surface of the ocean, which was always calm during this time.

Handicap. In horse-racing, assigning different weights to horses of different speed, age, etc., so they may run with an equal chance. So called from an ancient game of cards.

Hanseatic League. A union of a number of maritime towns in Northern Germany for purpose of trade and mutual safety. Founded in the thirteenth century. Their triennial legislature was called *hansa*.

Hanse Towns. The North German seaboard cities which once constituted the Hanseatic League.

Hara-Kiri. A method of suicide formerly practiced in Japan by cutting open the bowels, permitted to offending nobles and military officers to save them from the disgrace of a public execution.

Hare, Mad as a March. The hare is excessively wild in March.

Harries. Creatures with a woman's head and breasts, and the rest of the body like vultures, hungry and emitting a terrible stench; creations of ancient mythology.

Harvest Moon. The full moon at or nearest to the fall equinox; rises for several days near or soon after sunset.

Heidelberg Castle. A ruined palace-fortress near Heidelberg, Germany.

Heel-tap. "No heel-taps;" i. e., drain the glass to the bottom. A heel-tap is a shoe-peg stuck in the heel, but taken out when the shoe is done.

Hegíra. The date of Mohammed's flight from Mecca, July 16, 622. The Mohammedan epoch begins with it.

High Church. That section of the English clergy which maintains the apostolic descent of the clergy, and absolution by priests.

High Seas, The. The sea beyond three miles from the coast.

History, The Father of. The Greek historian, Herodotus.

Hob-and-Nob. To touch glasses together in drinking; to talk confidentially to. A hob, at the corner of the hearth, was to heat the water or spirit. A nob is a small table.

Hobson's Choice. What is offered, or nothing. It is said that Tobias Hobson, an English stable-keeper, whenever a customer came to hire a horse, made him take the horse nearest the stable door.

Holborn. A London street by which criminals used to be carried out to execution at Tyburn.

Holy Alliance, formed in 1816 by Austria, Prussia, and Russia.

Holy Family, The. The name of many mediæval pictures representing the infant Jesus, Joseph, the Virgin, John the Baptist, Anna, and Elizabeth.

Holy Land, The. Palestine, as the birthplace of Christ.

Holy League, The. The alliance of Pope Julius II., France, Germany, Spain, and some of the Italian Republics in 1508, against Venice.

Honi soit qui mal y pense. (Shame to him who evil thinks.) Motto of the Order of the Garter. At a ball given by Edward III. of England, the Countess of Salisbury's blue garter came off accidentally. The King picked it up, made the remark quoted above, and fixed it round his own knee. This led to his instituting the Order of the Garter.

Honors of War. Allowing a surrendered enemy to keep his arms.

Hotel de Rambouillet. A Paris palace, the resort of wits, literary ladies, etc., in the seventeenth century. Ridiculed by Molière.

Hotel de Ville. The City Hall of French and Belgian cities.

Houris, in the Koran, black-eyed, beautiful virgins of Paradise; 72 are allotted to each believer.

Humble Pie, To eat. To make submission. From *umbles,* the entrails and other inferior portions of the deer.

Hundred Days, The, from March 20, 1815, when Napoleon escaped from Elba, to June 22, 1815, when he abdicated.

I

Iconoclast (Image-breaker). A radical reformer; so called from the eighth century reformers who objected to and threw down statues, pictures, etc., in churches.

Iliad. The story of the siege of Troy by the Greeks, a Greek epic poem, by Homer.

Immaculate Conception. The dogma of the Catholic Church that the Virgin Mary was conceived without original sin.

Independence, Declaration of, issued July 4, 1776, asserting the independence of the American Colonies of Great Britain.

Independence Hall, in Philadelphia, Pa.; the meeting-place of the Continental Congress, where the Declaration of Independence was adopted.

Index Expurgatorius. A list of printed works, the reading of which is prohibited by the Church of Rome; published annually.

Inns of Court. The four London law societies which have the sole right of admitting candidates to the bar. They are GRAY'S INN, LINCOLN'S INN, the INNER TEMPLE, and the MIDDLE TEMPLE.

Inquisition. (An inquiry into.) A tribunal to inquire into transgressions against the Roman Catholic Church.

Iron City, The. Pittsburg, Pa., celebrated for its iron industries.

Iron Duke, The. The Duke of Wellington.

Iron Mask, The Man in the. A mysterious French state prisoner.

J

Jack Ketch. The hangman; the name of an English hangman.

Jack Robinson. Before you can say Jack Robinson, meaning *at once.* Halliwell notes the derivation "Jack, Robes on" from an old play.

Jack the Giant-Killer. A nursery hero, who has an invincible

sword, a cap of wisdom, shoes of swiftness, and an invisible coat.

Jack, the American, or Union. The blue ground of the American flag with the stars, but without the stripes.

Jacobins. A famous political club in the French Revolution. It met at a convent of the Jacobins (Dominicans).

Jacobites. Adherents of James II. of England, and the Stuarts, his descendants; from Jacobus (James).

Jardin des Plantes. Botanical and zoölogical garden in Paris.

Jardin Mabille. A once famous garden in Paris; the home of the *can-can.* Pleasure resort of the *demi-monde.* Shut up in 1882.

Jericho, Gone to. Disappeared, ruined. Henry VIII. had a manor called Jericho. When he went there to visit some of his mistresses it used to be said of him, "He has gone to Jericho." (Very doubtful.)

Jerusalem Delivered. An Italian epic poem by Torquato Tasso.

Jingo; Jingoism. Expressions which arose during the ministry of Lord Beaconsfield, 1874-1880. Applied to those who wished England to take an aggressive foreign policy. It originated in a music-hall song.

Joan, Pope. A pretended female Pope who was said to have succeeded Leo IV. The falsity of the legend has been shown.

John Bull. Nickname for an Englishman; England. A choleric, plethoric, bull-headed, well-meaning fellow.

John Chinaman. Nickname for the Chinese in America.

Jubilee, Year of. Among the Jews came every 50th year; all debts were considered to be paid, and land reverted to its original owners. In the Catholic Church it comes once in every 25 years.

Juggernaut. A Hindoo god who has a famous temple in India.

Julian Era, The, begins 46 B. C., when Cæsar reformed the calendar.

Junius, Letters of. A celebrated series of political letters signed "Junius," written in the reign of George III., of doubtful authorship.

K

Kansas, Bleeding. So called on account of the fierce struggles between its anti-slavery and pro-slavery settlers.

Kensington Gardens. A great London pleasure ground adjoining Kensington Palace (where Queen Victoria was born).

Kilkenny Cats, The, fought in a saw-pit till only their tails remained.

King can do no wrong, The. Meaning *he* is not responsible, but his *ministers* are, for mistakes in administration.

King of Yvetot. A "good, little king." A pretentious person. The holders of the little seigneurie of Yvetot had the title of king.

King Cole. A legendary British king, who "loved his pipe and bowl."

King Cotton. Cotton, the great product of the Southern States, was so called before the Civil War.

King's Evil. The scrofula. It was an ancient notion that the touch of a sovereign could heal scrofula. Doctor Johnson was the last Englishman "touched" for scrofula.

King Log. An ineffectual, do-nothing ruler. Jupiter, in answer to the prayer of the frogs for a king, gave them a log.

King-Maker, The. Richard Neville, the great Earl of Warwick, who set up and deposed English kings in the 15th century.

King Stork. A tyrant. The frogs, dissatisfied with the let-alone policy of King Log, prayed for a new king, whereupon Jupiter sent them the Stork, who devoured them miscellaneously.

Kit Kat Club, The. A famous London Club, founded in 1688, at the shop of one Christopher Katt, pastry-cook. Among the members were Addison, Congreve, Halifax, the Duke of Marlborough, Steele, and Vanbrugh.

Knickerbocker. A member of an "old" New York family; especially persons descended from the original Dutch settlers.

Knights of Malta. Also called Hospitallers of St. John of Jerusalem. A once powerful associa-

tion. The original knights had charge of a church and hospital at Jerusalem consecrated to St. John. Thence they moved to Rhodes, and in 1523 to Malta.

Know Nothings. Political party in the United States insisting that nobody but "native Americans should hold office." Sprang up suddenly about 1853, and (after carrying a few State elections) disappeared.

Kohinoor (Mountain of Light). A diamond from the mines of Golconda, India. When found (1550) it weighed 793 carats; the present weight is 106 1-16. It came into the possession of Queen Victoria in 1850. Estimated value, $625,000, or £125,000.

Koran or Alkoran. (The Reading.) The Mohammedan Bible.

Kremlin. A quarter in Moscow, Russia, in which are several palaces, cathedrals, towers, etc.

L

Labyrinth, The. A celebrated structure of ancient Egypt. A maze of difficulties, so called from an inextricable series of winding passages, constructed by Minos, King of Crete.

Laconic. Brief, from Laconia, another name for Sparta; the Spartans cultivated curtness of speech.

Lacrymæ Christi. Italian wine grown about Mount Vesuvius.

Lake School, The. The poetry of Coleridge, Wordsworth, and Southey, who lived in the Lake district of England.

Land of Bondage. Egypt, so called by the Jews.

Land of Cakes. Scotland, famous for its oatmeal cakes.

Land of Nod. Popular phrase for sleep.

Land of Promise, or Promised Land. Among the Jews, Canaan, which God promised to Abraham.

Lang Syne, is Scotch for long since. The famous song *Auld Lang Syne* is generally credited to Robert Burns, who said he took this song down from an old man's singing.

Langue d'Oc. (Language of Yes.) Provençal, formerly the language of southern France.

Langue d'Oïl. (Language of Yes.) French, in distinction from Provençal.

Laocoön. A statue in the Belvedere of the Vatican representing the death of Laocoön, strangled to death (with his sons) by serpents.

Laodicean. "Luke-warm," in religious matters. See Rev. iii. 14-18.

Lares and Penates. The household gods of the Romans.

Last Judgment. The subject of many mediæval paintings. The most famous is the fresco by Michael Angelo, in the Sistine Chapel in the Vatican.

Last Supper, The, is the subject of many mediæval paintings, of which the most famous is Leonardo da Vinci's, at Milan. Next is Andrea del Sarto's in the Salvi convent, near Florence.

Lateran Palace, The, at Rome, was the residence of the Popes till late in the 14th century.

Laughing Philosopher, The. Democritus of Abdéra.

Leaning Tower, The, at Pisa, Italy; leans about 13 feet from the perpendicular; 178 feet high; 50 feet in diameter.

Learned Blacksmith, The. Elihu Burritt, an American writer and linguist, originally a blacksmith.

Leonine Verses. Verses in which end and middle words rhyme.

Libby Prison. A famous Confederate prison of war at Richmond, Va., during the Civil War of the United States.

Lilliput. A region inhabited by pigmies, in *Gulliver's Travels.*

Lingua Franca. A corrupt Italian-French spoken along the Mediterranean.

Lion and Unicorn, on the British royal arms. The lion is English; the unicorn, Scotch. Added in 1603.

Lion of the North. Gustavus Adolphus of Sweden.

Lion's Share. All or most. The lion, in Æsop, hunts with some other beasts. In dividing the spoils he claims four quarters.

Little Corporal. Napoleon I., from his shortness of stature.

Lloyds. Rooms in London resorted to by bankers and brokers.
Lombard Street. The great financial street of London.
Lone Star State, The. Texas, whose flag bore a single star during its period of nationality.
Long Parliament, The. Sat from Nov. 3, 1640, till April 20, 1653.
Lorelei. A water spirit who enticed sailors till they were dashed to pieces by the rapids around the high rocks called Lorelei, on the Rhine.
Lotus Eaters, The. A people in Homer's Odyssey who ate the fruit of the lotus tree, which made them forget home, and only wish "to live at ease."
Louvre. A palace in Paris filled with works of art.
Low Church. That section of the English Church which lays little or no stress on ceremonies and is extremely "evangelical."
Lusiad. A Portuguese epic by Camoens, recounts the adventures of the Lusians (Portuguese) under Vasco de Gama, the first to sail to India.
Lynch Law. Hanging by a mob; its judgments are pronounced by "Judge Lynch." Said to be derived from a Virginian named Lynch, who acted as a judge in the 17th century, by appointment of his neighbors. According to others, derived from an Irish James Lynch, Warden of Galway, who sentenced his own son to death for murder.

M

Mab, Queen. "The fairies' midwife," *i. e.*, employed by the fairies as midwife of dreams (to deliver man's brain of dreams).
Macadamize. To pave a street with broken stones; so called from Sir John Macadam, who invented that system of paving.
Macaronic Verse. Ludicrous verses consisting of words from different languages mixed.
Machiavellism. Political or diplomatic trickery; so called from Nicholas Macchiavelli, author of a political treatise called *The Prince*.
Madame Tussaud's Exhibition. An exhibition in London of waxwork figures, many being modelled from life.
Mad Poet, The. Nathaniel Lee, the insane English dramatist.
Madman of Macedonia, The. Alexander the Great.
Madman of the North. Charles XII. of Sweden.
Madonna. (My Lady.) The Virgin Mary. Of the immense number of pictures on this subject, we mention the Sistine Madonna, by Raphael, and the Madonna di San Georgio, by Correggio, at Dresden; and the Madonna della Seggiola, by Raphael, in the Pitti Palace, Florence.
Mæcenas. A friend and patron of literary men. Caius Cilnius Mæcenas, a Roman general and statesman, friend of Augustus, was a liberal patron of literary men, especially Horace and Virgil.
Magna Charta. (Great charter.) The charter securing the liberty (or at least fair trial) of English subjects; granted by King John.
Mahomet's Coffin, was said to be hung in mid-air at Medina.
Maid of Orleans, The. Joan of Arc (Jeanne Darc).
Maid of Saragossa. Augustina Zaragoza, famous for her valor during the siege of Saragossa, in Spain, by the French (1808-1809).
Maiden Queen, The. Queen Elizabeth of England.
Maine Law. A prohibitory liquor law first adopted in Maine.
Malthusian Doctrine, The. So called from the English economist Malthus, who claimed that population increases faster than the means of living; so that, unless population is checked, either a part of it must starve to death, or the whole of it be insufficiently fed.
Man in the Moon, The, is the man who picked up sticks on the Sabbath. Numbers xv. 32-36; another legend says he is Cain.
Man of Destiny, The. Napoleon Bonaparte.
Man of Iron, The. Bismarck.
Man of Straw. An irresponsible person. Professional false witnesses or givers of "straw bail" in the English courts are said to have worn a straw in their shoes as a professional sign.

Mare's Nest, To find a. To find something which seems of importance, but doesn't amount to anything. The nightmare was thought to be a vampire which guarded treasures in its secret nest.

Marriage à la Mode. ("Fashionable Marriage.") A series of six satirical pictures by William Hogarth.

Marseillaise. A famous French Revolutionary song, now the French national air. Composed by Rouget de Lisle.

Martinet. A rigid disciplinarian, so called from M. de Martinet, a French infantry tactician in the 17th century.

Mason and Dixon's Line. So called because run by two English surveyors, Charles Mason and Jeremiah Dixon, 1763-1767. It was 39° 43′ 26″ north latitude, being the northern boundary of the then Slave States, dividing Pennsylvania from Maryland and Virginia.

Mausoleum. The marble monument built by Artemisia, queen of Caria, to her husband, Mausolus; one of the seven wonders of the world.

Mayfair. An aristocratic region in London.

Mayflower, The. The vessel in which the founders of the Plymouth Colony, in Massachusetts, sailed from Southampton, England, in 1620.

Medicine, The Father of. Hippocrates of Cos.

Merlin. A celebrated enchanter in the Arthurian legends.

Mermaid. A sea nymph with a fish's tail.

Merry Andrew. A buffoon; so called from Andrew Borde, the eccentric physician of Henry VIII.

Merry England. A common designation of England; in the old sense of the word *merry*, meaning *pleasant, agreeable.*

Merry Monarch, The. Charles II. of England.

Mezzo Relievo. (Middle Relief.) Figures cut in stone, etc., which project from the table more than figures in Basso-Relievo, and less than figures in Alto-Relievo.

Middle Ages, The. The period between the destruction of the Roman Empire and the revival of learning in Italy, from 476-1500.

Middle States, The. New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and Delaware.

Minnesingers. (Love-singers.) The German lyric poets of the 12th and 13th centuries.

Miserere. (Pity.) The 51st Psalm; a penitential psalm.

Mississippi Bubble, The. See South Sea Scheme.

Missouri Compromise, The, prohibited slavery north of 36° 30′ north.

Mistress of the Seas. England.

Molly Maguires. A former secret society in the United States; many crimes were attributed to it, especially in Pennsylvania.

Monarque, Le Grand. (The Great Monarch.) Louis XIV. of France.

Monroe Doctrine. The United States is not to meddle in European affairs, nor to allow European governments to meddle in the affairs of the American continent. European forms of government not to be permitted in North America.

Mont de Piété ("Mountain of Piety"). A pawnbroker's shop; in particular the famous Paris pawnbroking establishment.

Monumental City, The. Baltimore, Md., so called from the number of its public monuments.

Morganatic Marriage. The marriage of a person of high rank to a woman of inferior rank, who does not take her husband's title.

Mother of Presidents. Virginia; six Virginians have been President of the United States.

Mother Carey's Chickens. Stormy petrels. Mother Carey is said to be *Mater Cara* ("Dear Mother"), *i. e.* The Virgin Mary.

Mother Goose, nursery rhymer, lived in Boston; sang her rhymes to her grandson, Thomas Fleet, who printed them in 1719.

Mount Vernon. The home of Washington in Virginia.

Muscular Christianity. Healthy religion, "a sound mind in a sound body." The phrase originated with Charles Kingsley.

Music of the Spheres. Accord-

ing to Plato each planet has a siren who sings a song harmonizing with the motion of her own planet, and also with the other planets.

N

Namby-Pamby. Wishy-washy, childish. A name given by Pope to certain verses written by Ambrose Philips for the children of Lord Carteret; a babyish way of pronouncing Ambry (Ambrose) and Philips.

Nantes, Edict of. Issued at Nantes, France, in 1598, by Henry IV., granting toleration to the Protestant religion; repealed by Louis XIV. in 1685.

Nation of Shopkeepers. The English; so called by Napoleon I.

Natural Bridge, The. A natural arch 200 feet high spanning Cedar Creek, near James River, Virginia.

Newgate. The oldest of the London prisons.

New World. The Americas.

Nibelungen-Lied. A German epic poem of the 13th century.

Nightmare of Europe, The. Napoleon Bonaparte.

Nine Worthies, The. David, Joshua, Judas Maccabæus, Hector, Alexander, Julius Cæsar, Arthur, Charlemagne, and Godfrey of Bouillon.

Noctes Ambrosianae. (Ambrosian nights.) The title of a celebrated work by Prof. Wilson ("Christopher North"). Lockhart and Wilson used to frequent Ambrose's, an Edinburgh tavern.

Noel. Christmas-day. From *nouvelles* (news).

Nonconformists. Dissenters from the Church of England. Originally applied to the 2,000 clergymen who left that Church in 1662, because they would not conform with the Act of Uniformity.

Nôtre Dame. The cathedral of Paris.

O

Odyssey. Homer's narrative poem dealing with the adventures of Odysseus (Ulysses) on his voyage from Troy to Ithaca.

Ogres. Giants who devour human flesh. Said to come from the Ogurs, a fierce Asiatic tribe.

Oi Polloi. (Hoi Polloi, Gr.) The many. The mob.

Old Bailey. A famous London criminal court.

Old Dominion, The. Virginia.

Old Guard, The. Favorite regiment of Napoleon I. The supporters of Gen. Grant for the Presidency at the Chicago Convention of 1880.

Old Hickory. A nickname *of* Andrew Jackson.

Old Probabilities. A former nickname for the United States signal service.

Old South, The. A famous church in Boston, Mass., connected with many events in the Revolution.

Orangeman. A Protestant Irishman; from the Protestants espousing the cause of William of Orange (William III. of England).

Orange Peel. Sir Robert Peel, from his anti-Catholic policy.

Ordinance of 1787. A measure passed in 1787 for the government of the then Northwest Territory of the United States.

Orlando Furioso. An Italian epic poem by Ariosto.

Ossian. Son of Fingal, a Scotch bard. James McPherson published in 1760 *Ossian's Poems*, which he pretended to have translated from Erse manuscripts. The work, however, is McPherson's own, the pretended MSS. never having existed.

Ostend Manifesto. Issued during Pierce's administration by Buchanan, Mason, and Soulé, United States Ministers to England, France, and Spain respectively, declaring that Cuba must belong to the United States.

Ostracism, comes from the Greek *ostrakon*, an oyster shell. The Athenians exiled every dangerous public men against whom a sufficient number of votes (inscribed on oyster shells) was cast.

P

Palimpsest. A parchment in which the original writing has been rubbed out, and a new writing substituted.

Pall Mall. (Pell Mell.) A

street in London famous for its clubs.

Palladium. An object that insures protection. The Palladium of Troy was a statue of Pallas, believed to have fallen from Heaven.

Pantheon. A circular building in Rome built in the time of Augustus; now a church called the Rotonda.

Paradise Lost. Milton's great epic, treating of the fall of man.

Paradise Regained. A sequel to Paradise Lost, its subject the temptation and triumph of Jesus.

Parthenon. A celebrated temple of Athena (Minerva) on the Acropolis, Athens; the noblest specimen of Doric architecture.

Partington, Mrs. Famed for her misuse of words; a creation of the American humorist, B. P. Shillaber. Also the subject of a famous witticism by Sydney Smith.

Pasquinade. A sarcastic political squib; so called from Pasquino, a sarcastic tailor. An antique statue opposite Pasquino's house in Rome is called Pasquino, and political squibs are affixed to it.

Peeler. A policeman. So called from Sir Robert Peel, the founder of the Irish constabulary.

Peninsular War. The war of the English against France in Spain and Portugal, 1808-1812.

Père-la-Chaise. A famous cemetery near Paris.

Philippic. A severe invective; so called from the orations of Demosthenes against Philip of Macedon.

Philistine. Narrow-minded person; in common use in the German Universities to designate tradesmen, etc. Also used satirically in recent English literature.

Philosopher's Stone, The. A substance for which the alchemists were always searching; it was to turn the other metals into gold.

Pleiad, The French. Seven 16th-century poets, viz.: Ronsard, Joachim du Bellay, Remi-Belleau, Jodelle, Baïf, Pontus de Thiard, Dorat.

Plon Plon. A nickname of Prince Napoleon J. C. Bonaparte.

Plumed Knight, The. Nickname of J. G. Blaine, American statesman.

Plymouth Rock. A rock at Plymouth, Mass., where the Pilgrims are thought to have landed in 1620.

Poet's Corner. A corner in Westminster Abbey where Chaucer, Spenser, and other poets are buried. Poetical column of newspapers.

Pons Asinorum. (The bridge of asses.) The 5th proposition of the 1st Book of Euclid's Geometry; difficult to dunces.

Poor Richard. Benjamin Franklin.

Porkopolis. The nickname of Cincinnati.

Prater, The. The fashionable promenade of Vienna, Austria.

Phœnix. A fabulous bird, said to live 500 years, when it burns itself on a nest of spices, and renews its life 500 years more.

Pied Piper of Hamelin, The. He was offered a reward to drive out the rats and mice from Hamelin in Westphalia; which he did by drawing them into the river by the sound of his pipe. The authorities refusing to pay him the reward, he piped the children of the town into Koppelberg Hill, where 130 of them died. The subject of a popular poem by Browning.

Pigeon English. English, Chinese, and Portuguese mixed; used in business affairs in China.

Pre-Raphaelites. A name given to a recent English school of artists, comprising Hunt, Millias, etc.

Pyramids. A number of remarkable ancient buildings in Egypt. The most famous are at Gheezeh.

Q

Quadrilateral, The. The four Italian fortresses of Verona, Legnano, Mantua and Paschiera.

Quaker Poet, The. John G. Whittier.

Quartier Latin. (The Latin Quarter.) A region in Paris south of the Seine, whose population consists largely of students.

Queen of the Antilles. The island of Cuba.

R

Railway King, The. George Hudson, an Englishman, who made an immense fortune out of railway speculations.

Red Letter Day. A fortunate day. In old calendars the saints' days were marked by a red letter.

Ranz des Vaches. The tunes played by the Swiss mountaineers on their horns while driving their cattle to pasture.

Rebellion, The Great. The war between Charles I. of England and Parliament.

Rebellion, War of the. The Civil War of the United States between the Southern and Northern States, 1861-1865.

Red Tape. Official routine. Law papers are tied with red tape.

Reign of Terror. The time in the French Revolution from the overthrow of the Girondists, May 31, 1793, to the overthrow of Robespierre, July 27, 1794.

Reynard, the Fox. A beast epic of the 14th century.

Rialto, The. A bridge over the Grand Canal, Venice.

Rights, Declaration of. An instrument drawn up after the English Revolution of 1689, and accepted by William and Mary. It summarizes the leading points of the English Constitution, as then developed.

Roast, To rule the. To be at the head. Roast means *council*. (German *rath*.)

Robert the Devil (*le Diable*). First Duke of Normandy; called the Devil on account of his crimes.

Robin Goodfellow. A mischievous domestic spirit.

Roland, (A) for an Oliver. Tit for tat. Roland and Oliver, two of Charlemagne's peers, fought five days without gaining the slightest advantage over each other.

Romantic School, in Germany, a term applied to a number of poets and painters of the early 19th century. They aimed at a truly national German literature, independent of French influence.

Romantic School, in France, the school of poets and dramatists of whom Victor Hugo was the last survivor. They aimed at the natural in distinction from the classical, *i. e.*, conventional.

Roscius, The British. David Garrick.

Rough and Ready. General Zachary Taylor.

Round Robin. Petition with signatures in a circular form.

Round Table. A famous table in the Arthurian legends; Arthur's 150 knights of the Round Table had seats at it.

Roundheads. The Puritans, who wore short hair.

Royal Martyr, The. Charles I. of England.

Royal Society, The. A society for the advancement of natural science, founded at London in 1645.

Rozinante. The horse of Don Quixote; hence a miserable nag.

Rubicon, To pass the. To take an irretrievable step. The Rubicon separated Italy from Cisalpine Gaul, Cæsar's province. Its crossing by Cæsar was equivalent to a declaration of war against Pompey.

Rule Britannia. An English song, the words of which are by Thompson, author of *The Seasons*, and the music is by Dr. Arne.

Rump Parliament. What was left of Parliament in 1648, after Cromwell had imprisoned and driven out the others for refusing to condemn Charles I.

Rye House Plot. A conspiracy in 1683 to assassinate Charles II. and the Duke of York. The conspirators met at Rye House Farm.

S

Sabbath Day's Journey. About one mile. See Exodus xvi. 29.

Sadducees. Jewish sect disbelieving the resurrection of the dead.

Sagas. Scandinavian books containing stories of the Northern mythology and tales and legends of the early kings.

Sailor King, The. William IV. of England; who entered the navy in 1779.

Saint Bartholomew, Massacre of. Massacre of the French Huguenots, in the reign of Charles

IX., on St. Bartholomew's Day, Aug. 24-25, 1572.

Saint James, The Court of. The English Court; so called from the palace of St. James, formerly a royal residence in London.

St. Mark's. The famous cathedral of Venice, Italy.

Saint Paul's. The cathedral of London, designed by Wren.

Saint Peter's. The metropolitan church of Rome; the most splendid in the world. Area, 240,000 square feet.

Saint Sophia. A mosque in Constantinople, Turkey; the finest of Mohammedan temples.

Saint Stephen's. A famous Gothic cathedral at Vienna, Austria.

Salt River. Oblivion, ruin. *Gone up Salt River;* forgotten.

Sambo. A general nickname for a colored man; the colored race.

Sanctum. (Holy.) One's private room or office, as an editor's *sanctum.* The *Sanctum Sanctorum* (holy of holies) in the Jewish Temple was inaccessible to any one but the high priest.

Sandwich. A piece of meat between two pieces of bread. The English Earl of Sandwich used to take that form of refreshment when engaged in gambling.

Sang Bleu. (Blue blood.) High, aristocratic descent.

Sanhedrim (Heb. Sanhedrin.) The Jewish court of seventy elders.

Sans Culottes. (Without trousers.) A nickname given by the Royalists to the French Revolutionists.

Sans Souci. Palace of Frederick the Great, at Potsdam, near Berlin.

Santa Croce. (Holy Cross.) A church in Florence, Italy; the burial-place of Michael Angelo, Galileo, Machiavelli, etc.

Satanic School. A name sometimes applied to some modern writers, supposed to entertain irreligious ideas, such as Byron, Shelley, Victor Hugo, Swinburne, Rousseau, George Sand.

Saturnalia. A period of disorder and debauch. The Romans kept the Saturnalia, or feast of Saturn, Dec. 17, 18, and 19.

Schoolmen. The mediæval theologians, whose lectures were delivered in the cathedral *schools.*

Scotland Yard. The headquarters of the London police.

Scourge of God, The. Attila, king of the Huns.

Scratch, Old. The Devil; from Scratt, a Northern familiar demon.

Scylla. *Avoiding Scylla, he fell into Charybdis.* In trying to avoid one danger he fell into another. Scylla and Charybdis were two opposite rocks in the Straits of Messina, Italy, passage between which was dangerous.

Sea-girt Isle, The. England, which is surrounded by the ocean.

Secular Games. The games held by the Romans once in a century.

Seltzer Water. Water from the Lower Selters, Germany.

Semiramis. A fabulous Assyrian queen, long thought historical.

September Massacres. The massacre of the French Royalist prisoners in Paris, Sept. 2, 3, and 4, 1792. About 8,000 were killed.

Septuagint. A Greek version of the Old Testament; so called because there were 70 (*septuaginta*) revisers. (There were really 72.)

Seven-hilled City, The. Rome, which was built on seven hills.

Seven Wonders of the World. The Pyramids of Egypt; the Temple of Diana at Ephesus; the Hanging Gardens of Babylon; the Colossus at Rhodes; the Mausoleum at Halicarnassus; the statue of Zeus, by Phidias, at Olympia; and the Pharos (lighthouse) of Alexandria in Egypt.

Seven Years' War. The war of Frederick the Great against Austria, France, and Russia, 1756-1763.

Shamrock. The national emblem of Ireland, because St. Patrick was said to have proved with it the doctrine of the Trinity. It is doubtful if it was the three-leaved wood-sorrel or the white clover.

Shibboleth. The password of a secret society; a countersign. When the Ephraimites, who had been routed by Jephthah, tried to pass the Jordan, they were made to pronounce the word *Shibboleth;* they pronounced it *Sibboleth* and were thus detected.

Sick Man of Europe, The. The

Ottoman Empire; so called by the Czar Nicholas of Russia.

Sinews of War, The. Money, which hires men to fight.

Six Hundred, Charge of the. A charge on the Russians by the British light cavalry, 670 strong, at the battle of Balaclava, Oct. 25, 1854. Result of a mistake as to orders. See Tennyson's poem.

Sleeping Beauty, The, was shut by enchantment in a castle; after a sleep of 100 years, she is rescued by and marries a young prince.

Smell of the Lamp. A too labored literary work. Pytheas first applied the phrase to the orations of Demosthenes, who studied constantly in a cave lighted by a lamp.

Song of Roland. An old French epic recounting the deaths of Oliver and Roland at Roncesvalles.

Sorbonne, The. A Parisian university founded in the 13th century by Robert de Sorbonne. Once famous for theological discussions.

Sortes Biblicae. Telling one's fortune by consulting the Bible. The first passage touched at random by the finger is the decisive passage.

South Kensington Museum. A collection of works of art, manufactures, etc., in London.

South Sea Bubble, The. About 1710 a company was formed in England to pay the national debt, taking in return the sole privilege of trading in the South Seas. The scheme collapsed (about 1720), ruining thousands of persons.

Spanish Main. The northern coast of South America.

Sphinx. A monument near Cairo, Egypt; half woman, half lion; an emblem of silence and mystery.

Stabat Mater. A famous Latin hymn on the crucifixion.

Star Chamber. A former English civil and criminal court with jurisdiction over offenses whose punishment was not provided for by law.

"Stonewall" Jackson. Gen. Thomas J. Jackson, a famous Confederate general in the late Civil War of the United States.

Strassburg Cathedral. At Strassburg; one of the noblest works of Gothic architecture; 468 ft. high; containing a wonderful clock.

Swedish Nightingale. Jenny Lind (Mme. Goldschmidt).

T

Tabooed. Prohibited; from a Polynesian word meaning consecrated, devoted. Applied to anything out of date or in bad taste.

Tammany Hall. A section of the Democratic party in New York city; Tammany Hall is the building where they meet.

Tammany Ring (also called the Tweed Ring, and, generally, the Ring). A corrupt set of New York city officials who stole large sums from the city. They were exposed in 1871.

Tammany, St. The patron saint of the Democratic party in New York. He was an Indian chief; how made a saint does not appear. The principal officer of the Tammany Society is called Grand Sachem.

Tapis, On the. On the carpet; proposed, in discussion. So called from the tapis or cloth on the council table, or speaker's table, on which motions, bills, etc., are laid.

Temple Bar, in London, was a stone house above which the heads of traitors were formerly exposed. It was removed in 1878.

Termagant. A shrew; originally the name of a Saracen god. The word was formerly applied to both sexes.

Terra Firma. Dry land as distinguished from water.

Tertium Quid. A third person or party that shall be nameless.

Theatre Français. A theatre in Paris devoted to the production of the classic and the best modern French drama. Celebrated for the excellence of its company of actors.

Thelème, Abbey of. The abbey founded by Gargantua in Rabelais' *Gargantua.* Its motto was "Do as you please."

Thirty Years' War, The, was between the Catholics and Protestants, in Germany, 1618-1648.

Thistle. The national emblem of Scotland. According to tradition, the Danes were attempting to surprise an encampment of the

Scotch one night, and had come very near it without being observed. A Dane trod on a thistle, cried out with pain, and the Scotch were aroused, and defeated their assailants, whereupon the thistle was made the insignia of Scotland.

Thor, in Scandinavian mythology, is the god of war, son of Odin.

Threadneedle Street, The Old Lady of. The Bank of England in Threadneedle Street, London.

Three Estates of the Realm. The nobility, the clergy, and the commonalty, represented in the two Houses of Parliament.

Thunderer, The. A nickname given to the London *Times*.

Tick, On. On credit; for *on ticket*. Ticket was formerly used for a promissory note.

Tit for Tat. An equivalent. Said to be the Dutch *dit vor dat*, this for that.

Tom Thumb. The famous American dwarf, Stratton.

Tory. The name of the great English party whose place is to a certain extent taken by the Conservatives. Said to come from *toruigh*, a robber. Whig and Tory were originally terms of reproach.

Tour, The Grand. From England through France, Switzerland, Italy, to Germany and home. All aristocratic families used to send their sons on the grand tour.

Tower of London, The. The citadel of London, on the Thames.

Transfiguration, The. The most famous of Raphael's pictures, now in the Vatican. Represents the miraculous change of Christ on the mount.

Trimmer. A person who takes a moderate course in politics. First applied as a term of reproach to the great Halifax, who was not violently attached to any political party.

Trinity Church. A famous Episcopal church on Broadway, at the head of Wall Street, New York city. The richest church in America.

Triple Alliance, The. The alliance of Great Britain, Holland, and Sweden, in 1668, against Louis XIV. of France.

Troubadours. Provençal poets, from the 11th to the 14th century.

Trouvères. Northern French poets, 1100-1400.

Trumpet. To sound one's own Trumpet, *i. e.*, to boast. The coming of the knights into the list used to be announced by the heralds with a flourish of trumpets.

Tuft-hunter. A toady. At Oxford University a nobleman is called a *tuft*, because of the gold tuft on his college cap.

Tuileries. A French royal palace, burned by the Commune in 1871.

Tulip Mania. A 17th-century European craze for buying tulip bulbs. Holland was the great seat of it.

Tune that the old cow died of. Words instead of alms. In the old song, a man who has nothing on which to feed his cow plays her this tune, "Consider, good cow, consider, This isn't the time for grass to grow." Also applied to inharmonious tunes.

Tyburn. Once a London place of execution. The site is now occupied by Grosvenor Square and Portman Square, and called Tyburnia, a wealthy and fashionable quarter.

U

Uffizi. A building in Florence containing a celebrated art collection.

Ultramontanes. The extreme "high" Roman Catholics. The word, which means "beyond the mountains," was first used in France of those Catholics who ascribe everything to the Pope "beyond the Alps," in contradistinction to the Gallicans who insist upon a self-governing national church.

Uncle Sam. A popular designation of the meaning of U. S.—United States. It arose during the War of 1812, when Samuel Wilson, an inspector of provisions at Troy, N. Y. (widely known as "Uncle Sam"), stamped his casks "U. S.," which a wit of the place said stood for "Uncle Sam."

Underground Railroad. A phrase which expressed all the means used to further the escape of runaway slaves in America.

Under the Rose. (Sub rosa.)

Confidentially. The rose was considered by the ancients an emblem of secrecy.

Unknown, The Great. First applied to Sir Walter Scott; so called on account of the anonymous publication of the Waverley novels.

Unlicked Cub. An awkward, ill-bred boy. The bear cub was said to be out of shape till its dam licked it into shape.

Unter den Linden. (Under the Linden.) A famous street in Berlin, Prussia; it has four rows of lime trees.

Unwashed, The Great. The mob; first used by Edmund Burke.

Upas Tree. An object that exerts a hurtful influence. There was a tradition that a noisome river rose in a upas tree in Java, the vapor of which was a deadly poison.

Upper Ten Thousand. The aristocracy; fashionable society. A phrase first used by N. P. Willis.

Utilitarians. Those who believe that utility, *i. e.*, the fitness of a thing to promote human happiness, is the proper standard of morality.

Utopia. (No Place.) The imaginary island which Sir Thomas More makes the scene of his romance of *Utopia;* an ideal commonwealth. Hence the adjective *Utopian, i. e.*, visionary, impracticable.

V

Valhalla. In Scandinavian mythology, the heavenly abode in which dwell the heroes slain in battle.

Vampire. An extortioner. The vampire is a dead man who returns to life in the night, and sucks the blood of persons asleep.

Vatican. The palace of the Popes, on the bank of the Tiber, Rome.

Vatican, Counsel of the. The Œcumenical Council which met in 1869, and promulgated the doctrine of Papal Infallibility.

Vedas. The four sacred books of the Hindu religion.

Veni, Vidi, Vici. ("I came, I saw, I conquered.") The phrase with which Julius Cæsar announced his victory at Zela.

Venus de Medici. A celebrated Greek statue at Florence; attributed to Cleomenes, a sculptor of the 2nd century B. C.

Venus of Milo. Considered the most beautiful of Greek statues; found in the Island of Melos in 1820. It is now in the Louvre.

Verbum Sap. A word to the wise; for *verbum sapienti.*

Veronica. A relic at St. Peter's, Rome, said to be the handkerchief on which Jesus wiped his brow on his way to Calvary. It is said to contain the true likeness (Vera icon) of our Saviour.

Versailles. A splendid palace at Versailles, 10 miles from Paris.

Vespers, The Sicilian. The massacre of the French in Sicily by the Sicilians, March 30, 1282. The sounding of the vesper bell was the signal for the massacre.

Via Dolorosa. (The way of pain.) The way by which the Lord went from the Mount of Olives to Golgotha.

Vinegar Bible, The, printed at Oxford, 1767, has vinegar for vineyard in the headline of Luke xxii.

Virgin Queen, The. Queen Elizabeth of England.

Vitus, St. St. Vitus' dance is so called because St. Vitus was thought to have control of hysterical complaints.

W

Wall of China, The. A wall 1,200 miles long and 20 feet high, built by the Chinese in the 3d century B. C. as a protection against the Tartar invasions.

Wall Street. The great financial street of New York. Most of the bankers and brokers are on this street or in its vicinity.

Walton. An Izaak Walton. An angler. Izaak Walton published his *Complete Angler* in 1655.

Wandering Jew, The. A famous personage in mediæval legend. Our Saviour, wearied with carrying his cross, is said to have stopped before the house of one Ahasuerus, a cobbler, who pushed him off, saying, "Away with you." Jesus answered, "I

go away, but thou shalt tarry till I come." Ahasuerus wandered over the world, seeking death, but condemned to live till the coming of our Lord. According to another legend, the Wandering Jew's name was Kartophilus, the doorkeeper of the Hall of Judgment. He struck our Saviour, telling him to go faster.

War of the Roses. The English civil wars, between the houses of York and Lancaster, in the 14th and 15th centuries. The red rose was the symbol of Lancaster, the white rose of York.

Wassail. An old Saxon salutation, "What, hail!" The wassail bowl is the bowl of spiced ale used on New Year's Day.

Waters, The Father of. The Mississippi River (said to be a translation of the Indian name).

Watling Street. A road across Southern Britain from Dover to Cardigan; a corruption of *Vitellina Strata*, "the street of Vitellin." The Milky Way was called Watling Street by the English peasantry.

Ways and Means, Committee of the. A most important Committee of the American House of Representatives, charged with devising the methods by which money for the current expenses of the Government is to be supplied.

Wedding. The first anniversary of a wedding is called a PAPER wedding, the gifts being paper articles; the fifth, WOODEN; the tenth, TIN; the fifteenth, CRYSTAL; twenty-fifth, SILVER; fiftieth, GOLDEN; seventy-fifth, DIAMOND.

Well of St. Keyne. A well in Cornwall whose virtue is such that whoever of a married couple first tastes its waters will "wear the breeches" in the household.

Westminster Abbey. The celebrated abbey-church of London, where many of the illustrious dead of England are buried.

Whig. Once the name of great political parties in England and the United States. The term is said to come from Whiggamore, a Scotch (Celtic) word for a thief, a free-booter. The Marquis of Argyle collected a troop of these thieves to oppose some measures of James I., and finally the epithet *Whig* was applied to all opponents of the Government.

Whistle. TO PAY TOO DEARLY FOR THE WHISTLE. Dr. Franklin tells a story of buying a whistle, when a boy, for four times its value. Hence, something which does not equal our expectations, though costly.

White Elephant. Something you don't know what to do with. The king of Siam sends a white elephant to a courtier whose fortune he wishes to destroy.

White Feather, To show the. To display cowardice. A white feather in a bird marks a cross breed, and is not found on a game-cock.

White House. The residence of the President of the United States at Washington; so called from its color.

White Stone. A DAY TO BE MARKED WITH A WHITE STONE is a day to be pleasantly remembered. The ancient Romans marked a lucky day on the calendar with a white stone; an unlucky day with charcoal.

Whiteboys. A secret organization who engaged in "agrarian outrages" in Ireland in 1789; so called from wearing white shirts.

Whitehall. A region in Westminster, London, where the royal palace formerly stood.

Wild Huntsman, The. In German legend a spectral huntsman in the Black Forest. The English name is "Herne the Hunter."

Windmills, To fight with. To oppose imaginary objects; to fight with crotchets. The phrase comes from Don Quixote's adventure in assailing windmills, which he mistook for giants.

Windsor Castle. Famous royal castle and residence near London.

Wise Men of the East, The. The three Magi who were guided by the star of Bethlehem to our Saviour's birthplace.

Witch of Endor, The. A soothsayer who, at the request of Saul, invoked the ghost of Samuel, who foretold the death of Saul.

Witch-Hazel. A forked hazel twig used for finding witches; still in use to find a suitable place for digging a well.

Witches' Sabbath. The for-

merly fabled nightly meeting of witches and demons.

Wooden Horse, The. After the death of Hector, the Greeks besieging Troy built a gigantic wooden horse, pretending that it was an offering to the gods to insure a safe return to Greece. The horse was filled with Greek warriors; the Trojans dragged it into the city; and at night the Greeks came out of the horse, opened the city gates to their companions, and sacked the town.

Woolsack, To sit on the. To be Lord Chancellor of England. His seat in the House of Lords is called the *woolsack*, an armless, backless bag of wool.

Wyoming Massacre. A band of British and Indians ravaged the valley of Wyoming in 1778.

X

Xanthos. The horse of Achilles in the Trojan war; like Balaam's ass, prophetic.

Xantippe. A shrew. She was the wife of Socrates, and an intolerable scold.

Y

Yahoo. A rowdy; a brutal, ill-bred man. The Yahoos in Swift's *Gulliver's Travels* are brutes with the shapes of men.

Yankee. An American. The word is used in America itself as a nickname of persons born in the New England States. The word is probably a corrupted Indian form of English.

Yankee Doodle. An American national air.

Yarmouth Bloater. A red herring. Yarmouth, England, is noted for them.

Yellow Jack. A cant term for the yellow fever. The Yellow Jack is the flag over vessels in quarantine, marine hospitals, etc.

Yggdrasil. In Scandinavian mythology, an ash-tree, whose roots run to heaven, to the underworld, and to the Frost Giants. The serpent Nithöggr gnaws its roots.

Young America. American boys and girls; the younger generation, supposed to be very irreverent.

Young Chevalier. Charles Edward Stuart, the second or young Pretender to the throne of Great Britain (1720-88).

Young Germany. The literary school of Heinrich Heine, and his followers.

Yule. Christmas. The "turn" of the sun at the winter solstice.

Yule-log. An immense log of wood put across the fire on the hearth at Christmas.

Z

Zend Avesta. The old Persian scriptures. It is written in the Zend language. Avesta means "the living word."

Zodiac. An imaginary belt in the heavens, divided into 12 equal parts of 30 degrees each, with a sign for each part. The six signs north of the equator are: *Aries*, "the ram;" *Taurus*, "the bull;" *Gemini*, "the twins;" *Cancer*, "the crab;" *Leo*, "the lion;" *Virgo*, "the virgin." The six signs south of the equator are: *Libra* "the balance;" *Scorpio*, "the scorpion;" *Sagittarius*, "the archer;" *Capricornus*, "the goat;" *Aquarius*, "the water-carrier;" and *Pisces*, "the fishes." The first six are summer signs, the next three autumn signs, the last three winter signs.

Zollverein. A commercial association between the German States to maintain the same tariff rates.

DICTIONARY OF ENGLISH CHRISTIAN NAMES OF MEN AND WOMEN WITH THEIR DERIVATION AND MEANING

I. NAMES OF MEN.

A

Aaron. [Heb.] Lofty; inspired.
Abel. [Heb.] Breath; transitoriness; vanity.
Abijah. [Heb.] To whom Jehovah is a father.
Abner. [Heb.] Father of light.
Abraham. [Heb.] Father of a multitude.
Abram. [Heb.] Father of elevation.
Adam. [Heb.] Man; earthman; red earth.
Adelphus. [O. H. Ger.] Noble wolf, i. e., noble hero.
Alan. Variously explained as a hound [Slav.], harmony [Celt.], and a corruption of Hilary, or of Ælianus.
Alaric. [O. H. Ger.] All-rich; or, noble ruler.
Albert. [O. H. Ger.] Nobly bright; illustrious.
Alexander. [Gr.] A defender of men.
Alfred. [O. H. Ger.] Elf in council; i. e., good counselor.
Algernon. [Fr.] With whiskers.
Alonzo. [O. Ger.] The same as ALPHONSO, q. v.
Alphonso. [O. H. Ger.] All-ready; willing.
Amasa. [Heb.] A burden.
Ambrose. [Gr.] Immortal; divine.
Amos. [Heb.] Strong; courageous; otherwise, burden.
Andrew. [Gr.] Strong; manly.
Anselm. [O. H. Ger.] Protection of God.
Anthony, Antony. [Lat.] Priceless; praiseworthy.
Archibald. [Ger.] Extremely bold; otherwise, holy prince.
Arthur. [Celt.] High; noble.
Asa. [Heb.] Healer; physician.
Asaph. [Heb.] A collector.
Asher. [Heb.] Happy; fortunate.
Augustin, Augustine, Austin. [Lat.] Belonging to Augustus.
Augustus. [Lat.] Exalted; imperial.
Azariah. [Heb.] Helped of the Lord.

B

Baldwin. [O. H. Ger.] Bold, courageous friend.
Barnaby. [Heb.] Son of consolation.
Bartholomew. [Heb.] A warlike son.
Basil. [Gr.] Kingly; royal.
Benedict. [Lat.] Blessed.
Benjamin. [Heb.] Son of the right hand.
Beriah. [Heb.] In calamity.
Bernard, Barnard. [O. H. Ger.] Bold as a bear.
Bertram. [O. H. Ger.] Bright raven.
Boniface. [Lat.] A benefactor.
Brian. [Celt.] Strong.
Bruno. [O. H. Ger.] Brown.

C

Cadwallader. [Brit.] Battle-arranger.
Cæsar. [Lat.] Hairy; or blue-eyed.
Caleb. [Heb.] A dog.
Calvin. [Lat.] Bald.
Cecil. [Lat.] Dim-sighted.
Cephas. [Aramaic.] A stone.
Charles. [O. H. Ger.] Strong; manly; noble-spirited.
Christian. [Lat.] Belonging to Christ; a believer in Christ.
Christopher. [Gr.] Bearing Christ.
Clarence. [Lat.] Illustrious.
Claudius, Claude. [Lat.] Lame.
Clement. [Lat.] Mild-tempered; merciful.
Conrad. [O. H. Ger.] Bold in council; resolute.
Constant. [Lat.] Firm; faithful.
Constantine. [Lat.] Resolute; firm.

Cornelius. [Lat.] (Meaning uncertain.)
Cuthbert. [A.-S.] Noted splendor.
Cyril. [Gr.] Lordly.
Cyrus. [Per.] The sun.

D

Daniel. [Heb.] A divine judge.
Darius. [Per.] Preserver.
David. [Heb.] Beloved.
Denis, **Dennis.** [Gr.] Same as DIONYSIUS. [Fr. form.]
Dionysius. [Gr.] Belonging to Dionysos or Bacchus, the god of wine.
Donald. [Celt.] Proud chief.
Duncan. [Celt.] Brown chief.

E

Eben. [Heb.] A stone.
Ebenezer. [Heb.] The stone of help.
Edgar. [A.-S.] A javelin (or protector) of property.
Edmund. [A.-S.] Defender of property.
Edward. [A.-S.] Guardian of property.
Edwin. [A.-S.] Gainer of property.
Egbert. [O. H. Ger.] The sword's brightness; famous with the sword.
Elbert. [O. H. Ger.] The same as ALBERT.
Eldred. [A.-S.] Terrible.
Eleazer. [Heb.] To whom God is a help.
Eli. [Heb.] A foster son.
Elias. [Heb.] The same as ELIJAH.
Elihu. [Heb.] God the Lord.
Elijah. [Heb.] Jehovah is my God.
Elisha. [Heb.] God my salvation.
Ellis. [Heb.] A variation of ELISHA.
Elmer. [A.-S.] Noble; excellent. [A contraction of ETHELMER.]
Emmanuel. [Heb.] God with us.
Emery. [A.-S.] Powerful; rich.
Enoch. [Heb.] Consecrated; dedicated.
Enos. [Heb.] Man.
Ephraim. [Heb.] Very fruitful.
Erasmus. [Gr.] Lovely; worthy to be loved.
Erastus. [Ger.] Lovely; amiable.
Ernest. [Ger.] Earnest.
Ethan. [Heb.] Firmness; strength.
Eugene. [Ger.] Wellborn; noble.
Eustace. [Gr.] Healthy; strong; standing firm.
Evan. [Brit.] The same as JOHN.
Ezekiel. [Heb.] Strength of God.
Ezra. [Heb.] Help

F

Ferdinand. [O. H. Ger.] Brave; valiant.
Fernando. [O. H. Ger.] Same as FERDINAND.
Francis. [Fr.] Free.
Frank [Fr.] A contraction of FRANCIS.
Frederic, **Frederick.** [O. H. Ger.] Abounding in peace; or peaceful ruler.

G

Garret. [O. H. Ger.] Another form of GERALD, or GERARD.
Geoffrey. [O. H. Ger.] The same as GODFREY.
George. [Ger.] A landholder; husbandman.
Gerald, **Gerard.** [O. H. Ger.] Strong with the spear.
Gideon. [Heb.] A destroyer.
Gilbert. [O. H. Ger.] Yellow-bright; famous.
Giles. [Gr.] A kid.
Godfrey. [O. H. Ger.] At peace with God.
Gregory. [Ger.] Watchful; vigilant.
Griffith. [Brit.] Having great faith.
Gustavus. [Sw.] A warrior; hero.
Guy. [Fr.] A leader.

H

Hannibal. [Punic.] Grace of Baal.
Harold. [A.-S.] A champion; general of an army.
Henry. [O. H. Ger.] The head or chief of a house.
Herbert. [A.-S.] Glory of the army.
Herman. [O. H. Ger.] A warrior.
Hezekiah. [Heb.] Strength of the Lord.
Hilary. [Lat.] Cheerful; merry.

Hiram. [Heb.] Most noble.
Horace. [Gr.] Same as HORATIO. [Fr. form.]
Horatio. [Gr.] (Meaning uncertain.)
Hosea. [Heb.] Salvation.
Howell. [Brit.] Sound; whole.
Hubert. [O. H. Ger.] Bright in spirit; soul-bright.
Hugh, **Hugo.** [D.] Mind; spirit; soul.
Humphrey. [A.-S.] Protector of the home.

I

Ichabod. [Heb.] The glory has departed.
Ignatius. [Gr.] Ardent; fiery.
Immanuel. [Heb.] The same as EMMANUEL.
Ingram. [Teut.] Raven.
Inigo. [Gr.] The same as IGNATIUS. [Sp. form.]
Ira. [Heb.] Watchful.
Isaac. [Heb.] Laughter.
Isaiah. [Heb.] Salvation of the Lord.
Israel. [Heb.] A soldier of God.
Ivan. [Brit.] The same as JOHN.

J

Jabez. [Heb.] He will cause pain.
Jacob. [Heb.] A supplanter.
James. [Heb.] The same as JACOB.
Japheth. [Heb.] Enlargement.
Jason. [Gr.] A healer.
Jasper. [Per.] (Meaning uncertain.)
Jedediah. [Heb.] Beloved of the Lord.
Jeffrey. [O. H. Ger.] The same as GODFREY.
Jeremiah, **Jeremias,** **Jeremy.** [Heb.] Exalted of the Lord.
Jerome. [Gr.] Holy name.
Jesse. [Heb.] Wealth.
Joab. [Heb.] Jehovah is his father.
Job. [Heb.] Afflicted; persecuted.
Joel. [Heb.] The Lord is God.
John. [Heb.] The gracious gift of God.
Jonah, **Jonas.** [Heb.] A dove.
Jonathan. [Heb.] Gift of Jehovah.
Joseph. [Heb.] He shall add.
Joshua. [Heb.] God of salvation.
Josiah, **Josias.** [Heb.] Given of the Lord.
Judah. [Heb.] Praised.
Julian. [Lat.] Sprung from, or belonging to, Julius.
Julius. [Gr.] Soft-haired.
Justin. [Lat.] Just.
Justus. [Lat.] Just.

K

Kenelm. [A.-S.] A defender of his kindred.
Kenneth. [Gael.] A leader; commander.

L

Lambert. [O. H. Ger.] Illustrious with landed possessions.
Lancelot. [It.] A little angel; otherwise, a little lance or warrior; or a servant.
Laurence, **Lawrence.** [Lat.] Crowned with laurel.
Lazarus. [Heb.] God will help.
Leander. [Gr.] Lion-man.
Lemuel. [Heb.] Created by God.
Leonard. [Ger.] Strong; or brave as a lion.
Leopold. [O. H. Ger.] Bold for the people.
Levi. [Heb.] Adhesion.
Lewis. [O. H. Ger.] Bold warrior.
Lionel. [Lat.] Young lion.
Llewellyn. [Celt.] Lightning.
Lorenzo. [Lat.] Same as LAURENCE. [It. & Sp. forms.]
Louis. [O. H. Ger.] The same as LEWIS. [Fr. form.]
Lucian. [Lat.] Belonging to, or sprung from Lucius.
Lucius. [Lat.] Born at break of day.
Luke. [Lat.] Light.
Luther. [Ger.] Illustrious warrior.

M

Malachi. [Heb.] Messenger of the Lord.
Manasseh. [Heb.] Forgetfulness.
Marcus, **Mark.** [Lat.] A hammer; otherwise, a male, or sprung from Mars.
Marmaduke. [A.-S.] A mighty noble.
Martin. [Lat.] Of Mars; warlike.

Matthew. [Heb.] Gift of Jehovah.
Maurice. [Lat.] Moorish; dark-colored.
Maximilian. [Lat.] The greatest Æmilianus.
Micah. [Heb.] Who is like the Lord?
Michael. [Heb.] Who is like God?
Miles. [Lat.] A soldier.
Moses. [Egypt.] Drawn out of the water.

N

Napoleon. [Gr.] Lion of the forest-dell.
Nathan. [Heb.] Given; a gift.
Nathanael, } [Heb.] The gift of
Nathaniel. } God.
Neal, } [Lat.] Dark; swarthy;
Neil. } otherwise [Celt.], chief.
Nicholas, } [Gr.] Victory of the
Nicolas. } people.
Noah. [Heb.] Rest; comfort.
Norman. [Ger.] A Northman; a native of Normandy.

O

Obadiah. [Heb.] Servant of the Lord.
Octavius, } [Lat.] The eighth-
Octavus. } born.
Oliver. [Lat.] An olive-tree.
Orlando. [Teut.] Same as Rowland. [It. form.]
Oscar. [Celt.] Bounding warrior.
Oswald. [O. H. Ger.] Power of God.
Owen. [Celt.] Lamb; otherwise, young warrior.

P

Patrick. [Lat.] Noble; a patrician.
Paul. [Lat.] Little.
Peleg. [Heb.] Division.
Peregrine. [Lat.] A stranger.
Peter. [Gr.] A rock.
Philander. [Gr.] A lover of men.
Philemon. [Gr.] Loving, friendly.
Philip. [Gr.] A lover of horses.
Phineas. [Heb.] Mouth of brass.
Pius. [Lat.] Pious; dutiful.
Pliny. [Lat.] (Meaning uncertain.)

Q

Quintin. [Lat.] The fifth.

R

Ralph. [O. H. Ger.] Same as Rodolphus.
Raphael. [Heb.] The healing of God.
Raymond. [O. H. Ger.] Wise protection.
Reginald. [O. H. Ger.] Strong ruler.
Reuben. [Heb.] Behold, a son.
Reynold. [O. H. Ger.] Same as Reginald.
Richard. [O. H. Ger.] Rich-hearted; powerful.
Robert. [O. H. Ger.] Bright in fame.
Roderic, } [O. H. Ger.] Rich
Roderick. } in fame.
Rodolph, } [O. H. Ger.] Fa-
Rodolphus. } mous wolf, or hero.
Roger. [O. H. Ger.] Famous with the spear.
Roland. [O. H. Ger.] Same as Rowland. [Fr. form.]
Rowland. [O. H. Ger.] Fame of the land.
Rudolph, } [O. H. Ger.]
Rudolphus. } Variations of Rodolphus.
Rufus. [Lat.] Red; red-haired.
Rupert. [O. H. Ger.] The same as Robert.

S

Samson, } [Heb.] Splendid sun;
Sampson. } i. e., Great joy and felicity.
Samuel. [Heb.] Heard of God; asked for of God.
Saul. [Heb.] Asked for.
Seba. [Heb.] Eminent.
Sebastian. [Gr.] Venerable; reverend.
Seth. [Heb.] Appointed.
Sigismund. [O. H. Ger.] Conquering protection.
Silas. [Lat.] A contraction of Silvanus.
Silvanus. [Lat.] Living in a wood.
Silvester. [Lat.] Bred in the country; rustic.
Simeon, } [Heb.] Hearing with
Simon. } acceptance.
Solomon. [Heb.] Peaceable.
Stephen. [Gr.] A crown.
Sylvan, } The same as Sil-
Sylvanus. } vanus.
Sylvester. The same as Silvester.

T

Thaddeus. [Syr.] The wise.
Theobald. [O. H. Ger.] Bold for the people.
Theodore. [Gr.] The gift of God.
Theodoric. [A.-S.] Powerful among the people.
Theophilus. [Gr.] A lover of God.
Thomas. [Heb.] A twin.
Timothy. [Gr.] Fearing God.
Titus. [Gr.] (Meaning uncertain.)
Tobiah, Tobias. [Heb.] Distinguished of the Lord.
Tristam, Tristram. [Lat.] Grave; pensive; melancholy; sorrowful; sad.

U

Ulysses. [Gr.] A hater.
Uriah. [Heb.] Light of the Lord.
Uriel. [Heb.] Light of God.

V

Valentine. [Lat.] Strong; healthy; powerful.
Victor. [Lat.] A conqueror.
Vincent. [Lat.] Conquering; victorious.
Vivian. [Lat.] Lively.

W

Walter. [O. H. Ger.] Ruling the host.
William. [O. H. Ger.] Resolute helmet, or helmet of resolution; defense; protector.
Winfred. [A.-S.] Win-peace.

Z

Zabdiel. [Heb.] Gift of God.
Zaccheus. [Heb.] Innocent; pure.
Zachariah, Zachary. [Heb.] Remembered of the Lord.
Zadok. [Heb.] Just.
Zebadiah, Zebedee. [Heb.] Gift of the Lord.
Zechariah. [Heb.] The same as ZACHARIAH.
Zedekiah. [Heb.] Justice of the Lord.
Zephaniah. [Heb.] Hid of the Lord.

II. NAMES OF WOMEN

A

Abigail. [Heb.] My father's joy.
Ada. [O. H. Ger.] Same as EDITH.
Adaline. [O. H. Ger.] Same as ADELINE.
Adela. [O. H. Ger.] Same as ADELINE.
Adelaide. [O. H. Ger.] Same as ADELINE.
Adelina, Adeline. [O. H. Ger.] Of noble birth; a princess.
Agatha. [Gr.] Good; kind.
Agnes. [Gr.] Chaste; pure.
Alberta. [O. H. Ger.] Feminine of ALBERT.
Alexandra, Alexandrina. [Gr.] Feminine of ALEXANDER.
Alice, Alicia. [O. H. Ger.] Same as ADELINE.
Almira. [Ar.] Lofty; a princess.
Amabel. [Lat.] Lovable.
Amanda. [Lat.] Worthy to be loved.
Amelia. [O. H. Ger.] Busy, energetic.—See EMELINE.
Amy. [Lat.] Beloved.
Angelica, Angelina. [Gr.] Lovely; angelic.
Anna, Ann, Anne. [Heb.] Grace; same as HANNAH.
Annette. [Heb.] A variation of ANNE. [Fr. form.]
Antoinette. [Gr.] Diminutive of ANTONIA. [Fr. form.]
Antonia. [Lat.] Inestimable.
Arabella. [Lat.] A fair altar; otherwise, an Arabian woman.
Augusta. [Lat.] Feminine of AUGUSTUS.
Aurelia. [Lat.] Feminine of AURELIUS.
Aurora. [Lat.] Morning redness; fresh; brilliant.

B

Barbara. [Gr.] Foreign; strange.

Beatrice, **Beatrix.** [Lat.] Making happy.
Belinda. (Meaning uncertain.)
Bertha. [O. H. Ger.] Bright; beautiful.
Betsey. [Heb.] A corruption of ELIZABETH.
Blanch, **Blanche.** [Teut.] White.
Bridget. [Celt.] Strength.

C

Caroline. [O. H. Ger.] Feminine of CAROLUS, the Latin of Charles. [Fr. form.]
Catharina, **Catharine,** **Catherine.** [Gr.] Pure.
Cecilia, **Cecily.** [Lat.] Feminine of CECIL.
Celia. [Lat.] Feminine of CŒLIUS. [It. form.]
Charlotte. [O. H. Ger.] Feminine of CHARLES.
Chloe. [Gr.] A green herb; blooming.
Christiana, **Christina.** [Gr.] Feminine of CHRISTIANUS. Lat. for CHRISTIAN.
Cicely. [Lat.] A corruption of CECILIA.
Clara. [Lat.] Bright; illustrious.
Clarice, **Clarissa.** [Lat.] A variation of CLARA.
Claudia. [Lat.] Feminine of CLAUDIUS.
Clementina, **Clementine.** [Lat.] Mild; gentle.
Constance. [Lat.] Firm; constant.
Cora. [Gr.] Maiden; another form of CORINNA.
Cordelia. [Lat.] Warm-hearted.
Corinna. [Gr.] Maiden.
Cornelia. [Lat.] Feminine of CORNELIUS.

D

Deborah. [Heb.] A bee.
Delia. [Gr.] of Delos.
Diana. [Lat.] Goddess.
Dinah. [Heb.] Judged.
Dora. [Gr.] A contraction of DOROTHEA.
Dorcas. [Gr.] A gazelle.
Dorinda. [Gr.] Same as DOROTHEA.
Dorothea, **Dorothy.** [Gr.] The gift of God.
Drusilla. (Meaning uncertain.)

E

Edith. [O. H. Ger.] Happiness; otherwise, rich gift.
Edna. [Heb.] Pleasure.
Eleanor, **Elinor.** [Gr.] Light; the same as HELEN.
Elisabeth, **Elizabeth,** **Eliza.** [Heb.] Worshiper of God; consecrated to God.
Ella. [Gr.] A contraction of ELEANOR.
Ellen. [Gr.] Diminutive of ELEANOR.
Elvira. [Lat.] White.
Emeline, **Emmeline.** [O. H. Ger.] Energetic; industrious.
Emily. [O. H. Ger.] Same as EMELINE.
Emma. [O. H. Ger.] Same as EMELINE.
Ernestine. [Ger.] Feminine and dim. of ERNEST.
Esther. [Per.] Star; good fortune.
Ethel. [O. H. Ger.] Noble; of noble birth; same as ADELA.
Ethelind, **Ethelinda.** [Teut.] Noble snake.
Eugenia. [Gr.] Feminine of EUGENE.
Eugenie. [Gr.] Same as EUGENIA. [Fr. form.]
Eunice. [Gr.] Happy victory.
Euphemia. [Gr.] Of good report.
Eva. [Heb.] Life.
Evangeline. [Gr.] Bringing glad news.
Eve. [Heb.] The same as EVA.
Evelina, **Eveline.** [Heb.] Diminutive of EVA. [It. form.]

F

Fanny. [Ger.] A diminutive of FRANCES.
Faustina. [Lat.] Lucky.
Felicia. [Lat.] Happiness.
Fidelia. [Lat.] Faithful.
Flora. [Lat.] Flowers.
Florence. [Lat.] Blooming; flourishing.
Frances. [Ger.] Feminine of FRANCIS.
Frederica. [O. H. Ger.] Feminine of FREDERICK.

G

Georgiana, **Georgina.** [Gr.] Feminine of GEORGE.
Geraldine. Feminine of GERALD.
Gertrude. [O. H. Ger.] Spear-maiden.

Grace. [Lat.] Grace, favor.
Griselda. [Teut.] Stone-heroine.

H

Hannah. [Heb.] The same as ANNA.
Harriet. [O. H. Ger.] Feminine diminutive of HENRY. [Eng. form.]
Helen, Helena. [Gr.] Light.
Henrietta. [O. H. Ger.] Feminine and diminutive of HENRY. [Fr. form.]
Hephzibah. [Heb.] My delight is in her.
Hester, Hesther. [Per.] Same as ESTHER.
Honora, Honoria. [Lat.] Honorable.
Hortensia. [Lat.] A lady gardener.
Huldah. [Heb.] A weasel.

I

Ida. [O. H. Ger.] Godlike.
Inez. [Gr.] The same as AGNES.
Irene. [Gr.] Peaceful.
Isabel, Isabella. [Heb.] The same as ELIZABETH.

J

Jane. [Heb.] Feminine of JOHN; same as JOANNA.
Janet. [Heb.] Diminutive of JANE.
Jaqueline. [Heb.] Feminine of JAMES. [Fr. form.]
Jean, Jeanne, Jeannette. [Heb.] The same as JANE or JOAN. [Fr. forms.]
Jemima. [Heb.] A dove.
Jerusha. [Heb.] Possessed; married.
Joan, Joanna. [Heb.] Feminine of JOHN.
Josepha, Josephine. [Heb.] Feminine of JOSEPH.
Judith. [Heb.] Praised.
Julia. [Lat.] Feminine of JULIUS.
Juliana. [Lat.] Feminine of JULIAN.
Juliet. [Lat.] Diminutive of JULIA. [Fr. form.]

K

Katharine, Katherine. [Gr.] Same as CATHARINE.
Keturah. [Heb.] Incense.
Keziah. [Heb.] Cassia.

L

Laura. [Lat.] A laurel.
Lavinia. [Lat.] Of Latium.
Leonora. [Gr.] Same as ELEANOR.
Letitia. [Lat.] Happiness.
Lettice. A corruption of LETITIA.
Lilian, Lilly. [Lat.] Lily.
Lois. [Gr.] Good; desirable.
Louisa, Louise. [O. H. Ger.] Feminine of LOUIS.
Lucia. [Lat.] Same as LUCY. [It. form.]
Lucinda. [Lat.] The same as LUCY.
Lucretia. [Lat.] Gain; otherwise, light.
Lucy. [Lat.] Feminine of LUCIUS.
Lydia. [Gr.] A native of Lydia, in Asia Minor.

M

Mabel. [Lat.] A contraction of AMABEL.
Madeline. [Heb.] Same as MAGDALENE. [Fr. form.]
Magdalene. [Heb.] Belonging to Magdala.
Marcella. [Lat.] Feminine of MARCELLUS.
Marcia. [Lat.] Feminine of MARCIUS.
Margaret. [Gr.] A pearl.
Maria. [Heb.] The same as MARY. [Lat. form.]
Marianne. [Heb.] A compound of MARY and ANNE.
Marion. [Heb.] A French form of MARY.
Martha. [Heb.] The ruler of the house; otherwise, sorrowful.
Mary. [Heb.] Bitter; otherwise, their rebellion, or star of the sea.
Mathilda, Matilda. [O. H. Ger.] Mighty battle-maid; heroine.
Maud. A contraction of MATHILDA, or MAGDALENE.
May. A diminutive of MARY.
Mehetabel, Mehitable. [Heb.] Benefited of God.
Melicent. [Lat.] Sweet singer.
Melissa. [Gr.] A bee.
Mildred. [Ger.] Mild threatener.
Miranda. [Lat.] Admirable.
Miriam. [Heb.] The same as MARY.
Myra. [Gr.] She who weeps or laments.

N

Nancy. A familiar form of ANNE.
Nora. A contraction of HONORA.

O

Octavia. [Lat.] Feminine of OCTAVIUS.
Olive, Olivia. [Lat.] An olive.
Ophelia. [Gr.] Serpent.

P

Paula. [Lat.] Feminine of PAUL.
Pauline. [Lat.] Feminine of PAULINUS.
Penelope. [Gr.] A weaver.
Philippa. [Gr.] Feminine of PHILIP.
Phœbe. [Gr.] Pure; radiant.
Phebe. [Gr.] The same as PHŒBE.
Phyllis. [Gr.] A green bough.
Priscilla. [Lat.] Somewhat old.

R

Rachel. [Heb.] A ewe.
Rebecca, Rebekah. [Heb.] Of enchanting beauty.
Rhoda. [Ger.] A rose.
Rosa. [Lat.] A rose.
Rosabel, Rosabella. [Lat.] A fair rose.
Rosalia, Rosalie. [Lat.] Little and blooming rose. [Fr. and It. forms.]
Rosalind. [Lat.] Beautiful as a rose.
Rosamond. [Teut.] Horse-protection, *i. e.*, famous protection.
Roxana. [Per.] Dawn of day.
Ruth. [Heb.] Beauty.

S

Sabina. [Lat.] A Sabine woman.
Salome. [Heb.] Peaceful.
Sara, Sarah. [Heb.] A princess.
Selina. [Gr.] Parsley.
Sibyl, Sibylla. [Gr.] A prophetess.
Sophia. [Gr.] Wisdom.
Sophronia. [Gr.] Of a sound mind.
Stella. [Lat.] A star.
Susan, Susanna, Susannah. [Heb.] A lily.

T

Tabitha. [Syr.] A gazelle.
Theodora. [Gr.] Feminine of THEODORE.
Theodosia. [Gr.] The gift of God.
Theresa. [Gr.] Carrying ears of corn.

U

Ulrica. [O. H. Ger.] Rich.
Urania. [Gr.] Heavenly;—the name of one of the Muses.
Ursula. [Lat.] She-bear.

V

Valeria. [Lat.] Feminine of VALERIUS.
Victoria. [Lat.] Victory. Feminine of VICTOR.
Viola. [Lat.] A violet.
Virginia. [Lat.] Virgin; pure.
Vivian. [Lat.] Lively.

W

Wilhelmina. [O. H. Ger.] Feminine of WILHELM, German of William.
Winifred. [Teut.] Lover of peace.

Z

Zenobia. [Gr.] Having life from Jupiter.

Abbreviations. A.-S.—Anglo-Saxon. Ar.—Aramaic. Br.—British. Celt.—Celtic. D.—Danish. Egypt.—Egyptian. Fr.—French. Gael.—Gaelic. Ger.—German. Gr.—Greek. Heb.—Hebrew. It.—Italian. Lat.—Latin. O. Ger.—Old German. O. H. Ger.—Old High German. Per.—Persian. Punic—Punic. Slav.—Slavonic. Sp.—Spanish. Sw.—Swedish. Syr.—Syriac. Teut.—Teutonic.

Achates (a-kā'tēz).—The faithful friend of Æneas, the hero of Virgil's Æneid.

Acheron (ak'e-ron).—The son of Sol and Terra, changed by Jupiter into a river of hell, or the infernal regions.

Achilles (a-kil'lēz).—A Greek, who signalized himself in the war against Troy; and having been dipped by his mother in the River Styx, was invulnerable in every part except his right heel, but was at length killed by Paris with an arrow.

Adonis (a-dō'nis).—A beautiful youth beloved by Venus. He was killed by a wild boar. When wounded, Venus sprinkled nectar into his blood, from which flowers sprang up.

Æneas (e-nē'as).—A Trojan prince, son of Anchises and the goddess Venus, the hero of Virgil's poem, the Æneid.

Æolus (ē'o-lus).—The god of the wind.

Æsculapius (es-ku-lā'pe-us).—The god of medicine, and the son of Apollo, killed by Jupiter with a thunderbolt on account of his skill, and particularly for having restored Hippolytus to life.

Agamemnon (ag-a-mem'non).—King of Mycenea and Argos, brother to Menelaus, and commander-in-chief of the Grecian army at the siege of Troy.

Ajax (ā'jaks).—The son of Telamon, and, next to Achilles, the bravest of all the Greeks in the Trojan war.

Albion (al'be-on).—The son of Neptune, who established a kingdom in Britain.

Alceste, Alcestis (al-ses'te, -tis).—The daughter of Pelias and wife of Admetus, brought back from hell by Hercules.

Ammon (am'mon).—A title of Jupiter.

Amphion (am-fī'on).—The son of Jupiter and Antiope, who built the city of Thebes by the music of his harp. He and his brother Zethus are said to have invented music.

Amphitrite (am-fe-trī'te).—The daughter of Oceanus and Tethys, goddess of the sea, and wife to Neptune.

Andromache (an-drom'a-ke).—The daughter of Eetion, king of Thebes, and wife of Hector.

Andromeda (an-drom'e-da).—The daughter of Cepheus and Cassiope, who, contesting with Juno and the Nereids for beauty, was exposed to a sea-monster, but was rescued and married by Perseus.

Antigone (an-tig'o-ne).—The daughter of Œdipus, famous for her filial piety.

Aphrodite (a-fro-dī'te).—The Greek goddess of love; identical with Venus.

Apollo (a-pol'lo).—The son of Jupiter and Latona, and the god of music, poetry, eloquence, medicine and the fine arts.

Arachne (a-rak'ne).—A Lydian virgin, turned into a spider for contending with Minerva at spinning.

Argus (ar'gus).—The son of Arestor, said to have a hundred eyes; but being killed by Mercury when appointed by Juno to guard Io, she put his eyes on the tail of a peacock.

Ariadne (a-re-ad'ne).—The daughter of Minos, who, from love to Theseus, gave him a clew of thread, which guided him out of the Cretan labyrinth, and she became his wife; but being afterwards deserted by him, she was married to Bacchus, and made his priestess.

Arion (a-rī'on).—A lyric poet of Methymna, who, in his voyage to Italy, saved his life from the cruelty of the mariners by means of dolphins, which the sweetness of his music brought together.

Artemis (ar-tē'mis).—A Greek goddess identical with Diana, q. v.

Atalanta (at-a-lan'ta).—A princess of Scyros, who consented to marry that one of her suitors who should outrun her. Hippomenes was the successful competitor.

Athena (a-thē'na).—The Greek goddess of wisdom, identical with Minerva, q. v.

Atlas (at'las).—One of the Titans, and king of Mauritania, who is said to have supported the world on his shoulders, and was turned into a mountain by Perseus.

Aurora (au-rō'ra).—The goddess of the morning.

Bacchus (bak'us).—The son of Jupiter and Semele, and the god of wine and of drunkards.

Bellona (bel-lō'na).—The goddess of war, and sister of Mars.

Belus (bē'lus).—The son of Neptune and Libya, and one of the first kings of Babylon or Assyria, to whose statue divine honors were paid, and to whom a magnificent temple was built.

Boreas (bō're-as).—The son of Astræus and Aurora; the name of the north wind.

Busiris (bu-sī'ris).—The son of Neptune and Libya, a tyrant of Egypt, and a monstrous giant, who fed his horses with human flesh, and was killed by Hercules.

Cadmus (kad'mus).—The son of Agenor, king of Phœnicia, the founder of the city of Thebes, and the reputed inventor of sixteen letters of the Greek alphabet.

Calypso (ka-lip'so).—One of the Oceanides, and one of the daughters of Atlas, who reigned in the island of Ogygia, and entertained Ulysses.

Camilla (ka-mil'la).—A famous queen of the Volsci, who opposed Æneas on his landing in Italy.

Capaneus (kap'a-nēūs).—A famous Grecian killed by a stone at the siege of Thebes.

Cassandra (kas-san'dra).—The daughter of Priam and Hecuba, endowed with the gift of prophecy by Apollo.

Castor (kas'tor).—A son of Jupiter and Leda. He and his twin brother Pollux shared immortality alternately, and were formed into the constellation Gemini.

Cecrops (sē'krops).—A very rich Egyptian, the founder and first king of Athens, who instituted marriage, altars and sacrifices.

Centaurs (sen'taurs).—A people of Thessaly, half men and half horses, vanquished by Theseus.

Cerberus (ser'be-rus).—The three-headed dog of Pluto, which guarded the gates of hell. Hercules overcame and brought him away.

Ceres (sē'rez).—The daughter of Saturn and Cybele, and goddess of corn, harvest and flowers.

Charon (kā'ron).—The son of Erebus and Nox, and ferryman of hell, who conducted the souls of the dead, in a boat, over the Rivers Styx and Acheron.

Charybdis (ka-rib'dis).—A ravenous woman, turned by Jupiter into a very dangerous gulf or whirlpool on the coast of Sicily.

Chiron (kī'ron).—The son of Saturn and Phillyra, a Centaur, who was preceptor to Achilles, taught Æsculapius physic, and Hercules astronomy.

Circe (sir'se).—A noted enchantress, who turned the companions of Ulysses into swine.

Clio (klī'o).—One of the Muses. She presided over history.

Clytemnestra (klit-em-nes'tra).—The faithless wife of Agamemnon, killed by her son Orestes for her crimes.

Comus (kō'mus).—The god of revelry, feasting and jollity.

Crocus (krō'kus).—A young man who was enamored of the nymph Smilax, and changed into the flower of the name of crocus.

Crœsus (krē'sus).—The king of Lydia, and the richest man of his time.

Cupid (kū'pid).—The son of Mars and Venus, a celebrated deity; the god of love.

Cyclops (sī'klops).—Vulcan's workmen, giants who had only one eye, in the middle of their foreheads, and were slain by Apollo in a pique against Jupiter.

Dædalus (de'da-lus).—A most ingenious artist and artificer of Athens, who formed the Cretan labyrinth, and invented the auger, ax, glue, plumb-line, saw and masts and sails for ships.

Danaides (da-nā'i-dēz).—The fifty daughters of Danaus, king of Argos, all of whom, except Hypermnestra, killed their husbands on the first night after marriage, and were therefore doomed to draw water out of a deep well, and eternally to pour it into a cask full of holes.

Daphne (daf'ne).—The daughter of the River Peneus, changed into a laurel-tree.

Dejanira (dej-a-nī'ra).—The wife of Hercules, who killed herself in despair, because her husband burnt himself to avoid the torment occasioned by the poisoned shirt that she had given him to regain his love, according to the direction of Nessus, the Centaur, from whom she received it.

Demeter (de-mē'ter).—A Greek goddess, identical with the Roman Ceres, q. v.

Deucalion (deu-kā'li-on).—The son of Prometheus, and king of Thessaly, who, with his wife Pyrrha, was preserved from the general deluge, and repeopled the world by throwing stones behind them, as directed by the oracle.

Diana (dī-an'a).—The daughter of Jupiter and Latona, and the goddess of hunting, chastity and marriage.

Dido (dī'do).—The queen of Carthage, daughter of Belus and wife of Sichaeus. She built Carthage, and, according to Virgil, entertained Æneas on his voyage to Italy, and stabbed herself through despair, because Æneas left her.

Diomedes (di-o-mē'dez).—The son of Tydeus, and king of Ætolia, who gained great reputation at Troy, and who, with Ulysses and others, carried off the Palladium.

Dionysus (di-ō-nish'e-us).—A Greek deity, identical with Bacchus, q. v.

Dryades (drī'a-dēz).—Nymphs who presided over the woods.

Echo (ek'o).—The daughter of Aer, or Air, and Tellus, who pined away through love for Narcissus.

Electra (e-lek'tra).—The daughter of Agamemnon and Clytemnestra, who instigated her brother Orestes to revenge their father's death upon their mother.

Elysium (e-lizh'e-um).—The happy residence of the virtuous after death.

Endymion (en-dim'i-on).—A beautiful shepherd and perpetual sleeper, who was loved by Selene, the Moon.

Epeus (e-pē'us).—An artist, who made the Trojan horse, and invented the sword and buckler.

Erato (er'a-to).—One of the Muses—she presided over lyric and amorous poetry.

Erebus (er'e-bus).—The son of Chaos and Nox, an infernal deity—a river of hell, and often used by the poets for hell itself.

Eros (ē'ros).—The Greek name for Cupid, q. v.

Eurydice (ū-rid'i-se).—The wife of Orpheus, killed by a serpent on her marriage day.

Euterpe (ū-ter'pe).—One of the Muses—the one who presided over music.

Fates (fāts).—Powerful goddesses, who presided over the birth and the life of mankind, were the three daughters of Nox and Erebeus, named Clotho, Lachesis and Atropos. Clotho was supposed to hold the distaff, Lachesis to draw the thread of human life, and Atropos to cut it off.

Fauni (faw'ni).—Rural deities, described as having the legs, feet and ears of goats, and the rest of the body human.

Flora (flō'ra).—The goddess of flowers and gardens.

Furies (fū'rēz).—The three daughters of Nox and Acheron, Alecto, Tisiphone and Megaera.

Ganymede (gan'e-mēd).—The son of Tros, king of Troy, whom Jupiter, in the form of an eagle, snatched up and made his cupbearer, instead of Hebe.

Gordius (gor'de-us).—A husbandman, but afterward king of Phrygia, remarkable for tying a knot of cords, on which the empire of Asia depended, in so very intricate a manner that Alexander, unable to unravel it, cut it asunder.

Gorgons (gor'gons).—The three daughters of Phorcus and Ceto, named Stheno, Euryale and Medusa. Their bodies were covered with impenetrable scales, their hair entwined with serpents; they had only one eye betwixt them, and they could change into stones those whom they looked on.

Graces (grā'sez).—Three goddesses, represented as beautiful, modest virgins, and constant attendants on Venus.

Hades (hā'dez).—The same as the Roman god Pluto; also the dominion of the dead.

Harpies (har'pēz).—The three daughters of Neptune and Terra,

winged monsters with the faces of virgins, the bodies of vultures, and hands armed with claws. They polluted all that they touched.

Hector (hek'tor).—The son of Priam and Hecuba, the most valiant of the Trojans.

Hecuba (hek'u-ba).—The daughter of Dimas, king of Thrace, and wife of Priam, who tore her eyes out for the loss of her children.

Helen (hel'en).—The daughter of Tyndarus and Leda, and wife of Menelaus, the most beautiful woman of her age, who, running away with Paris, occasioned the Trojan war.

Helenus (hel'e-nus).—The son of Priam and Hecuba, spared by the Greeks for his skill in divination.

Helle (hel'le).—The daughter of Athamas, who, flying from her stepmother Ino, was drowned in the Pontic Sea, and gave it the name of Hellespont.

Hera (hē'ra).—The Greek name for the goddess Juno.

Hercules (her'ku-lēz).—The son of Jupiter and Alcmena, the most famous hero of antiquity, remarkable for his great strength.

Hermione (her-mī'o-ne).—The daughter of Mars and Venus, and wife of Cadmus, who was changed into a serpent.

Hermes (her'mez).—A Greek god, identical with Mercury, q. v.

Hero (hē'ro).—A beautiful woman of Sestos, in Thrace, and priestess of Venus, whom Leander of Abydos loved so tenderly that he swam over the Hellespont every night to see her; but at length, he being unfortunately drowned, she threw herself in despair into the sea.

Hesperides (hes-per'i-dēz).—Three nymphs, daughters of Hesperus, who guarded the golden apples which Juno gave to Jupiter.

Hesperus (hes'per-us).—The son of Japetus, and brother to Atlas; changed into the evening star.

Hyacinthus (hi-a-sin'thus).—A beautiful boy, beloved by Apollo and Zephyrus. The latter killed him; but Apollo changed the blood that was spilt into a flower called the Hyacinth.

Hymen (hī'men).—The son of Bacchus and Venus, and god of marriage.

Io (ī'o).—The daughter of Inachus and Ismene, turned by Jupiter into a cow, and tormented by a gadfly sent by the jealous Juno.

Iris (ī'ris).—The daughter of Thaumas and Electra, one of the Oceanides, and messenger of Juno, who turned her into a rainbow.

Ixion (iks-ī'on).—A king of Thessaly, the father of the Centaurs, who killed his own sister, and was punished by being fastened in hell to a wheel perpetually turning round.

Janus (jā'nus).—The son of Apollo and Creusa, and first king of Italy, who, receiving the banished Saturn, was rewarded by him with the knowledge of husbandry, and of things past and future. The temple of Janus at Rome was rarely closed, being kept open during the almost continual wars.

Jason (jā'son).—The leader of the Argonauts, who obtained the golden fleece at Colchis.

Juno (jū'no).—The daughter of Saturn and Ops, sister and wife of Jupiter, the great queen of heaven, and of all the gods, and goddess of marriages and births.

Jupiter (jū'pe-ter).—The son of Saturn and Ops, the supreme deity of the heathen world, the most powerful of all the gods, and governor of all things.

Laocoon (la-ok'o-on).—The son of Priam and Hecuba, and high priest of Apollo, who opposed the reception of the wooden horse into Troy. For this the Gods favoring the Greeks punished him, he and his sons being crushed to death by great serpents.

Laomedon (la-om'e-don).—A king of Troy, killed by Hercules for denying him his daughter Hesione, after he had delivered her from the sea-monster.

Lares (lā'rez).—Inferior gods at Rome, who presided over houses and families.

Lucifer (lū'se-fer).—The name of the planet Venus, or morning star; said to be the son of Jupiter and Aurora.

Medusa (me-dū'sa).—One of the three Gorgons, whose hair Minerva changed into snakes. She was killed by Perseus.

Melpomene (mel-pom'e-ne).—One of the Muses—the one who presided over tragedy.

Mentor (men'tor).—The faithful friend of Ulysses, the governor of Telemachus and the wisest man of his time.

Mercury (mer'ku-re).—The son of Jupiter and Maia, messenger of the gods, inventor of letters, and god of eloquence, commerce, and travelers.

Minerva (mi-ner'va).—The goddess of wisdom, the arts and war; born from Jupiter's head.

Minotaur (min'o-taur).—A celebrated monster, half man and half bull, killed by Theseus.

Morpheus (mor'fe-ous or mor'fūs).—The minister of Nox and Somnus, and god of dreams.

Naiads (nā'idz).—Nymphs of streams.

Nemesis (nem'e-sis).—One of the infernal deities, and goddess of vengeance.

Neptune (nep'tūne).—The son of Saturn and Ops, god of the sea, and, next to Jupiter, the most powerful deity; represented with a trident in his right hand.

Nestor (nes'tor).—The son of Neleus and Chloris, and king of Pylos and Messenia. He fought against the Centaurs, was distinguished in the Trojan war, and lived to a great age.

Niobe (nī'o-be).—The daughter of Tantalus and wife of Amphion, who, preferring herself to Latona, had her fourteen children killed, and wept herself into a stone.

Orpheus (or'fe-us or or'fūs).—A celebrated Argonaut, whose skill in music is said to have been so great that he could make rocks, trees, etc., follow him.

Pan (pan).—The son of Mercury, and the god of shepherds, huntsmen and farmers.

Pandora (pan-dō'ra).—According to Hesiod, the first woman that ever lived. Jupiter gave her a box which curiosity induced her to open. From it escaped the evils that afflict mankind, only Hope remaining in the box.

Paris (par'is).—The son of Priam and Hecuba, a most beautiful youth, who ran away with Helen, and thus occasioned the Trojan war.

Pegasus (peg'a-sus).—A winged horse belonging to Apollo and the Muses.

Penelope (pe-nel'o-pe).—A celebrated princess of Greece, wife of Ulysses, remarkable for her chastity and constancy in the long absence of her husband.

Philomela (fil-o-mē'la).—The daughter of Pandion, king of Athens, who was changed into a nightingale.

Pluto (plū'to).—The son of Saturn and Ops, brother of Jupiter and Neptune, and the god of the infernal regions.

Plutus (plū'tus).—The god of riches.

Pomona (po-mō'na).—The goddess of gardens and fruit-trees.

Priam (prī'am).—The king of Troy at the time of its famous siege by the Greeks; father of Hector, q. v.

Poseidon (po-sī'don).—A Greek deity, identical with Neptune, q. v.

Prometheus (pro-mē'the-us).—The son of Japetus. He is said to have stolen fire from heaven to animate two bodies which he had formed of clay; and he was therefore chained by Jupiter to Mount Caucsaus, with a vulture always gnawing his liver.

Psyche (sī'ke).—The name given by the Greek poets to a personification of the human soul. She won the affection of the God of Love **(Cupid)**, and lived happily with him until curiosity to know who he was condemned her to wandering misery. She was finally restored to him and made immortal.

Remus (rē'mus).—The elder brother of Romulus, killed by him for ridiculing the city walls, which he had just erected.

Rhadamanthus (rad-a-man'thus).—Son of Jupiter and Europa, and king of Lycia, made one of the three infernal judges on account of his justice and goodness.

Romulus (rom'u-lus).—The son of Mars and Ilia; he was thrown into the Tiber by his uncle, but was saved, with his twin brother Remus, by a shepherd, and he became the founder and first king of Rome.

Saturn (sat'urn).—An ancient deity, the son of Uranus, whom

he dethroned, and father of Jupiter and various other gods. He was succeeded by his son Jupiter. His Greek title was Cronus.

Sisyphus (sis'e-fus).—The son of Æolus, a most crafty prince, killed by Theseus, and condemned by Pluto to roll up hill a large stone, which constantly fell back again.

Somnus (som'nus).—The son of Erebus and Nox, and the god of sleep.

Stentor (sten'tor).—A Grecian, whose voice is reported to have been as strong and as loud as the voices of fifty men together.

Tartarus (tar'ta-rus).—The part of the infernal regions in which criminals were punished.

Terpsichore (terp-sik'o-re).—One of the Muses—she presided over dancing.

Titan (tī'tan).—The son of Cœlus and Terra, brother of Saturn, and one of the giants who warred against heaven.

Triton (trī'ton).—The son of Neptune and Amphitrite, a powerful sea-god, and Neptune's trumpeter.

Ulysses (u-lys'sēs).—A famous King of Ithaca, and the wisest, shrewdest and subtlest of the chiefs who took part in the siege of Troy. His wanderings and adventures during his return home form the subject of Homer's poem the "Odyssey."

Uranus (ū'ra-nus).—The ancestor of the gods of Greek and Roman mythology, and the father of Saturn, who dethroned him.

Venus (vē'nus).—One of the most celebrated deities of the ancients, the wife of Vulcan, the goddess of beauty, the mother of love, and the mistress of pleasurable graces.

Vesta (ves'ta).—The goddess of virginity, fire, and the domestic hearth, in the Roman mythology.

Vulcan (vul'kan).—The god who presided over fire.

Zeus (zūs).—The king of the gods in Greek mythology, identical with the Roman Jupiter, q. v.

Used in Ceremonious Communications with Persons of Title or Official Position

Ambassador.—The title "Excellency" belongs specially to ambassadors and to United States ministers to a foreign court. Address letters "His Excellency" (with name or distinctive title following). Begin, "Sir," "My Lord," according as the ambassador possesses title or not. When personal reference is made, say "Your Excellency." An envoy extraordinary or chargé d'affaires, though inferior to an ambassador strictly so called, also, usually receives the title "Excellency;" and the wives of ambassadors are generally addressed similarly during their husbands' tenure of office and while residing abroad.

Archbishop.—Address: "The most Reverend A— B—, D.D." The wife of an archbishop has no special title.

Bishop.—Address: "The Right Rev. Bishop," or "The Rt. Rev. A— B—, D.D." A bishop's wife and family have no special title.

Cardinal.—The special title of a cardinal as such is "His Eminence." Begin: "Your Eminence."

Clergyman.—The general form of address is "The Reverend A— B." Begin: "Rev. Sir," or simply "Sir."

Congress, Members of (U. S.).—Addressed generally "The Honorable A— B—."

Consul.—There is no special form of address to a person as such, though in this country a consul is called "Honorable."

Doctor.—The initials denoting the particular degree are placed after the usual form of address, whether D.D., LL.D., M.D., D.Sc., etc., "The Rev. A.—, B.—, D.D.," "A—B, Esq., M.D." Less formally: "The Rev. Doctor B—," "Doctor A— B."

Duke.—Address: "His Grace the Duke of—." Begin: "My Lord Duke;" refer to as "Your Grace." All the children of a duke are entitled to be called "Right Honorable."

Governor of State (U. S.).—Usually addressed as "His Excellency." "His Excellency A— B—, Governor of —," or, "His Excellency the Governor of—." A lieutenant-governor is called "Honorable."

Judge.—"His Honor, Judge —" (surname); on the bench referred to as "Your Honor."

King.—Should be addressed as "The King's Most Excellent Majesty." Begin: "Sire," or "May it please Your Majesty;" refer to as "Your Majesty."

Lawyers.—Address: "Esquire," or "Mr. A— B—, Esq." This is a complimentary title given to all holding temporary civil offices, as magistrates, councilmen, etc.

Married Lady.—Has the title Mrs. prefixed to her name in speaking and writing. On being approached in writing or speech by strangers or inferiors, should be addressed as "Madam," or "Dear Madam." An unmarried lady is addressed as "Miss," in speaking or writing. Two or more unmarried ladies are addressed as "The Misses A— B—," while "Mesdames" is plural for "Madam."

Mayor.—Address: "The Honorable Mayor of —." Address: "Sir," or "Dear Sir." Mayors are usually styled "Honorable;" "The Honorable A— B, Mayor of —.

Member of House of Representatives.—Address: "Honorable A— B—, M.C." Begin: "Sir," or "Dear Sir." A Congressman's wife and family have no title of recognition.

Member of Parliament.—Not specially recognized except by adding "M.P." to ordinary address: "A— B—, Esq., M.P.;" "Sir A—B—, Bart., M.P."

Officers, Military and Naval.—Their professional rank is put before any title they may independently possess: "General" or

"Admiral, the Right Hon. the Earl of—;" "Colonel A— B—."

President (U. S.).—Address: "His Excellency the President of the United States," "His Excellency A— B—, President of the United States." The Vice-President and ex-presidents are "Honorable;" "The Honorable the Vice-President;" "The Honorable A— B."

Prince.—Address: "His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales;" "His Royal Highness Prince A—" (Christian name). Begin in any case: "Sir;" refer to as "Your Royal Highness."

Princess.—Address: "Her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales;" "Her Royal Highness the Princess A—" (Christian name); Begin: "Madam;" refer to as "Your Royal Highness."

Professor.—A form of address for a scholar who has achieved distinction in some special department of science or learning; but should not be employed indiscriminately to any teacher or schoolmaster.

Queen.—Address: "The Queen's Most Excellent Majesty." Begin "Madam," or "May it please Your Majesty;" refer to as "Your Majesty."

DICTIONARY OF ABBREVIATIONS

Used in Writing and Printing

A.B. or **B.A. (Artium Baccalaureus).** — Bachelor of Arts.
Abbr.—Abbreviated.
Abp.—Archbishop.
A.C. (Ante Christum).—Before Christ.
A.D. (Anno Domini).—In the Year of our Lord.
A.D.C.—Aide-de-camp.
Adælib, or **Adælibit.**—At pleasure.
Adj.—Adjective.
Admr.—Administrator.
Admx.—Administratrix.
Adv.—Adverb.
Æt. (ætatis).—Aged.
A.G.—Adjutant-General.
A.H.—In the Year of the Hegira.
Ala.—Alabama.
A.M. or **M.A. (Artium Magister).**—Master of Arts.
A.M.—Before Mid-day.
A.M. (Anno Mundi).—In the Year of the World.
Ana.—In like quantity.
Anon.—Anonymous.
App.—Appendix.
Ark.—Arkansas.
Ariz.—Arizona.
Arr.—Arrived.
A.R.A.—Associate of the Royal Academy.
A.R.S.A.—Associate of the Royal Scottish Academy.
A.R.S.S. (Antiquariorum regiæ societatis socius).—Fellow of the Royal Society of Antiquaries.
A.S.—Anglo Saxon.
Asst.—Assistant.
Atty.Gen.—Attorney-General.
A.Q.G.—Assistant Quartermaster-General.
A.U.C.—**(Anno urbis conditæ,** or **Anno ab urbe condita).**—In the year of or from the building of the city (of Rome).
Avoir.—Avoirdupois.
B.A.—Bachelor of Arts; British America.
Bart. or **Bt.**—Baronet.
Bbl.—Barrel, barrels.
B.C.—Before Christ.
B.C.L.—Bachelor of Civil Law.
B.D.—Bachelor of Divinity.
B.LL. or **LL.B.**—Bachelor of Laws.
B.M.—British Museum; Bachelor of Music.
Bp.—Bishop.
Brig.Gen.—Brigadier-General.
B.S.—Bachelor of Surgery.
B.Sc.—Bachelor of Science.
C.—Centigrade.
C., Ct., Cent.—A hundred.
C. or **Cap.**—Chapter.
C.A.—Chartered Accountant.
Cal.—California.
Capt.—Captain.
C.C.—Cubic centimeter.
C.C.P.—Court of Common Pleas.
C.E.—Civil Engineer.
Celt.—Celtic.
Cf., conf.—Compare.
Ch.—Church.
C.J.—Chief Justice.
C.M.—Common Meter; centimeter.
Co.—Company; county.
C.O.D.—Cash (or collect) on delivery.
Col.—Colonel; Colorado.
Coll.—College.
Com.—Commander; commodore; committee.
Conn.—Connecticut.
Cor.—Corinthians.
Cor.Sec.—Corresponding Secretary.
Cos.—Cosine.
C.P.—Common Pleas; Clerk of the Peace.
Crim. Con.—Criminal conversation, or adultery.
C.P.S.—Keeper of the Privy Seal.
Cr.—Credit; creditor.
C.S.—Keeper of the Seal; Court of Session.
C.S.I.—Companion of the Star of India.
Cur., curt.—Current—this month.
Can.—Canada.
Cwt.—A hundred weight.
D. (denarius).—A penny or pence; 500.
D.C.—From the beginning; District of Columbia.
D.C.L.—Doctor of Civil Law.
D.D.—Doctor of Divinity.
Deg.—Degree.
Del (deliniavit).—"He drew it" —meaning the drawer or painter; Delaware.
Dep.—Deputy.

Dict.—Dictionary.
D.F.—Defender of the Faith; Dean of Faculty.
D.G. (Dei gratia).—By the grace of God.
Deut.—Deuteronomy.
Do. (ditto).—The same.
Dol. or **dols.**—Dollars.
Doz.—Dozen.
Dpt.—Department.
Dr.—Debtor; doctor; dram.
D.Sc.—Doctor of Science.
D.T. (Doctor theologiæ).—Doctor of Divinity.
D.V. (Deo volente).—God willing.
Dwt.—A pennyweight.
E.—East.
Ed.—Editor; edition.
E.E.—Errors excepted.
E.G. (exempli gratia).—For example.
E. long.—East longitude.
Emp.—Emperor; Empress.
E.N.E.—East-north-east.
Eng.—Engineer; England.
Ep.—Epistle.
Eph.—Ephesians; Ephraim.
Epiph.—Epiphany.
E.S.E.—East-south-east.
Esq., Esqr.—Esquire.
Etc., &c.—And so forth.
Et. seq.—And the following.
Ex.—Example; exception.
Exch.—Exchequer; exchange.
Exec.—Executor.
Fahr.—Fahrenheit.
F.A.S.—Fellow of the Society of Arts.
F.A.S.E.—Fellow of the Antiquarian Society of Edinburgh.
F.B.S.E.—Fellow of the Botanical Society of Edinburgh.
F.C.—Free Church of Scotland.
Fcp.—Foolscap.
F.D.—Defender of the faith.
Fec.—He (or she) did it.
F.G.S.—Fellow of the Geological Society.
F.H.S.—Fellow of the Horticultural Society.
F.M.—Field Marshal.
Fla.—Florida.
Fo. or **fol.**—Folio.
F.P.S.—Fellow of the Philological Society.
F.R.A.S.—Fellow of the Royal Astronomical Society.
F.R.C.P.—Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians.
F.R.C.P.—Fellow of the Royal College of Preceptors.
F.R.C.S.—Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons.
F.R.G.S.—Fellow of the Royal Geographical Society.
F.R.H.S.—Fellow of the Royal Horticultural Society.
F.R.S.—Fellow of the Royal Society.
F.R.S.L.—Fellow of the Royal Society of Literature.
F.S.A.—Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries.
F.S.A.—Fellow of the Society of Arts.
F.S.S.—Fellow of the Statistical Society.
Ft.—Foot; feet; fort.
G.A.—General Assembly.
Ga.—Georgia.
Gall.—Gallon.
G.B.—Great Britain.
G.C.B.—Grand Cross of the Bath.
Gen.—General; Genesis.
Gent.—Gentleman.
Geol.—Geology.
G.L.—Grand Lodge.
G.O.P.—Grand Old Party (The U. S. Republican party).
Gov.—Governor.
G.P.O.—General post-office.
Gr.—Grains or gross.
Gtt. (Guttæ).—Drops.
H.B.M.—His (or her) Britannic Majesty.
Hbr.—Hebrew.
Hhd. or **hhd.**—Hogshead.
H.I.H.—His (or her) Imperial Highness.
H.J.S. (hic jacet sepultus).—Here lies buried.
H.M.—His (or her) Majesty.
H.M.P. (hoc monumentum posuit).—Raised this monument.
H.M.S.—His (or her) Majesty's Ship or Service.
Hon.—Honorable.
Hond.—Honored.
H.R.—House of Representatives.
H.R.E.—Holy Roman Empire.
H.R.I.P.—Here rests in peace.
H.R.H.—His (or her) Royal Highness.
H.S.H.—His (or her) Serene Highness.
Ib. (ibid).—In the same place.
Id.—The same.
Ida.—Idaho.
I.e.—That is.
I.H.S. (Jesus Hominum Salvator; properly the initial letters of the name Jesus, in Greek).—Jesus the Savior of Men.
Ill.—Illinois.

Imp.—Imperial.
Incog. (incognito).—Unknown.
Ind.—Indiana.
In lim. (in limine).—At the outset (lit. on the threshold).
In loc. (in loco).—In its place.
I.N.R.I.—Jesus of Nazareth, King of the Jews.
Inst.—Instant; the present month.
Int.—Interest.
Io.—Iowa.
I.O.G.T.—Independent Order of Good Templars.
I.O.O.F.—Independent Order of Odd Fellows.
I.O.U.—I owe you.
I.Q. (idem quod).—The same as.
J.C.D.—Doctor of Civil Law.
Jer.—Jeremiah.
Jn. Jun. Jr.—Junior.
J.P.—Justice of the Peace.
Kan.—Kansas.
K.C.B.—Knight Commander of the Bath.
K.G.—Knight of the Garter.
K.G.C.—Knight of the Grand Cross.
K.G.C.B.—Knight of the Grand Cross of the Bath.
K.G.F.—Knight of the Golden Fleece.
K.H.—Knight of Honor.
K.L.H.—Knight of the Legion of Honor.
Knt.—Knight.
K.P.—Knight of Pythias; Knight of St. Patrick.
K.T.—Knight Templar; Knight of the Thistle (Scotland).
Ky.—Kentucky.
L., lb. or **lb.**—A pound in weight.
L. or **l.**—A pound sterling.
La.—Louisiana.
Lat.—Latitude; Latin.
Lb. (libra).—A pound weight.
L.c (loco citato).—In the place quoted; lower case.
L.C.J.—Lord Chief Justice.
Lib. (liber).—A book.
Lieut.—Lieutenant.
Lit.—Literally.
LL.B.—Bachelor of Laws.
LL.D.—Doctor of Laws.
LL.M.—Master of Laws.
Lon., long.—Longitude.
Loq. (loquitur).—Speaks.
L.S. (locus sigilli).—Place of the seal.
L.S.D. (libræ, solidi, denarii).—Pounds, shillings and pence.
M.—Roman Numeral for 1,000.
M.A.—Master of Arts; Military Academy.
Mad.—Madam.
Maj.—Major.
Maj. Gen.—Major-General.
Mass.—Massachusetts.
Math.—Mathematics.
M.B.—Bachelor of Medicine or of Music.
M.C.—Member of Congress.
M.D.—Doctor of Medicine.
Md.—Maryland.
Mdlle., Mlle.—Mademoiselle.
Me.—Maine.
M.E.—Mining Engineer.
Mem.—Memorandum.
Messrs.—Gentlemen.
Meth.—Methodist.
Mich.—Michigan.
Min. or **min.**—Minute; minutes.
Minn.—Minnesota.
Miss.—Mississippi.
MM.—Messrs.; Messieurs.
M.M.—Millimeter.
Mo.—Missouri.
Mont.—Montana.
Mons. or **M.**—Monsieur.
M.P.—Member of Parliament.
Mr.—Mister.
Mrs.—Mistress.
M.S.—Sacred to the Memory.
MS.—Manuscript.
MSS.—Manuscripts.
Mt., Mts.—Mount; mountains.
Mus. B.—Bachelor of Music.
Mus. D.—Doctor of Music.
N.—North; noun.
N.A.—North America.
Naut.—Nautical.
N.B. (nota bene).—Note well; take notice; New Brunswick.
N.C.—North Carolina.
N.D.—North Dakota.
N.E.—North-east.
Neb.—Nebraska.
Nem. con. (nemine contradicente).—No one contradicting.
Nev.—Nevada.
N.H.—New Hampshire.
N.J.—New Jersey.
N.M.—New Mexico.
N.N.E.—North-north-east.
N.N.W.—North-north-west.
No. (numero).—Number.
Non pros. (non prosequitur).—He does not pursue or prosecute.
Non seq. (non sequitur).—It does not follow.
Nos.—Numbers.
N.P.—Notary Public.
N.S.—New style; Nova Scotia.
N.T.—New Testament.
N.W.—North-west.
N.Y—New York.

O.—Ohio.
Ob. (obiit).—Died.
Obs.—Obsolete.
O.H.M.S.—On Her Majesty's Service.
O.K.—All correct; humorous spelling, Orl Korrect.
Okla.—Oklahoma.
Oreg.—Oregon.
O.S.—Old Style.
O.T.—Old Testament.
Oxon. (Oxonia).—Oxford.
Oz.—Ounce.
P. page; **pp.** pages.
P.adj.—Participial adjective.
Par.—Paragraph.
Pd.—Paid.
Penn.—Pennsylvania.
Per an.—By the year.
Per cent.—By the hundred.
Ph.D.—Doctor of Philosophy.
Phil. Trans.—Philosophical Transactions.
Pinx., pxt. (pinxit).—He (or she) painted it.
Pk.—Peck.
Pkge. Package; **Pkgs.** packages.
Plff.—Plaintiff.
P.M. (post-meridian).—Afternoon.
P.M.G.—Postmaster-General.
P.O.—Post-office.
P.O.O.—Post-office Order.
P.p.—Past participle.
P.P.C. (pour prendre conge).—To take leave of [Fr.].
P.pr.—Present participle.
Prep.—Preposition.
Pres.—President.
Prof.—Professor.
Pron.—Pronoun.
Pro tem. (pro tempore).—For the time.
Prox. (proximo).—Next.
P.S. (post scriptum).—Postscript.
p.t.—Preterite.
Pt.—Pint, point, port.
P.T.O.—Please turn over.
Pub.—Publisher.
Pwt.—Pennyweight.
Q., Qu.—Question; query.
Q.B.—Queen's Bench.
Q.C.—Queen's Council.
q.d. (quasi dicat).—As he should say.
q.e. (quod est).—Which is.
Q.E.D. (Quod erat demonstrandum).—Which was to be demonstrated.
Q.E.F. (Quad erat faciendum).—Which was to be done.
Q.E.I. (Quod erat inveniendum).—Which was to be found out.
q.l. (quantum libet).—As much as you please.
Q.M.G.—Quartermaster-General.
qr.—Quarter; quire.
qrs.—Quarters; quires.
q.s. (quantum sufficit).—Enough.
qt.—Quart.
q.v. (quod vide).—Which see.
R. (Rex, Regina).—King; Queen.
R. (recipe).—Take.
R.E.—Royal Engineers.
Rev.—Reverend.
R.I.—Rhode Island.
R.I.P. (requiescat in pace).—May he or she rest in peace.
R.N.—Royal Navy.
Rt.—Right.
Rt. Hon.—Right Honorable.
Rt. Rev.—Right Reverend.
S.—South.
S.C.—South Carolina.
S.C.—Supreme Court.
Sc., Scil. (scilicet).—To-wit; namely.
Sc. (sculpsit).—He or she engraved it.
Sculp. (sculpsit).—He engraved it.
S.D.—South Dakota.
S.E.—South-east.
Sec.—Secretary; section; second.
Sen., Senr., Sr.—Senior.
Sep. or **Sept.**—Septuagint.
Seq. (sequentes or **sequentia).**—The following.
Serg., Sergt.—Sergeant.
S.P.Q.R. (Senatus Populusque Romanus).—The senate and people of Rome.
Sq.ft.—Square feet.
Sq.in.—Square inches.
Sq.m.—Square miles.
SS.—Steamship.
S.S.E.—South-south-east.
S.S.W.—South-south-west.
St.—Saint.
S.T.D.—Doctor of Divinity.
S.T.P. (Sacræ Theologiæ Professor).—Professor of Theology.
Supp.—Supplement.
Surg.—Surgeon.
S.W.—South-west.
Syn.—Synonymous; syndicate.
Tenn.—Tennessee.
Tex.—Texas.
Text. Rec.—Received text.
Thess.—Thessalonians.
T.O.—Turn over.

Tr.—Transpose.
U.—Utah.
Ult. (ultimo).—Last.
U.J.C.—Doctor of both laws.
Univ.—University.
U.S.—United States.
U.S.M.—United States Mail; United States Marines.
U.S.N.—United States Navy.
V.—Numeral for five.
V. (versus).—Against.
V. (vide).—See.
Va.—Virginia.
V.C.—Vice-Chancellor.
V.C.—Victoria Cross.
V.D.M. (Verbi Dei Minister).—Minister of God's Word.
Ven.—Venerable.
V.i.—Intransitive verb.
Vice-Pres.—Vice-President.
V.G. (verbi gratia).—For example.
Visc.—Viscount.
Viz.—Namely; to-wit.
Vol. or **vol.**—Volume.
V.S.—Veterinary Surgeon.
Vs. or **vs. (versus).**—Against, or in opposition.
V.t.—Transitive verb.
Vt.—Vermont.
Vul.—Vulgate.
W.—West.
Wash.—Washington.
W.C.T.U.—Woman's Christian Temperance Union.
W.I.—West Indies.
Wis.—Wisconsin.
W.N.W.—West-north-west.
W.S.W.—West-south-west.
W.Va.—West Virginia.
X.—Numeral for ten.
X. or **Xt.**—Christ.
Xm., Xmas., Xms.—Christmas.
Xn., Xtian.—Christian.
Yd.—Yard.
Y.M.C.A.—Young Men's Christian Association.
Y.M.C.C.—Young Men's Catholic Club.
Y.M.I.—Young Men's Institute.
Y.M.L.—Young Men's Lyceum.
Y.P.S.C.E.—Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor.
&.—And.
&c.—And so forth, et cetera.

DICTIONARY OF POPULAR TITLES OF AMERICAN STATES, CITIES, ETC.

Acadia, the original, and now the poetic name of Nova Scotia.

Athens of America, a name sometimes given to Boston, Mass.

Badger State, Wisconsin, where badgers were formerly so numerous that a badger was represented in the State Coat of Arms.

Bay State, given to Massachusetts, known before the Revolution as the "Bay" colony.

Bayou State, a name given to Mississippi, from the frequent use of the word "bayou," to designate streams on the State map.

Bear State, applied to Arkansas, from the number of bears formerly in its forests.

Beaver State, a title given Oregon, from its multitude of beavers; also called the Web-foot Country, from its excessive rains in winter.

Black-water State, a name applied to Nebraska, from the dark color given its streams from the drainage of its rich soil.

Buckeye State. Ohio is so called from its numerous buckeye trees, the nuts of which resemble a buck's eye.

Centennial State, a title applied to Colorado, from its being admitted in 1876, the Centennial year.

City of Brotherly Love, Philadelphia is sometimes so called, this being the literal signification of the name.

City of Elms, a familiar denomination of New Haven, Conn., many of the streets of which are thickly shaded with lofty elms.

City of Magnificent Distances, a popular designation given to the city of Washington, the capital of the United States, which is laid out on a very large scale.

City of Rocks, a descriptive name popularly given to the city of Nashville, Tenn.

City of Spindles, a name popularly given to the city of Lowell, Mass., the largest cotton manufacturing town in the United States.

City of the Straits, a name popularly given to Detroit, Mich., which is situated on the west bank of the river or strait connecting Lake St. Clair with Lake Erie. Detroit is a French word, meaning "strait."

Columbia, a name often given to America, from a feeling of poetic justice to its discoverer. The application of the term is usually restricted to the United States. Colombia, in South America, is the Spanish spelling of this title.

Cotton State. Alabama, the central State of the cotton belt.

Cradle of Liberty, a popular name given to Faneuil Hall, a large public edifice in Boston, Mass., in which the meetings of the patriots were held before the Revolution.

Creole State, a name given to the State of Louisiana, in which the descendants of the original French and Spanish settlers constitute a large proportion of the population.

Crescent City, a popular name for the city of New Orleans, from the crescent-like bend of the Mississippi around it. It now extends along two bends of the river, so that its front is of the shape of the letter S.

Dark and Bloody Ground, The, an expression often used in allusion to Kentucky, of which name it is said to be the translation. It is also known as the Blue Grass and the Corn-cracker State.

Diamond State, applied to Delaware, from its small size and great importance; also called the Blue Hen State, from an anecdote in which a blue hen of Delaware was held to always hatch out a good game-cock.

Empire City, the city of New York, the chief city of America.

Empire State of the South, a title given Georgia as a leader in manufacturers and in public and literary men.

Excelsior State, the State of New York, sometimes so called from the motto "Excelsior" upon

its coat of arms. Also known as the Empire State.

Fall City, Louisville, Ky., popularly so called from the falls which, at this place, impede the navigation of the Ohio river.

Father of Waters, a popular name given to the river Mississippi on account of its great length, and the large number of its tributaries. The literal signification of the name, which is of Indian origin, is said to be "great river."

Flower City, Springfield, Ill., the capital of the State, which is distinguished for the beauty of its surroundings.

Forest City, Cleveland, Ohio, so called from the many ornamental trees with which the streets are bordered. Also Portland, Me., a city distinguished for its many elms and other beautiful shade-trees.

Freestone State, the State of Connecticut, sometimes so called from the quarries of freestone which it contains.

Garden City, a popular name for Chicago, a city which is remarkable for the number and beauty of its private gardens.

Garden State, applied to New Jersey, from its great production of fruit and vegetables for the New York and Philadelphia markets.

Garden of the World, a name frequently applied to Kansas, but sometimes to Illinois and others of the Western States, which are all noted for their productiveness.

Gibraltar of America, a name often given to the city of Quebec, which, from its position and natural and artificial means of defense, is the most strongly fortified city in America.

Gopher State, applied to Minnesota, from its great number of lakes, as if honeycombed by the gopher, or ground mole. It is also known as the North Star State, from the title on its seal.

Gotham, a popular name for the city of New York, first given to it in "Salmagundi" (a humorous work by Washington Irving and William Irving and James K. Paulding), because the inhabitants were such wiseacres.

Granite State, New Hampshire, whose mountains are largely of granite.

Green Mountain State, the name given Vermont by the French, signifies green mountain.

Hoosier State, Indiana, whose people became known as hoosiers or hushers, formerly a common term in the West for a bully; also traceable to a gruff local expression of "who's yer?"

Hub of the Universe, a burlesque and popular designation of Boston, Mass., originating with the American humorist, Oliver Wendell Holmes.

Insurance City, Hartford, Conn., is so called from the many and important insurance enterprises centering there.

Iron City, a name popularly given to Pittsburg, Pa., a city distinguished for its numerous and immense iron manufactories.

Iron State, the name given Missouri, from its noted iron mountain.

Key of the Gulf, a name often given to the island of Cuba, from its position at the entrance of the Gulf of Mexico.

Keystone State, the popular designation of Pennsylvania as the center of the thirteen original States, the Keystone of the arch of the Union.

Land of Steady Habits, a name by which the State of Connecticut is sometimes designated, in allusion to the moral character of its inhabitants.

Little Rhody, the designation of Rhode Island as the *littlest* of the States.

Lone Star State, the name given Texas, which bore one star in its flag before its admission to the Union. Its State seal still bears a lone star.

Lumber City, Bangor, Maine, is so called because of its importance as a shipping-point for the vast output of lumber from the Maine woods.

Mason and Dixon's Line, a name given to the southern boundary line of the State of Pennsylvania, which separated it from the States of Maryland and Virginia, thus serving as the dividing line between the original free and slave States.

Modern Athens, a name often

given to Boston, Mass., a city distinguished for its many excellent literary and educational institutions and publications.

Monumental City, the city of Baltimore, so called from the monuments which it contains.

Mother of Presidents, a name frequently given to the State of Virginia, which has furnished six Presidents to the Union.

Mound City, a name popularly given to St. Louis on account of the numerous artificial mounds that occupied the site on which the city is built.

Old Colony, the designation of the section of Massachusetts within the former limits of Plymouth Colony, the original settlement.

Old Dominion, a title applied to Virginia, from its proclamation of Charles II. as King of England, Scotland, Ireland and Virginia—he thus being announced as King in Virginia before he was in England. In gratitude he quartered the arms of Virginia with those of the home countries, and it became known as the "Old Dominion."

Old North State, used to designate North Carolina from South Carolina. It is also often called the Turpentine State.

Palmetto State, from the State arms of South Carolina, which bear the palmetto tree.

Panhandle, The, a fanciful and cant name given to the most northerly portion of the State of West Virginia—a long, narrow projection between the Ohio river and the western boundary of Pennsylvania. Also the Public Land Strip now forming the western extension of Oklahoma.

Peninsular State, designating Florida, from its natural formation.

Porkopolis, a derisive nickname for Cincinnati, referring to the extensive pork-packing enterprises located there.

Puritan City, a name sometimes given to the city of Boston, Mass., in allusion to the character of its founders and early inhabitants.

Quaker City, a popular name of Philadelphia, which was planned and settled by William Penn, accompanied by a colony of English Friends.

Queen City, a popular name of Cincinnati, so called when it was the undisputed commercial metropolis of the West.

Queen City of the Lakes, a name sometimes given to the city of Buffalo, N. Y., from its position and importance.

Queen of the Antilles, an appellation sometimes given to Cuba, which ranks first among the islands of the West Indian group.

Railroad City, Indianapolis, the capital of the State of Indiana, is sometimes called by this name, as being the terminus of various railroads.

Salt River, a cant name for an imaginary river up which defeated political parties are supposed to be sent to oblivion.

Silver State. Nevada is so styled from its rich silver yield; this industry being outlined upon its seal.

Smoky City, a name sometimes given to Pittsburg, an important manufacturing city of Pennsylvania.

Sucker State, applied to Illinois, whose people are popularly called "suckers." There are several explanations of this title, the real origin of which is doubtful.

Switzerland of America, the White Mountain district of New Hampshire is so called for its magnificent scenery. Also West Virginia, from its wild mountain scenery.

Volunteer State, applied to Tennessee, from its large number of volunteers during the Seminole War and the War of 1812.

Western Reserve, that tract of land of 4,000,000 acres lying along Lake Erie, reserved to the State of Connecticut by the United States government for settlement by colonists after the close of the Revolutionary war.

Wolverine State, a name given to Michigan, from its former abundance of the animals thus called.

Windy City, a title often given to Chicago to indicate alike the character of its weather and the oracular disposition of its inhabitants.

DICTIONARY OF SIMPLIFIED SPELLING

The following list of words contains those recommended for phonetic revision of spelling by the Simplified Speiling Board, an organization which seeks to modify the spelling of English words in the direction of ease and simplicity. The first public outcome of the labors of the Board was the issue of a list of three hundred words with the accepted and the suggested spellings. This has been followed by a second and smaller list. The total list, as so far recommended, comprises five hundred and seventeen words. President Roosevelt in August, 1906, ordered the use of the list of the three hundred revised spellings by the Public Printer in all executive documents, but objection to the innovation led to its subsequent withdrawal. Some publications, however, have adopted these forms and others use them in part. The list, with both forms of the words, is given below, the simplified forms first:

A

abridgment	*abridgement
accomplisht	accomplished
accouter	*accoutre
accurst	accursed
acknowledgment	*acknowledgement
activ	active
addrest	addressed
adjectiv	adjective
adz	adze
affirmativ	affirmative
affixt	affixed
agast	aghast
aggressiv	aggressive
aile	aisle
ake	ache
alfabet	alphabet
altho	although
anemia	anæmia
anesthesia	anæsthesia
anesthetic	anæsthetic
anapest	anapæst
anis	anise
annext	annexed
antipyrin	*antipyrine
antitoxin	*antitoxine
apothem	*apothegm
apposit	apposite
apprize	apprise
arbor	*arbour
archeology	archæology
ardor	*ardour
armor	*armour
artizan	artisan
askt	asked
assize	*assise
attacht	attached
attentiv	attentive
autograf	autograph
autum	autumn
ax	axe

B

banisht	banished
bans	banns
bark	*barque
bedsted	bedstead
behavior	*behaviour
bibliografy	bibliography
bild	build
bilding	building
biografy	biography
blest	blessed
blusht	blushed
boro	borough
brazen	*brasen
brazier	*brasier
bun	*bunn
bur	*burr

C

caliber	*calibre
caliper	*calliper
camfor	camphor
campain	campaign
candor	*candour
capt	capped
captiv	captive
carest	caressed
catalog	catalogue
catechise	catechize
ceast	ceased
center	*centre
chapt	chapped
check	*cheque
checkt	checked
checker	*checquer
chimera	*chimæra
chipt	chipped
chopt	chopped
cifer	cipher
civilize	*civilise
clamor	*clamour
clandestin	clandestine
clangor	*clangour
clapt	clapped
claspt	clasped
clipt	clipped
clue	*clew
coco	cocoa
coeval	*coæval
colleag	colleague
color	*colour
colter	*coulter
colum	column
commixt	commixed
comparativ	comparative
composit	composite
comprest	compressed
comprize	comprise
conclusiv	conclusive
condenst	condensed
condit	conduit
confest	confessed
controller	*comptroller

coquet	coquette
counterfit	counterfeit
criticize	*criticise
cropt	cropped
crost	crossed
crum	crumb
crusht	crushed
cue	*queue
curst	cursed
curteous	courteous
curtesy	courtesy
cutlas	cutlass
cyclopedia	cyclopædia

D

dactyl	*dactyle
dasht	dashed
det	debt
dettor	debtor
decalog	decalogue
decreast	decreased
deductiv	deductive
defectiv	defective
defense	*defence
defensiv	defensive
definit	definite
definitiv	definitive
demagog	demagogue
demeanor	*demeanour
demolisht	demolished
demonstrativ	demonstrative
deprest	depressed
destin	destine
detectiv	detective
determin	determine
develop	*develope
diafram	diaphragm
dieresis	diæresis
dike	*dyke
dipt	dipped
disciplin	discipline
discust	discussed
dispatch	*despatch
distil	*distill
distinctiv	distinctive
distinguisht	distinguished
distrest	distressed
docil	docile
doctrin	doctrine
dolor	*dolour
domicil	domicile
dout	doubt
draft	*draught
dram	*drachm
drest	dressed
dript	dripped
droopt	drooped
dropt	dropped
ductil	ductile
dulness	*dullness
dum	dumb

E

ecumenical	*œcumenical
edile	ædile
eg	egg
egis	ægis
elapst	elapsed
enamor	*enamour
encyclopedia	*encyclopædia
endeavor	*endeavour
engin	engine
envelop	*envelope
eolian	*æolian
eon	*æon
epaulet	*epaulette
eponym	*eponyme
equipt	equipped
era	*æra
ermin	ermine
esophagus	*œsophagus
establisht	established
esthetic	*æsthetic
esthetics	*æsthetics
estivate	*æstivate
ether	*æther
etiology	*ætiology
examin	examine
excede	exceed
exclusiv	exclusive
executiv	executive
exorcize	exorcise
exprest	expressed
expressiv	expressive
exquisit	exquisite

F

facil	facile
fagot	*faggot
famin	famine
fantasm	phantasm
fantasy	phantasy
fantom	phantom
favor	*favour
favorit	favorite
favorite	*favourite
febril	febrile
fertil	fertile
feminin	feminine
fervor	*fervour
fiber	*fibre
fictil	fictile
finisht	finished
fissil	fissile
fixt	fixed
flavor	*flavour
fonetic	phonetic
fonograf	phonograph
foren	foreign
forfit	forfeit
fotograf	photograph
fragil	fragile
fulfil	*fulfill
fulness	*fullness
furlo	furlough
futil	futile

G

gage	*gauge
gard	guard
gardian	guardian
gastly	ghastly
gazel	gazelle
gelatin	*gelatine
genuin	genuine
gild	*guild
gipsy	*gypsy
gloze	*glose
glycerin	*glycerine
good-by	*good-bye
gost	ghost
gram	*gramme
granit	granite
gript	gripped

	H
harang	harangue
harbor	*harbour
harken	hearken
heapt	heaped
helpt	helped
hematin	*hæmatin
heroin	heroine
hiccup	*hiccough
hight	height
hock	*hough
homeopathy	homœopathy
homonym	*homonyme
honor	*honour
hostil	hostile
humor	*humour
husht	hushed
hypocrit	hypocrite
hypotenuse	*hypothenuse
	I
idolize	idolise
iland	island
ile	isle
illumin	illumine
imagin	imagine
imbecil	imbecile
imitativ	imitative
impressiv	impressive
imprest	impressed
inclusiv	inclusive
indefinit	indefinite
indetted	indebted
indicativ	indicative
inductiv	inductive
infinit	infinite
infinitiv	infinitive
instil	*instill
intestin	intestine
	J
jail	*gaol
judgment	*judgement
juvenil	juvenile
	K
kist	kissed
	L
labor	*labour
lackt	lacked
lacrimal	lachrymal
lam	lamb
lapt	lapped
lasht	lashed
leag	league
leapt	leaped
legalize	legalise
license	*licence
licorice	*liquorice
lim	limb
liter	*litre
lodgment	*lodgement
lookt	looked
lopt	lopped
lucrativ	lucrative
luster	*lustre
	M
mama	*mamma
maneuver	*manœuvre
markt	marked
masculin	masculine
materialize	*materialise
meager	*meagre
medicin	medicine
medieval	*mediæval
mercantil	mercantile
meter	*metre
missil	missile
mist	missed
miter	mitre
mixt	mixed
mold	*mould
molder	*moulder
molding	*moulding
moldy	*mouldy
molt	*moult
mortis	mortise
motiv	motive
mullin	mullein
	N
napt	napped
nativ	native
naturalize	*naturalise
negativ	negative
neighbor	*neighbour
nipt	nipped
niter	nitre
num	numb
	O
objectiv	objective
ocher	ochre
odor	*odour
offense	*offence
omelet	*omelette
opposit	opposite
oppressiv	oppressive
opprest	oppressed
orthopedic	*orthopædic
	P
packt	packed
paleography	*palæography
paleolithic	*palæolithic
paleontology	*palæontology
paleozoic	*palæozoic
pamflet	pamphlet
paraffin	*paraffine
paragraf	paragraph
parlor	*parlour
partizan	partisan
passiv	passive
past	*passed
patronize	patronise
pedagog	pedagogue
pedobaptist	*pædobaptist
perplext	perplexed
perquisit	perquisite
phenix	phœnix
phenomenon	*phœnomenon
pigmy	*pygmy
plow	*plough
polyp	*polype
positiv	positive
possest	possessed
practis	*practice
practist	practised
prefixt	prefixed
prehensil	prehensile
premis	premise

prenomen	prænomen
prest	pressed
pretense	*pretence
preterit	*preterite
pretermit	*prætermit
primeval	*primæval
procede	proceed
productiv	productive
profest	professed
program	*programme
progressiv	progressive
projectil	projectile
prolog	prologue
promis	promise
promist	promised
propt	propped
publisht	published
pueril	puerile
pur	pure
pusht	pushed

Q

quartet	quartette
quencht	quenched
questor	quæstor
quintet	quintette
quire	choir

R

rancor	*rancour
rapin	rapine
rapt	rapped
raze	*rase
reacht	reached
recognize	*recognise
reconnoiter	*reconnoitre
redout	redoubt
redoutable	redoubtable
redouted	redoubted
relativ	relative
remarkt	remarked
represt	repressed
reptil	reptile
requisit	requisite
respit	respite
rigor	*rigour
rime	rhyme
ript	ripped
riskt	risked
rockt	rocked
rumor	*rumour

S

saber	sabre
saltpeter	*saltpetre
sanguin	sanguine
savior	*saviour
savor	*savour
scepter	*sceptre
sensitiv	sensitive
sent	scent
septet	septette
sepulcher	*sepulchre
servil	servile
sextet	sextette
silvan	*sylvan
simitar	scimitar
sion	scion
sipt	sipped
sissors	scissors
sithe	scythe
siv	sieve
skilful	*skillful
skipt	skipped
slight	sleight
slipt	slipped
smolder	*smoulder
snacht	snatched
snapt	snapped
solem	solemn
somber	sombre
soveren	sovereign
specter	*spectre
splendor	*splendour
stampt	stamped
starcht	starched
stedfast	steadfast
stept	stepped
steril	sterile
stopt	stopped
strest	stressed
stript	stripped
subjectiv	subjective
subpena	*subpœna
subtil	subtile
succede	succeed
succor	*succour
suffixt	suffixed
sulfate	sulphate
sulfur	sulphur
sumac	*sumach
superlativ	superlative
suppresst	suppressed
surfit	surfeit
surprize	surprise
synonym	*synonyme

T

tabor	*tabour
tactil	tactile
tapt	tapped
teazel	teasel
telefone	telephone
telegraf	telegraph
tenor	*tenour
textil	textile
thankt	thanked
theater	*theatre
tho	though
thoro	thorough
thoroly	thoroughly
thru	through
thruout	throughout
thum	thumb
tipt	tipped
tisic	phthisic
tisis	phthisis
topt	topped
tost	tossed
transgrest	transgressed
transitiv	transitive
trapt	trapped
treatis	treatise
tript	tripped
tumor	*tumour
tung	tongue
turbin	turbine

V

vanisht	vanished
valor	*valour

vapor	*vapour
versatil	versatile
vext	vexed
vigor	*vigour
vindictiv	vindictive
vizor	*visor
volatil	volatile

W

wagon	waggon
walkt	walked
washt	washed
whipt	whipped
whisky	whiskey
wier	weir
wierd	weird
wilful	*willful
winkt	winked
wisht	wished
witnest	witnessed
wo	woe
woful	woeful
woolen	*woollen
worshipt	worshipped
wrapt	wrapped

Y

yoman	yeoman

In regard to the above list it is well to state that about thirty of them, those in which *ou* is replaced by *o*, have long been used in their simplified form in America, also the form *wagon* in place of *waggon*. In the case of those indicated by a *, comprising more than one-third of the whole, the revised form is already in more or less common use, in a number of cases in preferable use, especially in the case of words containing the diphthong æ. The strongest objection made to the list has to do with the replacement of the terminal *ed* with *t*, and the dropping of *ugh* in such words as *though* and *through*, and of silent letters in other words, these giving the word an unpleasantly unfamiliar appearance. The proposed change is objected to especially from its disguising, in many instances, the etymological derivation of the word, the chief argument in its favor being its effect in bringing about a uniformity and phonetic simplicity of English spelling and dispensing with the use of silent or unsounded letters.

TWENTY NEW RULES

Thus far the Simplified Spelling Board has formulated twenty rules for those who wish to carry out its idea. The rules run:

1. When offered a choice between æ and e, choose e. Example: Anesthetic, esthetic, medieval.

2. If the choice lies between e and no e in words like abridgment, lodgment, acknowledgment, always omit the e.

3. Use t in place of ed for the past or past participle of verbs ending in s, sh or p. Example: Dipt, dript, prest, distrest, husht, washt. An astonishing array of high literary authorities from Spenser to Lowell is cited in support of this latter simplification.

4. Stick to ense in preference to ence when you have a choice. Example: Defense, offense, pretense.

5. Don't double the t in coquet, epaulet, etiquet, omelet.

6. When you can replace gh with f, do it. Example: Draft.

7. Better still, get rid of gh altogether. For plough, write plow. For through, write thru.

8. Write the Greek suffix ise, or ize, with the z by preference. Example: Catechize, criticize.

9. Where any authority allows it omit the e on words spelled with ite. Example: Preterit.

10. Use a single l in words like distil, instil, fulfil.

11. And omit one l from words now written like fullness. Example: Dulness.

12. In words sometimes spelled with one and sometimes with a double m, choose the short form. Example: Gram, program.

13. In words spelled with œ, or e, choose e. Example: Esophagus.

14. Always omit the u from words sometimes spelled with our Example: Labor, rumor.

15. Where you can get any authority use f in place of ph. Example: Sulfur, fantasm.

16. In words spelled with a double, use a single r: as bur, pur.

17. Spell theatre, centre, etc., in the English way—center, theater, niter, miter.

18. If a word is spelled with s or z in root use the z: as, apprize, surprize.

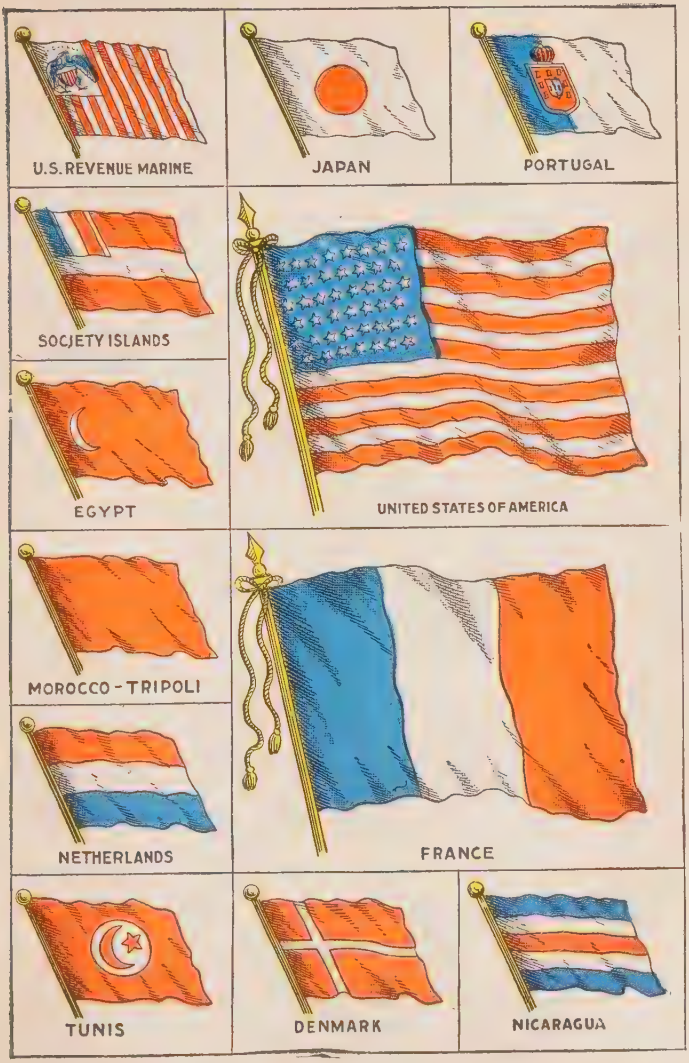
19. From words spelled with sc or s omit the c. Example: Simitar, sithe.

20. Omit the silent terminal ue when allowed. Example: Catalog, decalog, demagog, pedagog.

That readers may see the appearance of the more radical changes proposed in actual use the following illustrative paragraph is given:—

The captiv with num lims sat by a demolisht granit bilding on a hight on a foren ile, a leag from the shore, and laking sissors, took an old sithe to cut a piece of cloth to bind his thum. He did not succede, and being vext, bit his tung so it aked.

FLAGS OF ALL NATIONS



FLAGS OF ALL NATIONS

FLAGS OF ALL NATIONS

FLAGS OF ALL NATIONS

A PRONOUNCING GAZETTEER OF THE WORLD

Giving the Spelling, Pronunciation, Location, Size and other items of interest of the important Towns, Cities, States, Countries, etc., of the various nations, with Populations of same, in accordance with the latest Census reports; and all States, Counties, Cities and Towns in the United States having a population of 5,000 and over according to the Census of 1910.

Populations given in units of the nearest thousands.

Examples: 10=9,500 to 10,499; 27=26,500 to 27,499.

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS.

ab. about.
alt. altitude.
bor. borough.
cap. capital.
c. s. county seat.
cen. central.
cml. commercial.
comm. commune.
dept. department.
dist. district.
fr. from.
ft. fortified.
har. harbor.
lt. left.
min. mining.
mfg. manufacturing.
mun. municipal.
oc. ocean.
par. parish.
pop. or p. population
pres. presidency.
prov. province.
rt. right.
sp. seaport.
sq. m. square miles.
ter. territory.
tp. township.
vil. village.

Other abbreviations, those in general use.

—A—

Aachen (ä'ken) Fr Aix-la Chapelle], a mfg. city of the Rhine prov., Prussia; mineral baths.....pop. 156

Aalborg (awl'borg), a cml. sp. city of Jutland, Denmark.....pop. 31

Aarhus (ôr'hoos), a city of Jutland, Denmark.....pop. 52

Abbeville (ab-vel'), cml. & mfg. town, dept. Somme, France, on Somme river.....pop. 20

Abbiategrasso (äb-bē-ä-tä-gräs'-sō), town, Milan prov., Italy.....pop. 12

Abeokuta (ä-bē-ō-kōō'ta), town, cap. of Egba prov., Yoruba, W. Africa. pop. 100

Abercarn (ab'ĕr-kärn), min. town, Monmouthshire, England...pop. 13

Aberdare (ab'ĕr-dār), mfg. & min. town, Glamorganshire, S. Wales. pop. 43

Aberdeen (ab-ĕr-dēn'), city, cap. of Aberdeen co., Scotland....pop. 182

Aberdeen (ăb'ĕr-dēn'), city and c. s. of Boone co., S. Dakota....pop. 11

Aberdeen (ăb'ĕr-dēn'), city of Chehalis co., Wash.....pop. 14

Abersychan (ab'ĕr-suk-an), min. & mfg. town, Monmouthshire, England.....pop. 18

Abertillery (ab'ĕr-til-lĕr-i), min. town, Monmouthshire, England. pop. 22

Abilene (ab'i-lēn) mfg. city & c. s. of Taylor co., Texas.....pop. 9

Abo (ō'bōō or a'bōō), sp. city, cap. of Abo-Björneborg govt., Finland, Russia.....pop. 37

Abomey (ab-o-mā), town, cap. of Dahomey, Africa.....pop. 15

Abyssinia (ab-is-sin'i-a), country, E. Africa, 150,000 sq. m...pop. 3,500

Acanceh (a-kän'sā), town, Yucatan, Mexico, 15 m. E S E of Merida. pop. 23

Acapulco (ä-ka-pōōl'kō), sp. town, Guerrero, Mexico, on Pac. oc.; fine harbor.....pop. 6

Acerra (a-cher'ra), town, Cacerta prov., Italy, 10 m. N E of Naples. pop. 16

Achin or **Acheen** (a-chēn'), kingdom, 22,000 sq. m., & town, N. Sumatra.....town pop. 35

Acireale (ä-chē-rā-ä'lā), town & sp. Catania prov., Sicily, Italy...pop. 6

Aconcagua (ä-kon-kä'gwa), highest peak, Andes Mts., Argentina, 23,080 ft.

Acquaviva delle Fonti (ä-kwa-vē'-va dål' lå fon'tē), town, Bari prov., Italy.....pop. 11

Adabazar (ä-da-ba-zär'), town, Constantinople vilayet, Asia Minor, Turkey.....pop. 24

Adafudia (ä-da-fōō'dē-ä), trading town in Fulah country, W. Africa. pop. 24

Adalia (ä-dā'lē-ä) or **Satalia** (sä-tā'-lēä), sp. town, Konia vilayet, Turkey in Asia.....pop. 25

Adams (ad'amz), town, Berkshire co., Mass.....pop. 11

Adelaide (ad'ē-lād), city, cap. of S. Australia, on Torrens river. pop. with suburbs 163

Aden (ā'den or ä'den), fortified sp. & ter., S. W. Arabia; a British possession since 1839.....pop. 41

Aderno (a-der'nō), town, Catania prov., Sicily, at foot of Mt. Etna. pop. 26

Adige (ä'dē-jå), river, N. Italy, about 220 m. long

Adirondack Mountains (ad-i-ron'-dak), group in N. N. Y.; Mt. Marcy the highest, 5,344 ft.

Adis Abeba (ä'dis a-bā'ba), town, cap. of Shoa, Abyssinia...pop. 10

Adria (ä'drē-ä), town, Rovigo prov., Italy.....pop. 16

Adrian (ā'dri-an), cml. & mfg. city, c. s. of Sewanee co., Mich...pop. 11

Adrianople (ad-ri-an-ō'pl), city, cap. of vilayet of same name, European Turkey.....pop. 81

Adriatic Sea (ad-rē-at'ik or ā-dri), or Gulf of Venice, arm of Mediterranean sea, 500 m. long.

Ægean Sea (ē-jē'an), between Asia Minor & Greece, 400 m. long, 200 broad.

Afghanistan (af-gan-is-tän'), country, S. Asia, 21,544 sq. m..pop. 5,000

Aflum (ä-fe-ō'ōm), city, Brusa vilayet, Asia Minor; opium trade. pop. 25

Afragola (ä-fra-gō'la), town & comm., Naples prov., Italy.....pop. 22

Africa (af'ri-ka), continent, 4,970 m. long, 4,700 broad, 11,500,000 sq. m., coast line 16,100 m...pop. 163,953

Agar (aw-gur'), town, Central India, 40 m. N E of Uffain.....pop. 30

Agen (ä-zhän), town, cap. of dept. Lot-et-Garonne, Fr., on Garonne river.....pop. 23

Agira (a-jē'ra), town, Catania prov., Sicily, Italy.....pop. 18

Agra (ä'-grå), cml. city of India. pop. 188

Aguadas (a-gwä'thas), town, Antioquia dept., Colombia.....pop. 13

Aguilar (ä-gē-lär'), town, Cordoba prov., Spain.....pop. 13

Aguilas (ä'gē-läs), sp. town, Murcia prov., Spain.....pop. 10

Ahmadabad (ä'-må-dä-bäd'), city of India.....pop. 186

Ahuachapan (a-wä-cha-pän'), town, Salvador, Central America..pop. 14

Aidin (ī-dēn'), cml. town, Smyrna vilayet, Asiatic Turkey.....pop. 36

Aintab (īn-täb'), town, Aleppo vilayet, Asiatic Turkey.....pop. 43

Aivalik (ī'va-lēk), coast town, Smyrna vilayet, Asia Minor, Turkey. pop. 21

Aix (āks), city, Bouches-du-Rhône, Fr.; battle 102 B. C.....pop. 29

Aix-la-Chapelle (āks-lä-sha-pel' or ās). See Aachen.

Aix-les-Bains (āks-lå-bang'), town, Savoie, France; noted hot springs. pop. 8

Ajaccio (a-yät'chō), fortified sp., cap. of Corsica; Napoleon's birthplace. pop. 22

Ajmere (uj-mēr'), city, cap. of Ajmere-Merwara prov., India. pop. 76

Akamagaseki (ä'-ka-ma-ga-sä'-kē) or **Shimonoseki** (shē'mō-nō), sp. city, S. W. Hondo isl., Japan. pop. 43

Akashi (ä-ka-shē'), city, W. Hondo isl., Japan, on the coast near Kobe. pop. 21

Akerman (ä'kēr-man) or **Akkerman,** town, Bessarabia, Russia....pop. 28

Akhaltsikh (a-kal-tsēk'), cml. city, Tiflis prov., Transcaucasia, Russia in Asia.....pop. 15

Akhmim (äk-mēm'), town on Nile river, Upper Egypt.....pop. 19

Akhtyrka (ak-tir'ka), town, Kharkov govt., European Russia.....pop. 26

Akkra (ak'ra), town, cap. of British Gold Coast Colony, Africa. pop. 16

Akot (a-kōt'), cml. town, Akola dist., India.....pop. 16

Akron (åk'ron), city and c. s. of Summit co., Ohio.....pop. 69

Aksu (äk-sōō′), cml. town, E. Turkestan, China.....pop. 20
Alabama (al-a-bā′ma), riv. in Ala., 312 m. long, flows into Tombigbee riv.
Alabama, a S. State of the U. S., 52,250 sq. m.; cap. Montgomery. pop. 2,138
Alagoinhas (ä-la-gō-ēn′yash), town, Bahia, Brazil .....pop. 13
Alais (a-lā′), town, dept. Gard, France.....pop. 24
Alameda (ä′lä-mā′dä), city of Alameda co., Cal.....pop. 23
Alaska (a-las′ka), ter. U. S. A., 590,844 sq. m., cap. Sitka; acquired in 1867 .....pop. 64
Alatri (a-lä′trē), anc. Alatrium, town, Rome prov., Italy...pop. 15
Alatyr (ä-la-tïr′), town at junction Alatyr and Sura rivs.,Simbirsk govt. Russia.....pop. 14
Alba (äl′ba), town, Cuneo prov., Italy, on Tanaro river.....pop. 14
Albany (al′bȧ-nĭ), city and c. s. of Dougherty co., Ga.....pop. 8
Albany (awl′ba-ni), city, cap. of N. Y. State & c. s. of Albany co..p. 100
Alberta (al-bĕr′ta), dist. N W. Canada, 100,000 sq. m.....pop. 66
Albert Lea (lē), mfg. city, c. s. of Freeborn co., Minn.....pop. 6
Albert Edward Nyanza (nyän′za), lake, cen. Africa; named 1889.
Albert Nyanza (nyän′za), lake, E. cen. Africa, 110 m. long, 25 m. broad.
Albi (al-bē′), city, cap. of dept. Tarn, on Tarn riv., France.....pop. 23
Albuquerque (äl′bōō-kâr′kā), town, c. s. Bernalillo co., N. Mex. pop 11
Albion (ăl′by-ŭn), city, Calhoun co., Mich. .....pop. 6
Albion, township & vil. of Orleans co., N. Y.....pop. 5
Alcala la Real (äl-ka-lä′lä rā-äl′), town, Jain prov., Spain.....pop. 16
Alcamo (äl′ka-mō), town, E.Trapani prov., Sicily, Italy.....pop. 52
Alcantara (al-kän′ta-rā), sp. town, Maranhao State, Brazil....pop. 15
Alcira (al-thē′ra), town, Valencia prov., Spain, about 23 m. S of Valencia.....pop. 19
Alcoy (al-koi′), mfg. town, Alicante prov., Spain, 24 m. N. of Alicante. pop. 31
Aldershot (al′dĕr-shot),town, Hampshire, England; military camp. pop. 31
Alegrete (ä-lā-grā′te), town, Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil.....pop. 12
Aleksandropol (a-lyek′san-drô′-pōl), town & fortress, Erivan govt., Transcaucasia, Russia ....pop. 32
Alencon (a-läng-song′,E. a-len′-son), mfg. city, cap. of dept. Orne, France, pop. 18
Aleppo (a-lep′pō) city, cap. of Aleppo vilayet, N. Syria...pop. 127
Aleutian Islands (a-lŭ′shan), part of Alaska, S of Bering Sea.
Alexandria (al-egz-an′dri-a), city, Madison co., Ind.....pop. 5
Alexandria, town, c. s. of Rapides par., La.....pop. 11
Alexandria, city, on Potomac riv., Va.....pop. 15
Alexandria, city & sp., Egypt, on Mediterranean.....pop. 391
Alfonsine (al-fon′sē-nā), town, Ravenna prov., Italy.....pop. 10
Alfreton (al′fĕr-tun), min. par. & town, Derbyshire, England. town pop. 18
Algeciras (al-je-sē′ras), sp. town, Cadiz prov., Spain.....pop 12
Algeria (al-jē′ri-a), French colony, in N. Africa, 308,019 sq. m., cap. Algiers .....pop. 4,739
Algiers (al-jerz′), a sp. city of Algeria, N. Africa.....pop. 139
Alghero (äl-gā′rō), sp. town, Sassari prov., Sardinia, Italy.....pop. 11
Alhambra (ăl-hăm′brȧ), city of Los Angeles co., Cal.... .....pop. 5
Aliganj Sewan (ä-lē-gunj′ sa-wän), town, Saran dist, Bengal,Brit. India. pop. 18
Alkmaar (älk-mär′), town & comm., N. Holland, Netherlands. comm. pop. 18
Allahabad (al-la-hä-bäd′), division, N. W. Provs., India.....pop. 5,757
Allahabad, city, cap. N. W. Provs., India.....pop. 172
Alleghany Mountains, ranges of Appalachian system in Pa., Md., Va. and W. Va.
Allegheny (al′e-gā-nĭ), river of Pa about 350 m. long; branch of Ohio river.
Allenstein (al′len-stīn), mfg. town, E. Prussia, Germany, ...pop. 24
Allentown (al′len), city, c. s. of Lehigh co., Pa.....pop. 52
Alliance (al-līans), city, Stark co., Ohio.....pop. 15

Allier (a-lyā'), nav. riv., France, about 250 m. long, flows into the Loire.

Almansa (al-măn'sa), city, Alabacete prov., Spain.....pop. 10

Alora (ä'lō-ra), city, Malaga prov., Spain.....pop. 11

Alost (a'lōst), or **Aalst** (alst), town, East Flanders, Belgium, on Dender river.....pop. 30

Alpena (al-pē'na), city, c. s. of Alpena co., Mich.....pop. 13

Alps (alps), mt. system S. cen. Europe, Mont Blanc the highest, 15,781 ft.

Alsace-Lorraine (al-sās'lō-rān'), imperial ter. W. Germany, 5,601 sq. m.. .....pop. 1,872

Altai (äl-tī'), mts., N. cen. Asia, highest 11,000-12,000 ft.

Altamura (äl-ta-mōō'ra), town, Bari prov., Italy .....pop. 23

Altena (äl'te-na), mfg. town, Westphalia prov., Prussia, on the Lenne river.....pop. 13

Altenessen (äl-ten-es'sen), mfg. vil., near Essen, Rhenish Prussia. pop. 29

Alton (al'tŭn), mfg. city of Madison co., Ill.....pop. 18

Altona (äl'tō-nä), city & port on the Elbe riv., Prussia, adjoining Hamburg.....pop. 173

Altoona (al-tōō'na), mgf. city Blair co., Pa. .....pop. 52

Amarillo (am'å-ril'lo), city of Potter co., Texas .....pop. 10

Amasia (a-mā'sē-a), cml. city, Sivas vilayet, Asia Minor, on Yeshil Irmak river .....pop. 30

Amazon (a'ma-zon), largest riv. in the world, about 3,400 m. long, rises in Peruvian Andes, South America, flows into Atlantic ocean.

Ambala (um-bä'la), city, Punjab, British India, 120 m. N of Delhi. pop. 79

Ambato (am-bä'to), mfg. & cml town, cap. of Tunguragua prov., Ecuador.....pop. 12

Amberg (äm'berg), mfg. town on Vils riv., 35 m. E of Nuremberg, Bavaria.....pop. 22

America (a-mer'i-ka), Central, S. part of N. Am. from Panama isthmus to Tehuantepec isthmus—North, continent 7,500,000 sq. m., pop. 100,000—South, continent, 7,000,000 sq. m., pop. 38,000.

Americus (å-mer'i-kus), city & c. s. of Sumner co., Ga.....pop. 8

Amersfoort (ä'mērs-fōrt), town & comm., Utrecht, Netherlands. comm. pop. 19

Amherst (am'ĕrst), town, Hampshire co., Mass.; seat of Amherst College.....pop. 5

Amiens (ä-mē-ang', E. am'i-enz), mfg. town, cap. Somme dept. on Somme riv., Fr.....pop. 90

Amoy (a-moi'), sp. town, Fukien prov., China, on Hianun island. pop. 96

Amritsar (um-rit'sur), mfg. city, cap. of Lahore division, British India.....pop. 162

Amroha (um-rōō'a), town, Moradabad dist., Rohilkhand div., British India .....pop. 35

Amsterdam (am'stĕr-dam), mfg. city, Montgomery co., N. Y. pop. 31

Amsterdam, cml. & mfg. comm. & city, N. Holland, Netherlands. pop. 558

Amu (a-mōō'), anc. Oxus riv., about 1,400 to 1,500 m. long, Turkestan, cen. Asia, rises in Pamir plateau, flows into Aral sea.

Amur (a-mōōr'), riv., E. Asia, formed by union of Argun & Shilka rivs., flows into Sakhalin gulf; total length, including Argun, about 2,700 m.

Anaconda (an'å-kon'då), city & c. s. of Deer Lodge co., Montana. pop. 10

Ananev (a-nä'nyef), town, Kherson govt., Russia, on Tiligul river. pop. 13

Andaman Islands (an-da-man'), Bengal bay, India, 2,000 sq. m. pop. 18

Anderlecht (an-dĕr-lekt'), town, suburb of Brussels, Brabant prov., Belgium.....pop. 48

Anderson (an'dĕr-sun), mfg. city, c. s. of Madison co., Ind...pop. 22

Anderson (ăn'dĕr-sun), cml. city & c. s. of Anderson co., S. Carolina. pop. 10

Andes (an'dēz), mt. system, 4,500 m. long, extending from Cape Horn to Isthmus of Panama, South America; highest summit, Aconcagua, 23,080 ft.

Andijan, Russ. **Andizhan** (an-di-zhän'), town, prov. Fergana, Russia in Asia .....pop. 47

Andkhui (and-kōō'ē), town, cap. of Andkhui prov., Afghan Turkestan. pop. 30

Andover (an'do-vĕr), town, Essex co., about 23 m. N of Boston, Mass. pop. 7

Androscoggin (an-dros-kog'-gin), riv., about 175 m. long, flows into Kennebec riv. near Bath.

Anglesey (an'gl-sē), isl. & co., Wales, about 275 sq. m.....pop. 51

Angouleme (äng-gōō-lām'), cml. & mfg. city, cap. of dept. Charente, W. France, on Charente River..pop. 37

Angra (än'gra), cml. sp. city, Terceira isl., cap. of Azores....pop. 11

Angri (än'grē), town, Salerno prov., Italy.....pop. 11

Anjar (un'jär), town in Cutch, W. India.....pop. 13

Anklam (än'klam), town, Pomerania, on Peene riv., Prussia....pop. 15

Ann, Cape, E. extremity of Essex co., Mass., N. of Massachusetts bay.

Annaberg (än'na-berg), min. & mfg. town, in the Erzgebirge, Saxony. pop. 16

Annapolis (an-nap'o-lis), sp. city, c. s. of Anne Arundel co., Md.; cap. of Md., seat of U. S. Naval Academy pop. 9

Ann Arbor, mfg. city, c. s. of Washtenaw co., Mich.; seat of University of Mich.....pop. 15

Anniston (an'nis-t'n), city, c. s. of Calhoun co., Ala.....pop. 13

Ansbach (äns'bäk), city on Rezat riv., Bavaria.....pop. 18

Ansonia (ån-sō'ni-a), mfg. city on E. bank Naugatuck riv., New Haven co., Conn.....pop 15

Antarctic Ocean (ant-ärk'tik), around S. pole, within Antarctic Circle.

Antequera (än-tā-kā'ra), city, Malaga prov., Spain.....pop. 26

Antietam Creek (än-tē'tam), Pa. & Md. to Potomac; battle in Md. 1862.

Antigo (an'ti-go), cml. city & c. s. of Langlade co., Wis.....pop. 7

Antigua (ån-tē'gwa), isl. & presidency Leeward isls., colony, British W. Indies.

Antigua, city, Guatemala, 24 m. W S W of city of Guatemala; twice wrecked by earthquakes....pop. 20

Antilles (an-til'lēz or an-tēl'), two group isls., called Greater & Lesser Antilles, W. Indies.

Antioch (ån'ti-ok), city, Aleppo vilayet, Syria, on Orontes river..pop. 24

Antwerp (ånt'werp), a fortified cml. & mfg. city, on Scheldt riv., Belgium.....pop. 292

Anzin (äng-zang'), min. town, dept. Nord, France.....pop. 13

Apalachee Bay (åp-a-lach'ē), bay, arm of Gulf of Mexico, S. Fla.

Apalachicola (åp-a-lach-i-kō'la), nav. riv., Fla. to Gulf of Mexico.

Apatin (o'po-tin), cml. town, on left bank of Danube, Hungary...pop. 13

Apolda (a-pōl'da), mfg. town, Saxe-Weimar duchy, Germany...pop. 20

Appalachian Mountains (åp-pa-lā'chi-an or lach'i-an), a mountain system E. N. A. extending from Quebec prov. to N. Ala.

Appleton (ap'p'l-tun) mfg. city & c. s. of Outagamie co., Wis..pop. 17

Appomattox (åp-po-mät'tuks), riv., about 150 m. long, Va.; flows into James riv. at City Point.

Arabia (a-rā'bi-a), country, a great peninsula S. W. Asia, about 1,200,00 sq. m.....pop. 5,000

Arabkir (ä-räb-kēr'), town, Mamuret ul Aziz vilayet, Turkey in Asia. pop. 20

Aracati (a-rä-ka-tē'), port on Rio Jaguaribe, Ceara state, Brazil, near coast.....pop. 14

Aragona (ä-ra-gō'na), town, Girgenti prov., Sicily, Italy...pop. 14

Aral Sea (år'al), inland sea, Asiatic Russia, 26,166 sq. m.

Aranjuez (ä-ran-hwāth'). town, Madrid prov., on Tagus riv., Spain. pop. 10

Ararat (år'a-rât), mt. on confines of Russian, Turkish & Persian Armenia; two peaks, highest about 17,000 ft.

Arassuahy (ä-ras-swä-hē'), town, Minas Geraes, Brazil.....pop. 44

Archangel (ärk-ān'jel), sp. & cml. town, near Arctic ocean, N. Russia. pop. 18

Arctic Ocean (ärk'tik), body of water surrounding North pole.

Ardebil (är-de-bēl), town, Simbirsk govt., on Alatyr riv., Russia..pop. 20

Ardmore (ärd'mōr), city of Carter co., Okla.....pop. 9

Arecibo (ä're-sē'bo), dept. of Nor. Porto Rico.....pop. 10

Arequipa (ä-rā-kē'pa), city, cap. of dept. of same name, S. Peru, S. Am. pop. 35

Arezzo (a-ret'sō), city, cap. of Arezzo (prov. Tuscany dept. cen. Italy. p. 44
Argenta (är-jĕn'tă), city of Pulaski co, Arkansas.....pop. 11
Argenta (är-jen'ta), town, Ferrara prov., Italy.....pop. 21
Argentina (är-jen-tē'na), federal republic, S. America, S. of Bolivia, E of Andes mts., 1,113,849 sq. m.; cap. Buenos Aires.....pop. 4,794
Argos (är'gos), town, about 7 m. N N W of Nauplia, Greece...pop. 10
Ariano di Puglia (ä-rē-ä'nō dē pōōl'yä), town, Avellino prov., S. Italy.....pop. 18
Arizona (år-i-zō'na), state, S. W. U. S. A. 113,020 sq. m.; cap. Phœnix. pop. 204
Arkansas (är'kan-saw), riv., about 2,000 m. long, rises Rocky mts., Colo.; flows into Mississippi riv.
Arkansas (är'kan-saw), state, S. cen. U. S A, 53,850 sq. m.; cap. Little Rock.....pop 1,574
Arkansas (är'kan-sa'), mfg. city of Cowley co., Kan.....pop. 8
Arles (arlz, F. arl), mfg. city, on Rhone riv., France.....pop. 29
Armenia (är-mē'ni-a), anc. country, W Asia, now divided between Russia, Turkey & Persia.
Arnhem (ärn'hem), mfg. town & comm., cap. of Gelderland prov., Neth.....comm. pop. 57
Arnstadt (ärn'stat), mfg. town Schwarzburg-Sondershausen, Germany.....pop. 14
Aroostook (a-rōōs'took), riv., over 100 m. long, Me.; flows into St. John riv.
Arrah (ăr'ră), town, Shahabad dist. Bengal, India.....pop. 47
Arras (ăr-räs') mfg. & fortified city, cap. of dept. Pas-de-Calais, France. pop. 26
Asbury Park (åz'ber-i) city & summer resort, Monmouth co, N. J. pop. 10
Aschaffenburg (a-shäf-fen-bōōrg'), town, Bavaria, Germany, on Main river.....pop. 18
Aschersleben (äsh-ĕrs-lā'ben), mfg. town, Saxony prov., Prussia..p. 27
Ashanti (a-shăn'tē or a-shän'tē), min. & cml. kingdom, Upper Guinea, W. Africa; cap. Kumassi..p. 3,000
Asheville (åsh'vil), city, c. s. of Buncombe co., N. C.....pop. 19
Ashford (åsh'fŏrd), town, Kent co., England.....pop. 13
Ashikaga (a-shē kä'ga), cml. city, cen. Hondo isl., Japan.....pop. 21
Ashland (ash'land), city, c. s. of Ashland co., Wis.....pop. 12
Ashland (ash'-land), mfg. city of Boyd co., Kentucky.....pop. 9
Ashland, city, Boyd co., Ky. pop. 7
Ashland, city, c. s. of Jackson co., Oregon.....pop. 5
Ashland, mfg. city & c. s. of Ashland co., Ohio.....pop. 7
Ashland, bor., Schuylkill co., Pa. pop. 6
Ashtabula (ăsh'-tă-bū'lă), mfg. city of Ashtabula co., Ohio.....pop. 18
Asia (ā'shi-a), largest continent of the globe, E. Hemisphere, 17,040,000 sq. m.....pop. 825,950
Asia Minor or **Antolia,** pen., forming W. extremity of Asia, a part of Turkey in Asia, 194,389 sq m. pop. 9,355
Asniers (ä-nyar'), town, on Seine riv., France, about 5 m. from Paris.....pop. 31
Assen (äs'sen), town & comm, cap. of Drenthe prov., Netherlands. comm. pop. 11
Assiniboia (ås-sin-i-boi'a), dist., N. W. Canada, 90,340 sq. m, cap. Regina.....pop. 67
Assiniboine (ås-sin'i-boin), riv. about 600 m. long, rises in S. E. Saskatchewan dist, Canada; flows into Red riv., at Winnepeg, Manitoba.
Assyria (ås-sir'i-a), one of the great anc. empires of the world, W. Asia; its cap. was Nineveh.
Asti (äs'tē), town, Alessandria prov., near Tanaro riv., Italy....pop. 38
Aston Manor (ås'tun măn'er), bor., Warwickshire, Eng., near Birmingham.....pop. 77
Astoria (ås-tō'ri-a), city, c. s. of Clatsop co., Ore.....pop. 10
Astrabad (äs-tra-bäd), fertile prov., N. Persia.....pop. 15
Astrakhan (äs-tra-kän'), cml. city on isl. in Volga riv., Russia..p. 122
Asuncion (a-sōōn-sē-ōn'), cml. city cap. of Paraguay S. America. p. 45
Atchison (åch'i-s'n), city, N. E. Kansas.....pop. 16
Athabasca (åth-a-bas'ka), dist., N. W. Canada, 251,300 sq. m.—lake, about 230 m. long, N. Athabasca dist., Canada—riv., about 1,000 m. long; flows into Athabasca lake.

Athens (åth'enz), cml. city, Clarke co., Ga..... pop. 15
Athens, city, cap. of Greece, near Ægina gulf.....pop. 111
Athens (ath'enz), city & c. s. of Athens co., Ohio.....pop. 5
Atherton (åth'ĕr-tun), mfg. town, Lancashire, England .....pop. 16
Athlone (åth-lōn'), mfg. town, Westmeath & Roscommon cos., Ireland. pop. 7
Atlanta (åt-lăn'ta), cml. city, cap. of Ga .....pop. 155
Atlantic City, city, Atlantic co., N. J., on Absecon beach; seaside resort.....pop. 46
Atlantic Ocean, body of water separating America from Europe & Africa, average breadth 3,600 m., greatest depth 27,366 ft.
Atlas Mountains, system, about 1,500 m. long, extending from Cape Nun, on Atlantic ocean, to Cape Bon on Mediterranean sea, Africa.
Atrauli (a-trou'lē), city, Aligarh dist., Meerut division, India. pop. 15
Atri (å'trē), town, Teramo prov., Italy.....pop. 13
Atsuta (ät'sōō-ta), city, cen. Hondo isl., Japan, near Nagoya....pop. 25
Attleboro (ät't'l-bur-ro), town, Bristol co., Mass.....pop. 11
Auburn (aw'burn), mfg. city, c. s. of Androscoggin co., Me...pop. 15
Auburn, mfg. city, c. s. of Cayuga co., N. Y.....pop. 35
Auch (ōsh), mfg. town, cap. of dept. Gers, on Gers riv., France....p. 15
Auckland (awk'land), city, cap. of Auckland prov., New Zealand. pop. 34
Aue (ou'e), mfg. town, Saxony kingdom, Germany.....pop. 15
Auerbach (ou'ĕr-bäk), mfg. town, Saxony, Germany.....pop. 10
Augsburg (ougs'boorg), cml. city, cap. of Schwaben dist., Bavaria. pop. 102
Augusta (aw-gus'ta), city, c. s. of Richmond co., on Savannah riv., Ga.....pop. 41
Augusta, city, c. s. of Kennebec co. & cap. of Maine.....pop. 13
Aurangabad (aw-rung-ä-bäd'), city, cap. of Haidarabad state, India. pop. 60
Aurillac (ō-rē-yak'), mfg town, capl of dept. Cantal, France....pop. 17
Aurora (a-rō'rå), mfg. city of Kane co., Ill.....pop. 30
Aussig (ous'sig), mfg. town, Bohemia, Austria-Hungary, on the Elbe river..... pop. 37
Austin (aws'tin), mfg. city, c. s. of Mower co., Minn.....pop. 7
Austin, city, & c. s. of Travis co., Texas.....pop. 30
Australasia (aws-tral-ā'shi-a), an arbitrary division of the globe in Oceanica, between equator & lat. 47° S.; 3,300,000 sq. m.
Australia (aws-trā'li-a), island continent, bounded on E by Pacific ocean, W & S by Indian ocean; 2,946,358 sq. m. .....pop. 4,100
Austria (aws'tri-a), empire, W part of Austria-Hungary, 115,834 sq. m., cap. Vienna.....pop. 26,107
Austria-Hungary (aws'tri-a hun'ga-ri), monarchy, cen. Europe, 241,513 sq. m., cap. Vienna. pop. 45,311
Autun (ō-tung'), mfg. city, dept. Saône-et-Loire, France, on Arroun river.....pop. 16
Auxerre (ō-sār'), cml. city, cap. of dept. Yonne, France, on Yonne river.....pop. 19
Ava (å'va), city, on Irawadi river, Burma.....pop. 25
Aversa (a-ver'sa), cml. town, Caserta prov., Italy, 9 m. N of Naples. p. 23
Avigliano (ä-vil-yä'nō), town, Potenza prov., Italy.....pop. 18
Avignon (ä-vēn-yong'), cml. & mfg. city, cap. of dept. Vaucluse, France. pop. 46
Avola (ä'vō-lä), sp. town, 13 m. S W of Syracuse, Sicily, Italy...pop. 16
Aylesbury (ālz'bĕr-i), town, Buckinghamshire, England; noted for lace.....pop. 9
Ayuthia (ä-yōōt'hē-ä), town, for. merly cap. of Siam, on Menam riv. pop. 50
Azores (a-zôrz'), isls., N. Atl. ocean, 1,005 sq. m., cap. Ponta Delgada, Portugal.....pop. 256
Azov or **Azof** (ä'zōf or a-zof'), town near mouth of Don river, Russia pop. 25
Azov or **Azof,** sea of, 14,520 sq. m., S. Russia in Europe, connected with Black sea.

—B—

Bab el Mandeb (bāb-el măn'deb or båb), strait uniting Red sea & Indian ocean.

Babylon (båb'i-lun), celebrated city, now in ruins, on Euphrates riv., about 55 m. S of Bagdad.

Badalona (bä-tha-lō'na), town, Barcelona prov., Spain.....pop. 16

Baden (bä'den), Grand Duchy of, agr., min. & mfg. state, Germany, 5,823 sq. m., cap. Karlsruhe. pop. 2,141

Baden Baden (bä'den), town & watering place, Baden, Ger..p. 16

Baena (ba-ā'na), town, Cordoba prov., Spain.....pop. 12

Baeza (ba-ā'tha), town, Jaen prov., Spain.....pop. 14

Baffin Bay (båf'fin), W of Greenland, N. America.

Bagdad (bag-dăd' or båg'dåd), a cml. city, cap. of Bagdad vilayet, in S. E. Turkey in Asia.....pop. 145

Bagheria (bä-gā-rē'a), town, Palermo prov., Sicily.....pop. 18

Bahama Islands (ba-hā'ma), group N E of Cuba & E of Florida, 5,450 sq. m., cap Nassau, on isl. of New Providence.....pop. 54

Bahia (ba-ē'a), cml. sp. city, cap of Bahia state, Brazil.....pop. 230

Bahraich (bä-rīch'), cap. of B. dist., Oudh prov., India.....pop. 24

Bahrein Islands (bä-rān'), Persian gulf, cap. Moharek; under British protection.

Baikal (bī-kăl'), lake, S. Siberia, Asia, over 13,000 sq. m., 4,500 ft. deep in middle.

Baireuth (bī-roit'), mfg. city, cap. of Upper Franconia, Bavaria, Germany.....pop. 29

Baja (bo'yo), town, Hungary, on Danube river.....pop. 20

Baker (bā'kĕr), city, c. s. of Baker co., Oregon.....pop. 7

Bakersfield, city & c. s. of Kern co., Cal.....pop. 13

Bakhchisaray (bak-chē-sa-rī'), town, Crimea, Russia.....pop. 16

Bakhmut (bak-mōōt'), min. town, Ekaterinoslav govt., Russia.pop. 15

Baku (ba-kōō'), cap of Baku govt., Transcaucasia, Asiatic Russia, W coast of Caspian sea.....pop. 112

Bali (bä'lē), town, Hugli dist., Bengal, British India.....pop. 17

Balikesri (bä-le-kes-re'), town, Brusa vilayet, Asia Minor, Turkey in Asia.....pop. 13

Balkan Mountains (bal-kän' or bawl'kan), range, Europe, Servia to Black sea.

Balkash (bal-kāsh'), salt lake, Central Asia, about 300 m. long, 55 m. wide.

Ballarat (bål-a-råt'), city, Victoria, Australia, on Yarrowee creek, inc. sub.....pop. 44

Ballard (bål'lĕrd), city, King co., Wash.....pop. 5

Ballston Spa (bal'stun spä) mfg. vil., c. s. of Saratoga co., N. Y.; mineral springs.....pop. 4

Balmain (bål-mān'), town, suburb of Sydney, N. S. W., Australia..p. 30

Balta (bal'ta), cml. town, Podolio govt., Russia.....pop. 31

Baltic Sea (bawl'tik), Europe inclosed by Denmark, Sweden, Russia & Prussia 160,000 sq. m.

Baltimore (bawl'ti-môr), cml. & mfg. city & port of entry on estuary of Patapsco riv., Md., 30 sq. m. pop. 558

Baluchistan (ba-lōō-chis-tän'), country, Asia, N of Arabian sea, W of Persia, 141,600 sq. m., cap. Khelat.....pop. 847

Bamberg (bām'bĕrg), mfg. city, Upper Franconia, 33 m. N N E of Nuremberg, Bavaria.....pop. 42

Banda Islands (băn'da), in Molucca archipelago, 50 m. S of Ceram. pop. 8

Bangalore (bān-ga-lōr'), mfg. city, cap. of Mysore, S. India...p. 159

Bangkok (bān-kok'), cml. city, cap. of Siam, on Menam river...pop. 600

Bangor (bān'gôr), cml. city & port of entry, c. s. of Penobscot co., Me. pop. 25

Bangor, city & bor., Carnarvonshire, on Beaumaris bay, N. Wales..p. 11

Bangued (băn-gāth'), town, cap. of Abra prov., Luzon, Phil. isls...p. 13

Bangweolo (bäng-wē-ō'lō), or **Bemba** (bem'ba), lake, 150 m. long, S. Africa.
Banka (bän'ka), town, Formosa isl., Japan, China sea.....pop. 40
Bantry Bay (bản'tri), large bay, Cork co., S of Ireland.
Baraboo (bâr'a-bōō), city & c. s. of Sauk co., Wis.....pop. 6
Barasat (bä'rä-sut), town, Bengal, 12 m. N N E of Calcutta, India..p. 10
Barbacina (bär-ba-sā'na), town, Minas Geraes state, Brazil, S. America .....dist. pop. 58
Barbados (bär-bā'dōz), British Isles, Lesser Antilles, 166 sq. m., cap. Bridgetown .....pop. 195
Barbary (bär'ba-ri), region in N. Africa, extending from Egypt to Atlantic ocean.
Barberton (bär'bĕr-tŭn), mfg. city of Summit co., Ohio.....pop. 9
Barcellona Pozzo di Gotto (bär-chel-lō'na pot'sō dē got'tō), town, Messina prov., Sicily, Italy...p. 23
Barcelona (bär-sē-lō'na), cml. & mfg. sp. city, Spain .....pop. 533
Bareilly (ba-rā'lē), or **Bareli**, cap. of Bareilly dist., Br. Ind...pop. 133
Barfrush (bär-frōōsh'), cml. town, Mazanderan prov., Persia, near Caspian sea.....pop. 50
Bar Harbor, vil., Mt. Desert isl., Hancock co., Me.; summer resort.
Barking (bärk'ing), mfg. town, Essex co, England.....pop. 22
Bar le duc (bär-le-dook'), cml. town, dept. Meuse, on Ornain riv., France .....pop. 18
Barletta (bär-let'ta), cml. sp. city, Bari prov., on isl. in Adriatic sea, Italy.....pop. 42
Barmen (bär'men), mfg. city, Prussia, Germany.....pop. 169
Barnaul (bar-na-ōōl'), mfg. town, Tomsk govt., on Barnaul river, Siberia.....pop. 29
Barnegat Bay (bär-nē-gat'), E. coast of Ocean co., N. J., about 30 m. long.
Barnsley (bärnz'li), mfg. & min. bor., West Riding, Yorkshire, England.....pop. 41
Barnstable (bärn'sta-b'l), town, Barnstable co., Mass.....pop. 4
Baroda (ba-rō'da), city, cap. of state of Baroda, Gujarat, Ind., p. 104
Barquisimeto (bär-kē-se-mā'tō) city, cap. of Lara state, Venezuela, S. America.....pop. 31
Barranquilla (bär-ran-kĭl'ya), town & riv., port, Bolivar dept., Colombia.....pop. 35
Barre (bär're), mfg. town & city, Washington co., Vt.....pop. 11
Barrow, Cape, British America, Coronation gulf, lat. 68° 5′ N., lon. 112° W.
Barrow, Point, headland, N extremity of Alaska.
Barsi (bur-sē), town, Sholapur dist., Bombay, India.....pop. 21
Bartlesville (bärt'l's-vil) town of Washington co., Okla.....pop. 6
Basel (bä'zel) [Fr. Bale (bal)], mfg. city in Basel canton, N. W. Switzerland.....pop. 129
Bassano (bas-sä'nō), town, Vicenza prov., N. Italy.....pop. 15
Bassein (bäs-sān'), agr. dist., Lower Burma; its cap .....pop. 30
Bassora (bäs'sō-ra), cap. of B. vilayet, S. E. Turkey in Asia...pop. 18
Bass Strait (bas), 80-150 m. wide, separating Australia from Tasmania.
Batag (ba-täg'), isl. N of Samar, Phil. islands.
Batangas (ba-tän'gas), cap. of B. prov. Luzon, Phil. isls.....pop. 39
Batavia (ba-tā'vi-a), mfg. village, Genesee co., N. Y.....pop. 12
Batavia (ba-tā'vi-a), sp. & cml. city of Java, cap. of Batavia residency, & of Dutch East Indies....pop. 116
Bath (bath), port of entry, cml. & mfg city, c. s. of Sagadahoc co., Me.....pop. 9
Bath (bath), tp. & vil., c. s. of Steuben co., N. Y.....pop. 13
Bath (bath), city & bor., c. s. of Somersetshire, England; famous baths.....pop. 50
Batley (bât'li), mfg. bor., West Riding, Yorkshire, England...p. 30
Baton Rouge (bât'un rōōzh), city, cap. of La. & c. s. of E. Baton Rouge parish.....pop. 15
Battersea (bat'tĕr-sē), bor., part of London, Surrey co., England, on Thames river.....pop. 169
Battle Creek (bat'l krēk), city, Calhoun co., Mich., on Kalamazoo river.....pop. 25
Battonya (bot'tō-nyo), town, Csanad co., Hungary.....pop. 12
Batum (ba-tōōm'), sp. E shore of Black sea, Kutais govt., Russia in Asia.....pop. 29
Bauan (bä'wan), town, Batangas prov., Luzon, Phil. isls....pop. 40

Bautzen (bou'tsen), town, cap. of Bautzen dist., Saxony kingdom, Germany.....pop. 26
Bavaria (bå-vā'-ri-å), kingdom of, agr., min. & mfg. state of Germany cap. Munich, 29,291 sq. m...p. 6,876
Bay City, cml. city, c. s. of Bay co., Mich., on rt. bank Saginaw river. pop. 45
Bayonne (bā-yōn'), mfg. city, Hudson co., N. J.....pop. 56
Bayonne (Fr. pron. ba-yun'), cml., mfg. & ft. city, dept. Basses-Pyrénées, France.....pop. 27
Beaumont (bō'mont), port & mfg. city of Jefferson co., Texas.....p. 21
Beardstown (bērdz'toun), mfg. city of Cass co., Ill.....pop. 6
Beatrice (bē'å-tris), city of Gage co., Neb.....pop. 9
Beauvis (bō-vā'), mfg. city, cap. of dept. Oise, France.....pop. 20
Beaverdam (bē'vēr-dam), mfg. city, Dodge co., Wis .....pop. 7
Beaver Falls, mfg. bor., Beaver co., on W bank Beaver riv., Pa....p. 10
Beawar (bå-ä'wur), town, Rajputana, India .....pop. 21
Beckenham (bek'en-am), par. & town, Kent co., England...pop. 26
Bedford (bed'fērd), city, c. s. of Lawrence co., Ind.....pop. 9
Bedford, mun. bor., c. s. of Bedfordshire, England .....pop. 35
Behar (be-här'), town, Patna dist., Bengal, British India.....pop. 48
Beirut (bā'rōōt or bå-rōōt'), cml. town, Syria, on Mediterranean sea. pop. 119
Bejar (bā'hār), town, Salamanca prov., Spain .....pop. 12
Belem (bā-len'), sp. city, Brazil, cap of Para state.....pop. 110
Belfast (bel'fast), sp. city, W side Penobscot bay, c. s. of Waldo co., Me.....pop. 5
Belfast, city, c. s. of Antrim co., on Lagan riv., Ireland.....pop. 387
Belgium (bel'ji-um), kingdom, N. W. Europe, 11,373 sq. m., cap. Brussels.....pop. 6,815
Belgrade (bel-grād'), mfg. city, cap. of Servia, on rt. bank of Danube river.....pop. 69
Belize (ba-lēz'), sp. town, cap. of British Honduras, on Bay of Honduras.....pop. 9
Bellaire (bel-ār'), mfg. city, Belmont co., on Ohio riv., O..pop. 13
Bellary (bel-lā'rē), city, cap. dist. of Madras, India.....pop. 58
Bellefontaine (bel-fon'tān), mfg. vil., c. s. of Logan co., O....pop. 8
Bellefonte (bel-font'), bor., c. s. of Center co., Pennsylvania...pop. 4
Belle Isle, Strait of, between Labrador & Newfoundland, 10-15 m. wide.
Belleville (bel'vil), mfg. city, c. s. of St. Clair co., Ill.....pop. 21
Belleville, mfg. city, c.s. of Hastings co., on Bay of Quinte, Ontario, Canada.....pop. 9
Bellevue (bĕl'vū'), city of Campbell co., Ky.....pop. 7
Bellevue, city of Huron & Sandusky cos., Ohio .....pop. 5
Bellingham (bel'ĭng-am), cml. city of Whatcom co., Wash.....pop. 24
Bello Horizonte (bāl'lō ō-rē-son'tā), town, cap. of Minas Geraes, Brazil. pop. 30
Bellows Falls, mfg. vil. on Conn. riv., Windham co., Vermont...p. 4
Beloit (be-loit'), mfg. city, Rock co., Wis.....pop. 15
Belpasso (bel-pās'sō) town, Catania prov., Sicily, Italy.....pop. 10
Belper (bel'pēr), par. & mfg town, Derbyshire, England .....pop. 11
Belvidere (bel-vi-dēr'), city, Boone co., Ill.....pop. 7
Bemidji (bē-mij'-i), city, Beltrami co., Minn.....pop. 5
Benares (ben-ä'rez), cml. & mfg. city cap. of dist. & division of same name, on Ganges riv., India.....pop. 209
Benderabbas (ben-dēr-äb'bäs), sp., Persia, on Strait of Ormuz....pop. 10
Bendery (ben-dya'ri) or **Bender** (ben'dēr), fortified town, Bessarabia, Russia.....pop. 32
Bendigo (ben'di-gō), city, Victoria, Australia; gold mines near...pop. 31
Benevento (bā-nā-ven'tō), city, Campania, Italy, cap. of prov. of same name .....pop. 25
Bengal (ben-gawl'), largest of the 12 main divisions of British India, 155,343 sq. m.; cap. Calcutta pop. 74,713
Bengal, Bay of, part of Indian ocean, between India & East India.
Benkovac (ben'kō-vats), commune, Dalmatia, Austria .....pop. 14
Bennington (ben'ning-t'n), village, Bennington co., Vt.....pop. 6
Bensberg (bens'berg), min. vil., Rhine prov., Prussia....comm. p. 6

Benton Harbor, city, Berrien co., Michigan.....pop. 9
Berber (bĕr'bĕr), town on Nile riv., Nubia, Africa.....pop. 30
Berbera (bĕr-bä'ra), sp. & cap. Brit. Somaliland, on Gulf of Aden..p. 30
Berchem (ber'kem), comm., Antwerp prov., Belgium.....pop. 22
Berdyansk (ber-dyansk'), sp. city, Taurida govt., N shore Sea of Azov, Russia.....pop. 27
Berdichev (ber-dyĕ'chef), cml. town, Kiev govt., Russia.....pop. 54
Bergamo (ber'ga-mō), city, cap. of prov. Lombardy, Italy....pop. 48
Bergen (bar'gen), cml. fortified city, & sp. on Atlantic oc., Norway..p. 72
Bergen op Zoom (ber'gen op zōm), comm., N. Brahant prov., Netherlands.....pop. 14
Bergerac (ber-zhe-rak'), town, dept. Dordogne, on Dordogne riv., France pop. 16
Bering or **Behring Sea** (bĕ'ring), bet. Aleutian isls. & Bering strait, the latter a channel separating Asia & America; 36 m. wide.
Berislav (bye-rē-slaf'), town, Kherson govt., on Dnieper riv., S. Russia. pop. 12
Berkeley (bĕrk'li), city, Alameda co., Cal.....pop. 40.
Berlad (bĕr'lat), cml. town, Moldavia, Roumania, on Bêrlad river. pop. 24
Berlin (bĕr'lin), town, c. s. of Waterloo co., Ontario, Can.....pop. 10
Berlin (ber-len'), mfg. city on Spree riv.; cap. of Prussia & of German empire.....pop. 2,064
Berlin (bĕr'lĭn), city of Coos co., N. H.....pop. 12
Bermuda (bĕr-mū'da), isls., N. Atl. oc., 20 sq. m.; cap. Hamilton, Brit. pop. 18
Bern or **Berne** (bern), canton Switzerland, 2,650 sq. m.....pop. 588
Bern or **Berne,** cap. of Bern canton, also cap. of Switzerland...pop. 65
Bernburg (bern-bōōrg'), mfg. town on Saale riv., Anhalt duchy, Germany.....pop. 34
Berwyn (bĕr'wĭn), city of Cook co., Ill.....pop. 6
Besancon (be-zăng-song'), cml. mfg. & fortified city, cap. of dept. Doubs, France, on Doubs riv., 47 m. E of Dijon.....pop. 55
Bessarabia (bes-sa-rā'bi-a), agr., past., cml. & mfg. ter., Russia, 17,619 sq m.....pop. 1,933
Bessemer (bes'se-mĕr), town, Jefferson co., Ala.....pop. 11
Bethany (beth'a-ni), vil., Palestine, on Mt. of Olives, 2 m. E of Jerusalem.
Bethlehem (beth'lē-hem), mfg. bor. & tp., Northampton co., Pa...p. 7
Bethlehem, ancient city, Palestine, 5½ m. S W of Jerusalem....pop. 3
Bethune (bā-tun'), fortified town, dept. Pas de Calais, France..pop. 11
Bettia (bet-tē'ä), town, Champaram dist., Bengal, British India..p. 23
Beuthen (bȯi'ten), mfg. town, Silesia, Prussia, near Polish frontier. pop. 51
Beverley (bev'er-li), mfg. bor., East Riding, Yorkshire, England..p. 13
Beverly, mfg. city, Essex co., Mass. pop. 19
Beziers (bā-zyā'), cml. & mfg. city, dept. Hérault, on Orb riv., France. pop. 52
Bhagalpur (bä'gul-pōōr), city, cap. of B. division, Bengal pres., British India.....pop. 76
Bhartpur (bärt-pōōr), cap. of Bhartpur state, Upper India....pop. 43
Bhaunager (bou'na-gur), sp. city in state of same name, India..p. 58
Bhiwani (be-wā'nē), town, Hissar dist., British India.....pop. 36
Bhopal (bō-päl'), city, cap. of native state of same name, cen India. pop. 70
Bhuj (bōōj), town, cap. of Cutch, India.....pop. 25
Bialystok (bya'li-stōk), town, Grodno govt., Poland, Russia..p. 64
Bida (bē'da), city, Nupe country, Nigeria, Africa.....pop. 90
Biddeford (bid'dē-fērd), cml. & mfg. city, York co. on rt. bank Saco riv., Me.....pop. 17
Biebrich (bē'brik), town, Hesse-Nassau, Prussia.....pop. 15
Bielefeld (bē'le-felt), mfg. town, Westphalia, Prussia.....pop. 63
Bielitz (bē'lits), mfg. town on Biala riv., Silesia, Austria.....pop. 17
Biella (bē-el'la), mfg. town, Novara prov., Italy, about 40 m. N E of Turin.....pop. 20
Bienne (byen), mfg. town, Bern canton, Switzerland, on Bienne lake. pop. 22
Big Horn Mountains, range of mts. in N. Wyo., E of Big Horn river.

Bikaner (bik-a-nēr'), city, cap. of native state of same name, India. pop. 53

Bilbao (bil-bä'ō), cml. & mfg. city, cap. of Vizcaya prov., Spain..p. 53

Billings (bil'lingz), city of Yellowstone co., Montana.....pop. 10

Biloxi (bi-loks'i), port & mfg. city of Harrison co., Mississippi....pop. 8

Bilston (bil'stun), min. & mfg. town, Staffordshire, England.... pop. 24

Binab (bē-näb'), town in Azerbaijan, 55 m. S S W of Tabriz, Persia. pop. 20

Binang (bē-nyäng'), pueblo, Laguna prov., Luzon, Phil. islands...pop. 20

Bingen (bing'en), town, grand duchy of Hesse, Germany, on Rhine river.....pop. 10

Binghamton (bing'am-tun), mfg. city, c. s. of Broome co., N. Y., on Susquehanna riv.....pop. 48

Bingley (bing'li), mfg. town, West Riding, Yorkshire, on Aire riv., England ..... pop. 18

Birkenhead (bĕrk'en-hed), parliamentary borough, port & mfg. city of Cheshire, England.....pop. 121

Birmingham (ber'ming-am or ham) city, c. s. of Jefferson co., Ala..p. 133

Birmingham, mfg. city & parliamentary borough of Warwick, England ..... pop. 564

Bisalnagar (bē'sul-nug-ur), cml. & mfg. town, Gujarat, India..p. 20

Bisbee (bis'bē), town of Cochise co., Ariz..... pop. 9

Biscay, Bay of (bis'kā), Atlantic oc., fr. Ushant isl. Fr., to Cape Ortegal, Sp.

Bisceglie (bē-shāl'yā), sp. city, on Adriatic sea, Bari prov., Italy. pop. 31

Bishnupur (bish'nōō-pōōr), town, ancient cap Bankura dist., Bengal, India.....pop. 18

Biskra ((bis'kra), town, Algeria, Africa.....pop. 8

Bismarck (biz'märk), city of Burleigh co., N. Dakota.....pop. 5

Bitlis (bit-lēs'), cml. & mfg. town, cap. of Bitlis vilayet, Kurdistan, Turkey in Asia.....pop. 25

Bitonto (be-ton'tō), town, Bari prov., Italy.....pop. 31

Bitterfeld (bit'tĕr-felt), mfg. town, near Mulde riv., Saxony prov., Prussia.....pop. 12

Biysk (bēsk), town, Tomsk govt., W. Siberia, on Biya river.....pop. 18

Black Forest, Baden & Württemberg, Germany.

Black Hills, mt. range, S.W. S. Dak. & N. E. Wyo.; highest, Harney peak.

Blackpool (blak'pōōl), bor. & sp., Lancashire, Eng.; watering place. bor. pop. 47

Black or **Euxine** (uks'in), sea, between Europe & Asia, 168,500 sq. m.

Blackburn (blak'burn), mfg. city & parliamentary borough of Lancashire, Eng.....pop. 137

Blackstone, town, Worcester co., Mass.....pop. 6

Blagovyeshchensk (bla-ga-vyesh'-chensk), cml. town, cap. of Amur govt., Russia in Asia, on Amur river. pop. 33

Blanc, Mont (mong blăng), highest mt. of Alps, dept. Haute-Savoie, France; alt., 15,780 ft.

Blankenburg (blăn'ken-boorg), town, Brunswick duchy, Ger..p. 10

Blaydon (blā'dun), town, Durham co., England, on Tyne river..pop. 20

Bloemfontein (bloom'fon-tīn), town, cap. Orange Free State, S. Africa.....pop. 33

Blois (blwä), mfg. city, cap. of dept. Loir-et-Cher, France, on Loire river. pop. 24

Bloomfield, town, Essex co., N. J. pop. 15

Bloomington, city, c. s. of Monroe co., Ind.....pop. 9

Bloomington, city, c. s. of McLean co., Ill.....pop. 26

Bloomsburg (blōōmz'bûrg), city & c. s. of Columbia co., Pa..pop. 7

Bluefield, city, Mercer co., W. Virginia.....pop. 11

Bluefields (blū'fēldz), sp. town, E coast of Nicaragua.....pop. 8

Blue Island, mfg. city of Cook co., Ill.....pop. 8

Blue Ridge, the S E range of the Alleghanies in Va. & N. C.

Boac (bō-äk'), pueblo, Marinduque, Phil. islands.....pop. 15

Bobruysk (ba-brōō'y'sk), town, Minsk govt. Russia, on Berezina river.....pop. 35

Bocholt (bok'ōlt), mfg. town, Westphalia prov., Prussia, on Aa river. pop. 21

Bochum (bok'oom), mfg. & min. town, Westphalia prov., Prussia. pop. 137

Bogota (bō-gō-tä'), city, cap. of Colombia, S. America....pop 120

Bohemia (bō-hē'mi-a), prov. Austria-Hungary, 20,057 sq. m.; cap. Prague.....pop. 6,318
Boise City (boi'zā), cap. of Idaho, c. s. of Ada co.....pop. 17
Bois le Duc (bwä le duk'), town & comm., cap. of N. Brabant, Netherlands.....pop. 31
Bokhara (bo-kä'ra), a khanate, cen. Asia, a dependency of Russia. pop. 1,250
Bokhara, city, cap. of the khanate of Bokhara, Asia.....pop. 100
Bolbec (bol-bek'), town, dept. Seine-Inférieure, France....pop. 12
Bolivia (bō-liv'i-a), S. Am. republic, 734,390 sq. m.; cap. La Paz. pop. 1,789
Bolkhov (bal-kôf'), town, Orel govt., Russia, 30 m. N of Orel....pop. 27
Bologna (bō-lōn'ya), city, cap. of prov. Emilia, Italy.....pop. 152
Bolton (bōl'tŭn), mfg. bor., Lancashire, England.....pop. 188
Bombay (bom-bā'), sp. city on Bombay island, cap. of Bombay pop. 978
Bom Fim (bong fēng'), town, Minas Geraes, Brazil.....pop. 15
Bona (bō'na), French **Bone** (bon), sp. town, Constantine, dept. Algeria, Africa.....pop. 34
Bondeno (bon-da'nō), town, Ferrara prov., Italy.....pop. 16
Bonham (bon'am), town, c. s. of Fannin co., Texas.....pop. 5
Bonn (bon), town, Prussia, on Rhine riv., 16 m. S S E of Cologne University.....pop. 51
Bonny (bon'ni), sp. on Bonny riv., Niger delta, W. Africa....pop. 20
Boone (bōōn), city, c. s. of Boone co., Iowa.....pop. 10
Bootle (bōō'tl), bor., Lancashire, England.....pop. 59
Bordeaux (bor-dō'), city & sp on Garonne riv., cap. of dept. Gironde, France.....pop. 252
Borgerhout (bor'gĕr-hout), town, Belgium, E. suburb of Antwerp. pop. 37
Borisoglyebsk (ba-re-sa-glyepsk'), town, Tambov govt., Russia in Europe.....pop. 18
Borisov (ba-rē'sōf), town, Minsk govt., Russia in Europe, on Berezina river.....pop. 18
Borneo (bor'nē-ō), isl., in Malay archipelago, 289,879 sq. m..p. 1,731
Bosnia (boz'ni-a), part of prov. of Bosnia & Herzegovina, Austria, formerly Turkey; 16,181 sq. m. pop. 1,349
Bosporus (bos'pō-rus) or **Strait of Constantinople,** about 20 m. long; connects Black and Marmora seas.
Boston (bos'tun; 115), mfg. & cml. sp. city, cap. of Mass., & c. s. of Suffolk co.....pop. 671
Boston, bor., Lincolnshire, Eng., sp. on Witham river.....pop. 16
Botosani or **Botuschani** (bō-tō-shan'y), cml. town, cap. of Botosani dist., Moldavia, Roumania..pop. 32
Bougie (bōō-zhe' or bōō'je), sp. town, Constantine dept., Algeria. pop. 15
Boulder (bōl'dĕr), city, c. s. of Boulder co., Colorado.....pop. 10
Boulogne (boo-lōn'), sp. city, Pas de Calais dept., France....pop. 49
Boulogne, town, dept. Seine, Fr, suburb of Paris.....pop. 44
Bourg-en-Bresse (bōōr-käng-bres'), town, cap. of dept. Ain, Fr..pop. 19
Bourges (bōōrzh), city, cap. of dept. Cher, France.....pop. 46
Bowling Green (bō'ling), city, Warren co., Ky.....pop. 9
Bowling Green, town, c. s. of Wood co., O.....pop. 5
Boyne (boin), city of Charlevoix co., Mich.....pop. 5
Bozeman (bōz'man) city & c. s. of Gallatin co., Mont.....pop. 5
Bozen (bō'tsen), town, Tirol, Austria, 33 m. N N E of Trent..pop. 14
Bra (brä), cml. town, Cuneo prov., Piedmont, Italy.....pop. 16
Braddock (brad'duk), bor., Allegheny co., Pa.; Braddock's defeat 1775.....pop. 16
Bradford (brad'fērd), city, McKean co., Pa.....pop. 15
Bradford, mfg. bor., Yorkshire, England, 8 m. W of Leeds..pop. 294
Braganca (bra-gän'sa), town, Sao Paulo state, Brazil.....pop. 10
Braganca, sp. town, Para state, Brazil, about 100 m. N E of Para. pop. 17
Brahmaputra (brä-ma-pōō'tra), sacred riv., Tibet & India, about 1,800 m. long..
Braila (bra-ē'la), cml. port in dist. of same name, Great Wallachia, Roumania, on Danube riv.....pop. 58
Brainerd (brā'nērd), city, c. s. of Crow Wing co., Minn.....pop. 9

Braintree (brān'trē), town, Norfolk co., Mass.....pop. 6

Brantford (brant'fērd), town, c. s. of Brant co., Ontario, Can., on Grand river.....pop. 17

Bratslav (brats-laf'), town, Podolia, Russia in Europe, on Bug riv..p. 10

Brattleboro (brat'tl-bur-ro), village, Windham co., Vt.....pop. 7

Braunsberg (brouns'berg), town, E. Prussia prov., Prussia..pop. 12

Brazil (bra-zil'), city, Clay co., Ind. pop. 9

Brazil (bra-zīl'), The United States of, federal republic, S. America, 3,219,033 sq. m.; cap. Rio Janeiro. pop. 21,565

Brazos (brā'zōs), riv. of Tex., over 900 m. long, nav. 250 m., flows into Gulf of Mexico.

Breda (brā-dā'), town & comm., N. Brabant prov., Neth., on Mark riv. comm. pop. 26

Bremen (brā'men), port & free city, on Weser riv., Ger.....pop. 247

Bremerhaven (brem'ēr-hā-vn), sp. city at mouth of Weser riv., Ger.; belongs to State of Bremen..pop. 20

Brenham (bren'am), city, c. s. of Washington co., Texas....pop. 6

Brentford (brent'fērd), town, Middlesex co., England, on Thames river.....pop. 15

Brescia (brā'she-ā), city, cap. of Brescia prov., Lombardy, Italy. pop. 71

Breslau (bres'lou), cml. city, cap. of Silesia prov., Prussia.....pop. 471

Brest (brest), sp. & fortified city, dept. Finistere, France....pop. 82

Brest Litovsk (brest' lye-tofsk'), town, Grodno govt., Poland, Russia. pop. 47

Breves (brā'vāsh), town, Para state, Brazil, on Marajo island...pop. 17

Brewer, city, Penobscot co., Maine. pop. 6

Bridgeport (brij'pōrt), coextensive town & city, one of the c. s. of Fairfield co., Conn.....pop. 102

Bridgeton (brij'tun), city, Cumberland co., N. J.....pop. 14

Bridgetown, cml. city, cap. of isl. of Barbados, W. Indies.....pop. 21

Brieg (brēg), town, Silesia, Prussia, on Oder river.....pop. 24

Brierley Hill (brī'ēr-li), mfg. town, Staffordshire, England.....pop. 12

Brighton (brī'tun), bor., Sussex co., Eng., on English channel...p. 131

Brighton, town, Victoria, Australia, suburb of Melbourne & watering place.....pop. 10

Brindaban (brin'dä-bun), town, Muttra dist., on Jumna riv., British India.....pop. 32

Brindisi (bren'de-zē), anc. Brundu'sium, city & sp., Leece prov., Italy. pop. 25

Brisbane (briz'bān), sp., cap. of Queensland, Australia....pop. 140

Brisghella (brē-ze-gel'la), town, Ravenna prov., Italy.....pop. 14

Bristol (bris'tul), cml. city on Avon riv., England.....pop. 378

Bristol, city in Washington co., Va., practically one place with Bristol, Tenn.....pop. 6

Bristol, town, Sullivan co., Tenn. pop. 7

Bristol, sp. city, c. s. of Bristol co., R. I.....pop. 7

Bristol, bor., Hartford co., Conn. pop. 10

Bristol, bor., Bucks co., Pa..pop. 7

British America, the British possessions in America, N of U. S. A.

British Columbia, prov., Can., on Pac., 383,000 sq. m.; cap. Victoria. pop. 177

British East Africa, ter. E. Africa, N of German E. Africa & W of Jub riv., including E. Africa Protectorate, Uganda Protectorate, and the isls. of Zanzibar & Pemba, over 1,000,000 sq. m.

British Guiana (gē-ā'na), ter. N S. Am. 95,160 sq. m.; cap. Georgetown.....pop. 295

British Honduras (hon-du'ras), colony, Cen. Am., 7,562 sq. m.; cap. Belize.....pop. 37

British India (in'di-a), Brit. crown colony; all of India but native states, & Fr. & Port. ters., 985,002 sq. m.; cap. Calcutta..pop. 300,000

Broach (brōch), cml. town, cap. of Broach dist., Bombay presidency, India.....pop. 40

Brockton (brok'tun), mfg. city, Plymouth co., Mass.....pop. 57
Brockville (brok'vil), port & town, Ontario, Canada, on St. Lawrence river.....pop. 9
Brody (brō'di), frontier town, E. Galicia, Austria.....pop. 17
Broken Hill, min. city, W. New South Wales, Australia....pop. 28
Bromberg (brom'bĕrg), town, cap. of Bromberg dist., Posen prov., Prussia.....pop. 52
Bronte (bron'tâ), town, Catania prov., Sicily, Italy, W foot of Mt. Etna.....pop. 20
Brookfield, city, Linn co., Mo..p. 6
Brookhaven, city & c. s. of Lincoln co., Miss.....pop. 5
Brookline (līn), town, Norfolk co., Mass., adjoining Boston....pop. 28
Brooklyn (lin), bor. & sp. W end of Long Island, part of New York City. pop. 1,167
Brownhills (broun'hilz), town, Staffordshire, England ....pop. 15
Brownsville, city & sp., c. s. of Cameron co., Texas.....pop. 11
Brownwood, city & c. s. of Brown co., Texas.....pop. 7
Brozzi (brot'se), comm. & town, Italy, 6 m. W of Florence, on Arno river.....pop. 11
Bruchsal (brook'zäl), town, grand duchy of Baden, Germany...pop. 14
Bruges (brū'jez, Fr. pron. bruzh), city, cap. of West Flanders prov., Belgium.....pop. 53
Brunn (brun), mfg. city, cap. of Moravia, Austria, 70 m. N N E of Vienna.....pop. 109
Brunswick (brunz'wik), city, cap. of Brunswick duchy, Ger...pop. 143
Brunswick (brunz'wik), city, sp. & c. s. of Glynn co., Ga.....pop. 10
Brunswick (brunz'wik), village, Cumberland co., Me.....pop. 5
Brunswick, town, Victoria, Australia, suburb of Melbourne. pop. 24
Brusa (brōō'sa), city, cap. of Brusa vilayet, N. W. Asia Minor...pop. 76
Brussels (brus'selz), city, cap. of Belgium & of Brabant prov. on Senne riv., pop. with suburbs 612
Brux (brūks), town, Bohemia, Austria-Hungary.....pop. 22
Bryansk (bryansk),town, Orel govt., Russia, on Desna river....pop. 20
Brzezany (bzhe-zhä'ni),town,Galicia prov., Austria.....pop. 11
Bucaramanga (bōō-ka-ra-män'-ga), town, cap of Santander, Colombia, S. America.....pop. 22
Bucyrus (bū-sī'rus), mfg. city & c. s. of Crawford co., Ohio.....pop. 8
Budapest (boo'da-pest), city, cap. of Hungary, formed in 1873 fr. Buda & Pest, on opposite banks of the Danube.....pop. 732
Budaun (bōō-dä-ōōn'), city, cap. of Budaun dist., N. W. Provs., British India.....pop. 35
Budweis (bōōt'vīs), chief town of S. Bohemia, on Moldau river...p. 39
Buenos Aires (bō'nus ā'riz), chief prov. of Argentina, S. America, 117,807 sq. m.; cap. La Plata. pop. 1,140
Buenos Aires, dist. & city, cap. of Argentina, on Plata river; dist. 72 sq. m.....city pop. 1,247
Buffalo, city, c. s. of Erie co., N. Y., port on Lake Erie.....pop. 424
Buga (bōō'ga), town, Cauca dept., Colombia, S. America.....pop. 13
Bugason (bōō-ga-son'), pueblo, coast of Antique prov., Panay, Phil. islands.....pop. 14
Bugulma (boo-gool'ma), town, Samara govt., Russia in Europe. pop. 12
Buguruslan (boo-goo-roos-lan'), town, Samara govt., Russia...p. 21
Bujalance (boo-ha-län'tha), town, Cordoba prov., Spain.....pop. 10
Bukarest (bōō-ka-rest'), cml. city, cap. of Roumania, on Dâmbocita river.....pop. 276
Bulgaria (bool-gā'ri-a), principality, S. E. Europe, 24,512 sq. m., pop. 2,641; incorporated with Eastern Roumelia, joint area, 36,952 sq. m.; cap. Sofia.....pop. 3,733
Bulsar (bool'sar or sär), town, Surat dist., Bombay, British India. p. 13
Bundi (bōōn'de), city, cap. of Bundi state, Bengal, India.....pop. 21
Bunzlau (boonts'lou), town, Silesia prov., Prussia.....pop. 15
Burauen (boo-rou'an), pueblo, N. cen. Leyte, Phil. islands.....pop. 21
Burg (boorg), town, Saxony prov., Prussia, 14 m. N E of Magdeburg. pop. 22

Burlington (bur'ling-tun), city, c. s. of Des Moines co., Iowa....pop. 24
Burlington, city, Burlington co., N. J., on Delaware riv.....pop. 8
Burlington, city, c. s. of Chittenden co., Vt.....pop. 20
Burma (bur'ma), country, S. E. Asia, under govt. of Brit. India; (with native states) 231,211 sq. m. pop. 10,450
Burnley (burn'le), mfg. bor., Lancashire, England, 22 m. N of Manchester.....pop. 106
Burrillville (bur'ril-vil), mfg. town, Providence co., R. I.....pop. 6
Burslem (burs'lem), bor., Staffordshire, Eng.; earthenware....pop. 39
Burton upon Trent (bur'tun), bor., Staffordshire and Derbyshire, England.....pop. 50
Bury (ber'i), mfg. bor., Lancashire, England.....pop. 58
Bury St. Edmunds, bor., Suffolk co., England.....pop. 16
Bushire (boo-shēr'), sp., Persian gulf, Persia.....pop. 20
Busto Arsizio (bōōs'to är-sēd-zē'ō), town, Milan prov., Lombardy, Italy.....pop. 20
Butler, town, c. s. of Butler co., W. Pa.....pop. 11
Butte (būt), city, c. s. of Silverbow co., Mont.....pop. 30
Buzau (boo'zē-oo), city, cap. of Buzau dist., Great Wallachia, Roumania.....pop. 22
Buzuluk (boo-zoo-look'), town, Samara govt., Russia.....pop. 19
Byelgorod (byel'go-rot), town, Kursk govt., Russia, on Donets river.....pop. 23

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Cabatuan (kä-va-tōō'an), pueblo, cen. Iloilo prov., Panay, Philippine islands.....pop. 18
Cabra (kä'bra), town, Cordoba prov., Spain.....pop. 13
Cacheo (ka-shä'ō), sp., Port. Guinea, Africa, on Cacheo river.....pop. 15
Cadillac (kad'il-lak), mfg. city of Wexford co., Mich.....pop. 8
Cadiz (kā'diz), city & sp., cap. of Cadiz prov., S. W. Spain.....pop. 70
Caen (käng), city & port, dept. Calvados, Fr., on Orne riv....pop. 45
Caerphilly (kar-fil'li), town, Glamorganshire, Wales.....pop. 16
Caetete (kä-å-tå-tå'), town, Bahia state, Brazil.....pop. 40
Cagliari (käl'ya-rē), city, cap. of Cagliari prov., Sardinia island, Italy.....pop. 54
Cagsaua (kag-sou'a), pueblo, Albay prov., Luzon, Phil. isls....pop. 20
Caguas (kägwås), Porto Rico..p. 10
Cahors (ka-ôr), mfg. town, cap. of dept. Lot, France, 60 m. N of Toulouse.....pop. 14
Cairo (kā'rō), city, Alexander co., Ill.....pop. 15
Cairo, city, cap. of Egypt, near rt. bank of Nile river.....pop 705
Calais (kăl'is), city, Washington co., Me., on St. Croix riv.....pop. 6
Calais (ka-lā'), town, Pas de Calais, Fr., on Straits of Dover....pop. 60
Calasiao (kä-la-se-ä'ō), pueblo, Pangasinan prov., Luzon, Phil. islands.....pop. 14
Calatafimi (ka-lä-ta-fē'-me), town, Trapani prov., Sicily, Italy...pop. 11
Calatayud (ka-lä-ta-yooth'), town, Saragossa prov., Spain, on Jalou river.....pop. 11
Calatrava (kä-la-trä'va), pueblo, Negros Occidental prov., Negros, Phil. islands.....pop. 13
Calbayog (kal-bā'yog), pueblo, on W. coast Samar isl., Phil. isls....p. 30
Calcutta (kal-kut'ta), city, cap. of Bengal & of British India, on Hugli river .....pop. 1,009
Calgary (kal'ga-ri), town, cap. of Alberta dist., Can., on Bow river. pop. 4

Cali (kä'lē), town, Cauca dept., Colombia, S. America.....pop. 16
Calicut (kål'i-kut), sp., Malabar dist., Madras presidency, British India.....pop. 76
California (kal-i-fōr'ni-a), state, W. U. S., 158,360 sq. m., cap. Sacramento.....pop. 2,378
California, Lower, ter., Mexico, a peninsula between Pacific ocean & Gulf of Cal., 58,343 sq. m.; cap. La Paz.....pop. 47
Callao (kal-lä'ō), town, chief seaport of Peru.....pop. 30
Callean, Le (le ka-lā-äng'), town, dept. Nord, France.....pop. 10
Caltanissetta (käl-ta-nēs-set'ta), city, cap. of Caltanissetta prov., S. cen. Sicily, Italy; mineral springs & sulphur works...pop. 43
Calumpit (kä-loom-pit'), pueblo, Bulacan prov., Luzon, Phil. islands.....pop 15
Camajore (kä-ma-yō'-rā), town, Lucca prov., Italy.....pop 19
Camalig (ka-mä'lig), pueblo, Albay prov., Luzon, Phil. islands..pop. 15
Cambay (kam-bā), city, cap. of state of same name, Gujarat, India.....pop. 31
Cambodia (kam-bō' di-a), kingdom, Indo China, 40,530 sq. m.; cap. Pnum Penh; a French dependency. pop. 1,500
Camborne (kam'bōrn), min. town, Cornwall co., Eng.....pop. 15
Cambrai (kong-brå'), ft. city, dept. Nord, France.....pop. 27
Cambridge (kām'brij), town, c. s. of Dorchester co., Md.....pop. 6
Cambridge, city, c. s. Middlesex co., Mass.; seat of Harvard University.....pop. 105
Cambridge, city, c. s. of Guernsey co., Ohio.....pop. 11
Cambridge, bor., c. s. of Cambridgeshire, Eng.; seat of Cambridge University.....pop. 38
Camden, city, c. s. of Camden co., N. J.; a port on Delaware riv. pop. 95
Camerino (kä-ma-rē'no), town, Macerata prov., Italy.....pop. 13
Cameta (kä-ma-tä'), town, Para state, Brazil, on Tocantins river. pop. 22
Camiling (kä-mē-ling'), pueblo, Tarlac province, Luzon, Philippine islands.....pop. 23
Campeche (kam-på' chå), city, cap. of state, Mexico.....pop. 17
Campina Grande (kan-pē' na grän'de), town, Parahiba, Brazil. pop. 16
Campinas (kan-pē' nash), town, Sao Paulo state, Brazil.....pop. 16
Campobello di Licata (käm-pō-bel'lō dē lē-kä'ta), town, Girgenti prov., Sicily.....pop. 12
Campo Largo (käng'poo lär'goo), town, Bahia state, Brazil dist. pop. 31
Campos (käng'poosh), city, Rio de Janeiro state, Brazil.....pop. 20
Canaan (kā'nan), the Scripture name of the Promised Land of the Israelites.
Canada, The Dominion of (kan'a-da), confederacy of the greater part of the British possessions in N. America, 3,653,946 sq. m.; cap. Ottawa.....pop. 5,370
Canadian River, 900 m. long, Rocky mts., N. M., to Arkansas riv., Ind. Ter.
Canal Dover (dō'vĕr), vil., Tuscarawas co., Ohio.....pop. 7
Canandaigua (kan-an-dā'gwa), vil., c. s. of Ontario co., N. Y....pop. 7
Canandaigua Lake, Yates & Ontario cos., N. Y., 15 m. long.
Canary Islands, group of mt. isls. in Atl. ocean, off N W. coast of Africa, a prov. of Spain, 2,808 sq. m.; cap. Santa Cruz de Tenerife.....pop. 335
Candela (kan-dā'la), comm., Foggia prov., Italy, 22 m. S of Foggia city.....pop. 7
Candon (kan-dōn'), pueblo, Ilocos Sur prov., Luzon, Phil. islands pop. 16
Canicatti (kä-nē-kät'tē), town, Girgenti prov., Sicily, Italy..pop.25
Cannanore (kän-na-nōr'), or **Kananur** (noor), sp. town, Malabar coast, India.....pop. 27
Cannes (kän), town, dept. Alpes-Maritimes, France, on Medit. sea pop. 30
Cannock (kan'nuk), coal min. town Staffordshire, England....pop. 24
Cannstatt (kän'stat), town, Württemberg, Germany, on Neckar river.....pop. 26

Canon (kan'yun) **City,** c. s. of Fremont co., Colorado.....pop. 5
Canosa di Puglia (ka-nō'sa dē pōol'ya), town, Bari prov., Italy. pop. 24
Canterbury (kan'tĕr ber-i), city & bor., Kent co., England, 55 m. E S E of London.....pop. 25
Canton (kan'tun), city, Fulton co., Ill.....pop. 10
Canton, town, Norfolk co., Mass. pop. 5
Canton, vil., c. s. of St. Lawrence co., N. Y.....pop. 3
Canton, city, c. s. of Stark co., O. pop. 50
Canton (can-ton'), cml. city, prov. Kwangtung, China, on Canton riv.....pop. 1,600
Capannori (ka-pän'nō-rē), comm., Lucca prov., Italy.....pop. 48
Cape Breton (brit'un or bret'un), isl., N E of Nova Scotia, 3,120 sq. m.....pop. 98
Cape Coast Castle, town, Gold Coast Colony, British W. Africa pop. 12
Cape Colony, most S. part of Africa, 292,211 sq. m., cap. Cape Town; British.....pop. 2,266
Cape Girardeau (-jē'rär-dō') city of Cape Girardeau co., Mo....pop. 8
Cape Haitien (hā'tē-en), cml. sp. town, N coast Haiti.....pop. 29
Cape May, city, Cape May co., N. J., near Cape May; a watering place.....pop. 2
Cape Town, sp. city, cap. of Cape Colony, S. Af., 30 m. N of Cape of Good Hope.....pop. 170
Cape Verde Islands (vērd), in Atlantic ocean, about 320 m. W of Cape Verde; 1,487 sq. m.; belong to Portugal.....pop. 114
Capodistria (kä-pō-dēs'tre-ä), sp. town, on Gulf of Trieste, Austria pop. 11
Capua (kap'ū-a), fortified town, Caserta prov., Italy.....pop. 14
Caravaca (kä-ra-vä'ka), town, Murcia prov., Spain.....pop. 15
Carbondale (kär'bon-dāl), city, Jackson co., Ill.....pop. 3
Carbondale, min. city, Lackawanna co., Pa.....pop. 17
Carcagente (kär-ka-hän'tā), town Valencia prov. Spain.....pop. 13
Carcassonne (kär-ka-sun'), mfg. city, cap. of dept. Aude, on Aude riv., France.....pop. 31
Carcar (kär'kar), pueblo, Cebu isl., Phil. islands.....pop 30
Cardenas (kär'dā-nas), dist. & city, Matanzas, Cuba.....pop. 47
Cardiff (kär'dif), bor. & sp., cap. of Glamorganshire, Wales....pop. 195
Caribbean Sea (kar-ib-bē'an), Atl. oc., between W. Indies & Cen. America.
Caribou (kar'i-bōō), city of Aroostook co., Me.....pop. 5
Carigara (ka-rē-ga' ra), pueblo, N. coast of Leyte, Phil. islands.pop. 14
Carini (kä-rē'nē), town, Palermo prov., Sicily.....pop. 14
Carlisle (kär-līl'), bor., c s. of Cumberland co., Pa.....pop. 10
Carlisle, mfg. city & bor., c. s. of Cumberland co., England....p. 45
Carmagnola (kär-ma-nyō' la), cml. town, Turin prov., Italy, on Po river.....pop. 12
Carmarthen (kär-mär' then), bor., c. s. of Carmarthenshire, Wales; a sp. on Towy river.....pop. 10
Carmaux (kär-mō'), coal min. town, dept. Tarn, France.....pop. 10
Carmona (kär-mō'na), mfg. city, Seville prov., Spain.....pop. 20
Carnegie (kär-neg'i), bor., Allegheny co., Pa.....pop. 7
Caroline Islands, archipelago in N. Pacific belonging to Germany, 560 sq. m.....pop. 39
Carpathian Mountains (kar-pā' thi-an), mt. range, Hungary, 800 m. long.
Carpentras (kär-pän-träs'), city, dept. Vaucluse, France....pop. 11
Carpi (kär'pē), comm., Modena prov., Italy.....pop. 23
Carrara (kär-rä'ra), city, Massa e Carrara prov., Italy; statuary marble.....pop. 42
Cartagena (kär-ta-jē'na), city & naval arsenal, Murcia prov., Spain pop. 86
Cartagena, sp., cap. of Bolivar, Colombia, S. A.....pop. 23
Carthage (kär'thāj), city, c. s. of Jasper co., Mo.....pop. 9
Carthage, anc. cap. of country of Carthage, N. Africa.

Casale Monferrato (ka-sāl'-monfer-rā'to), town, Alessandria prov., Italy, on Po river.....pop. 32

Casalmaggiore (mad-jō'rā), mfg. comm., on Po riv., Cremona prov., Italy.....pop. 6

Cascade Range (kas-kād'), mts., Ore. & Wash.; highest peak, Mt. Rainier, Wash., 14,526 ft.

Cascina (kā'shē-na), comm., Pisa prov., Italy.....pop. 26

Caserta (ka-ser'ta), city, cap. of Caserta prov., Italy, on Mediterranean sea.....pop. 33

Casoria (ka-sō'rē-a), town, Naples prov., Italy.....pop. 13

Caspian Sea (kas'pi-an), inland salt lake between Europe & Asia, 760 m. long, 270 m. wide, 169,381 sq. m.; about 85 ft. below sea level.

Castellammare del Golfo (kas-tel-lam-mā'ra del gōl'fō), cml. sp., Trapani prov., Sicily.....pop. 20

Castellammare di Stabia (de stä'-bē-a), mfg. city & sp., Bay of Naples, Italy.....pop. 33

Castellaneta (kas-tel-la-nā'ta), town, Lecce prov., Italy....pop. 11

Castello, Citta di (chet-tä'dē kas-tel'lō), town, Perugia prov., Italy, on Tiber.....pop. 26

Castellon de la Plana (käs-tel-yon' dā la plä'na), a mfg. city, cap. of prov. of same name, Spain..pop. 31

Castelvetrano (vä-trä'nō), town, Trapani prov., Sicily, Italy..pop. 24

Castile (kas-tēl'), former kingdom, cen. Spain.

Castleford (kas'l'fērd), par. & town, West Riding, Yorkshire, England. pop. 17

Castres (käs'tr), cml. & mfg. town, dept. Tarn, on Agout riv., Fr..p. 27

Castro del Rio (käs'trō del rē'ō), cml. & mfg. town, Cordoba prov., Spain.....pop. 11

Castrogiovanni (käs-trō-jō-vän'-nē), town, Caltanissetta prov., Sicily, Italy.....pop. 26

Catania (ka-tä'nē-a), mfg. & cml. city, cap. Catan a prov., E. Sicily, Italy.....pop. 149

Catawba (ka-taw'ba), riv., about 300 m. long, rises in Blue Ridge mts., N. C., and is called Wateree in S. C.

Cateau Cambresis (ka-tō'kang-brāzē'), mfg. town, dept. Nord, France. pop. 10

Catskill (kats'kil), village, c. s. of Greene co., N. Y.....pop. 5

Catskill Mountains, group of Appalachian system, Greene & Ulster cos., N. Y.; highest peak, Slide Mountain, 4,205 ft.

Caucasus (kaw'ka-sus), mts., between Black & Caspian seas, Russia, 700 m. long; highest point, Mt. Elbruz, about 18,470 ft.

Cava dei Tirreni (kä'va dā'ē-terrā'nē), mfg. town, Salerno prov., Italy.....pop 24

Cavite (ka-vē'ta), city & ft. sp., cap. of Cavite prov., Luzon, Philippine isls.....pop 6

Cawnpur (kawn-pōōr'), cml. & mfg. city, N. W. provinces, India, on Ganges river.....pop. 197

Caxias (kä-shē-äs'), town, Maranhao state, Brazil.....pop. 25

Cayenne (kā-en' or kī-en'), town, on Cayenne isl., cap. of Fr. Guiana, S. America.....pop. 12

Cayuga Lake (ka-yōō'ga), nav. lake about 40 m. long, bet. Cayuga & Seneca cos., N. Y.

Cebu or **Tebu** (thā-bōō'), city, cap. of isl. & prov., on E. coast Philippines.....pop. 35

Cedar Falls, city, Blackhawk co., Iowa.....pop. 5

Cedar Rapids, mfg. city, Linn co., Iowa.....pop. 33

Cefalu (chä-fa-lōō'), sp. town. Palermo prov., Sicily, Italy.....pop. 13

Ceglie Messapica (chāl'yā messa-pē'ka), town, Lecce prov., Italy. pop. 17

Celaya (sā-lā'ya), mfg. town, Guanajuato state, Mexico....pop. 21

Celle (tsel'le), mfg. town, Hanover, Prussia on Aller river....pop. 20

Cenis, Mont (mōng se-nē'), famous pass, 6,835 ft. high, French & Italian Alps; railway tunnel, 7½ m. long, under Col de Frejus.

Cento (chän'tō), comm., Ferrara prov., Italy, 16 m. N N W of Bologna.....pop. 19

Central Falls, mfg. city, Providence co., R. I., on Blackstone riv...p. 23

Centralia (sen-trā'li-ā), city of Lewis co., Wash.....pop. 7
Centralia (sen-trā'li-a), city, Marion & Clinton cos., Ill.....pop. 10
Centerville (vil), city of Appanoose co., Iowa.....pop. 7
Ceram (sē-ram'), isl., Malay arch., W of New Guinea 7,000 sq. m. pop. 100
Cerignola (chå-rē-nyō'la), town, Foggia prov., Italy.....pop. 34
Cervantes (thar-vän'tās), pueblo, Lepanto prov., Luzon, Phil. isls. pop. 16
Cesena (chå-zå'na), town, Forli prov., Italy, on Savio river..pop. 42
Cette (set), cml. town, dept. Hérault, France, on Mediterranean sea..p. 33
Ceuta (sū'ta), Sp. spt. town, Morocco, Africa, op. Gibraltar....pop. 11
Cevennes (sā-ven'), mts. S. France; highest point, Mt. Mézenc, 5,753 ft. high.
Ceylon (sē-lon'), isl., Indian oc., a British colony, 25,333 sq. m.; cap. Colombo.....pop. 3,577
Chalons-sur-Marne (shä-long'sur-märn), mfg. city, cap. of dept. Marne, France.....pop. 27
Chalons-sur-Saone (sur-sōn), mfg. & cml. town, dept. Saone-et-Loire, France.....pop. 29
Chambersburg (chām'bers-burg), bor., c. s. of Franklin co., Pa....p. 9
Chambery (shäng-bå-rē'), mfg. & cml. city, cap. dept. Savoie, France. pop. 22
Chamonix (sha-mō'nē), or **Chamouni** (sha-mōō-nē'), noted valley, about 14 m. long, 1 to 2½ broad, Fr., N of Mt. Blanc.
Champaign (sham-pān'), city, Champaign co, Ill.....pop. 12
Champlain, Lake (plān), 125 m. long, bet. N. Y. & Vt.
Chandarnagar (chun'dĕr-nug'ĕr), French colonial town, India, on Hugli river.....pop. 23
Chandausi (chun-dou'sē), town, Moradabad dist., N. W. provs., India.....pop. 28
Changchau (chäng'choū), mfg. city, Fukien prov., China.....pop. 500
Changhua (hwä'), town, W. coast Formossa isl., Japan.....pop. 60
Chantenay (shäng-te-nā'), mfg. town, dept. Loire-Inférieure, Fr., on Loire river.....pop. 15
Chantabon (shän-to-bun'), cml. town, Siam.....pop. 30
Chantilly (shäng-tē-yē'), mfg. town, dept. Oise, France; celebrated for lace & magnificent château..pop. 4
Chapra (cha-prā'), cml. town, Patna div., Bengal prov., India....pop. 45
Charleroi (shär-le-roi'), bor. Washington co., Pa.....pop. 6
Charleroi (shär-le-rwä'), min. & mfg. town, Hainaut prov., Belgium. pop. 25
Charles, mfg. city, c. s. of Floyd co., Iowa.....pop. 6
Charleston (chärlz'tun), cml. city, & sp., c. s. of Charleston co., S. C. pop. 57
Charleston, city, c. s of Coles co., Ill.....pop. 6
Charleston, city, c. s. of Kanawha co. & cap. of West Va.....pop. 23
Charlestown (chärlz'toun), a part of Boston, Mass.; navy yard.
Charleville (shär-le-vēl'), cml. town, dept. Ardennes, France, on Meuse river.....pop. 19
Charlotte (shär'lot), mfg. city, c. s. of Mecklenburg co., N. C...pop. 34
Charlottenburg (shär-lot'ten-boorg), mfg. town, Brandenburg prov., Prussia.....pop. 305
Charlottesville (shär'lots-vil), city of Albermarle co., Va.....pop. 7
Charlottetown, town, c. s. of Queens co., & cap. of Prince Edward isl., Canada.....pop. 12
Chartres (shär'tr), mfg. & cml. city, cap. of dept. Eure-et-Loir, France; famous cathedral.....pop. 23
Chateauroux (sha-tō-roo'), mfg. & cml. town, cap. of dept. Indre, Fr. pop. 25
Chatelineau (sha-te-lē-nō'), town, Hainaut prov., Belgium....pop. 11
Chatellerault (sha-tel-rō'), mfg. & cml. town, dept. Vienne, France, on Vienne river.....pop. 21
Chatham (chat'am), bor., England, on Medway riv., 30 m. E S E of London.....pop. 41
Chatham, town & port of entry, Northumberland co., New Brunswick, Can., on Miramichi riv..pop. 5
Chatham, town, c. s. of Kent co., Ontario, Can., on Thames riv..p. 9
Chattahoochee (chat-ta-hōō'chē), riv., 500 m. long, rises in N. Georgia, flows into Apalachicola riv, nav to Columbus.

Chattanooga (chat-tu-nōō'ga), mfg. city, c. s. of Hamilton co., Tennessee. pop. 45

Chaumont (shō-mong'), mfg. & cml. town, cap. of dept. Haute-Marne, France.....pop. 15

Chauny (shō-ne'), town, dept. Aisne, France, on Oise river.....pop. 10

Chaux de Fonds (shō de fông'), mfg. town, Neuchatel canton, Switzerland.....pop. 36

Cheboygan (shē-boi'gan), city, c. s. of Cheboygan co., N. Mich....pop. 7

Chelm (kelm), town, Lyublin govt., Poland, Russia.....pop. 12

Chelmsford (chemz'fĕrd), bor., c. s. of Essex co., England.....pop. 13

Chelsea (chel'sē), bor., Middlesex co., England, S W part of London. pop. 74

Chelsea, mfg. city, Suffolk co., Mass.....pop. 32

Cheltenham (chelt'nam), bor., Gloucestershire, England, on Chelt river.....pop. 49

Chelyabinsk (chel-yä-bensk'), town, Orenburg govt., Russia....pop. 11

Chemnitz (kem'nits), mfg. town, cap. of Chemnitz dist., Saxony kingdom.....pop. 286

Chenango (shē-nan'gō), riv., 100 m. long, N. Y.; flows into Susquehanna river.

Chengte (cheng-tā'), town, Pechili prov., China, 105 m. N E of Pekin; imperial palace.....pop. 40

Cherbourg (sher'burg or shâr-bōōr'), mfg. fortified sp. & naval arsenal, dept. Manche, France.....pop. 43

Cherkassy (cher-kas'si), town, Kiev govt., Russia, on Dnieper riv....p. 30

Chernigov (cher-nyē-gōf'), city, cap. of Chernigov govt., Russia. pop. 27

Cherokee (cher-ō-kē'), city, c. s. of Cherokee co., Ia.....pop. 4

Chertsey (ches'si or chert'si), town, Surrey co., England.....pop. 13

Chesapeake Bay (ches'a-pek), 200 m. long, 4 to 40 m. broad, Md. & Va.

Cheshunt (ches'hunt), town & par., Hertfordshire, Eng., 14 m. N of London.....pop. 12

Chester (ches'tĕr), mfg. city, Delaware co., Pa.....pop. 39

Chester, city & bor., c. s. of Cheshire, England, on Dee riv.....pop. 36

Chesterfield, mfg. bor., Derbyshire, England.....pop. 27

Chetung (chā-täng'), cml. town, S. Tibet, near Brahmaputra (Tsanpu) river.....pop. 13

Cheyenne (shī-en'), city, cap. of Wyoming & c. s. of Laramie co..p. 11

Chhatarpur (chut'ur-poor), city, cap. of state of same name, Bundelkhand, India.....pop. 13

Chiari (kē-ä'rē), mfg. town Brescia prov., Italy; battlefield in 1701. pop. 11

Chicacole (chik-a-kōl'), town, Ganjam dist., Madras presidency, British India.....pop. 18

Chicago (shi-kaw'gō), city, Ill., c. s. of Cook co.; second city in size in U. S. A ; port on Lake Michigan. pop. 2,185

Chicago Heights, vil., Cook co., Ill., 27 m. S of Chicago....pop. 15

Chichester (chich'es-tĕr), city & bor., Sussex co., England...pop. 12

Chickasha (chik'ă-sha), city of Grady co. Oklahoma.....pop. 10

Chiclana (chē-klä'na), town, Cadiz prov., Spain.....pop. 12

Chicopee (chik'ō-pē), city, Hampden co., Mass.....pop. 25

Chieri (kē-ā'rē), mfg. town, Turin prov., Italy.....pop. 14

Chigirin (che-gē'ren), town, Kiev govt., Russia, on Tyasmin riv...p. 17

Chilambaram (chē-lum'ba-rum), town, Madras, India; famous temples.....pop. 19

Chilapa (chē-lä'pa), town, Guerrero, Mexico.....pop. 8

Chile (chē'lā), or **Chili** (chil'li), republic, S W S. Am., 290,829 sq.m.; cap. Santiago.....pop. 3,410

Chillan (chel-yän'), cml. town, cap. of Nuble prov., Chile, S. America. pop. 35

Chillicothe (chil'li-koth'ē), city & c. s. of Livingston co., Mo..pop. 6

Chillicothe, city & c. s. of Ross co., Ohio.....pop. 15

Chimborazo (chim-bō-rā'zō), mt. 20,498 ft. high, Ecuador, S. America.

China (chī'na), the principal division of the Chinese empire, 1,532,818 sq. m.....pop. 407,734

Chinandega (chē-nan-dā'ga), state & town, Nicaragua, Cen. America. town pop. 20

Chinese Empire (chī-nēz' or nēs), country, E. Asia consisting of Manchuria, Mongolia, Tibet, Sinkiang, China proper & Hainan isl.,4,277,992 sq. m.; cap. Pekin....pop. 426,444

Chingtu (ching-tōō′), city, cap. of Szechuan prov., China....pop. 800
Chinkiang (chin-kē-ang′), cml. city, Kiangsu prov., China..p. 140
Chioggia (kē-od′ja), sp. town, Italy, 15 m. S of Venice....pop. 31
Chippewa Falls (chip′pe-wa), city, c. s of Chippewa co., Wisconsin, on Chippewa river.....pop. 9
Chipping Wycombe (chip′ping wik′um), bor., Buckinghamshire, England.....pop. 16
Chiquinquira (chē-kēn-kē-rā′), town Boyaca dept., Colombia...p. 21
Chira (chē′ra), city, East Turkestan.....pop. 40
Chisholm (chĭs′olm), city, St. Louis co., Minn.....pop. 8
Chiswick (chiz′ik), town, Middlesex co., England, on Thames riv.....p. 30
Chittur (chit-tōōr′), town, Cochin state, Madras, India.....pop. 11
Chivilcoy (chē-vel-koi′), town, Buenos Aires prov., Argentina, S. America.....pop. 15
Choisy-le-Roi (shwä-zē′le-rwä′), mfg. town, Fr., on Seine riv...p. 12
Cholet (shō-lā′), mfg. town, dept Maine-et-Loire, France, on Maine river.....pop. 19
Cholon (shō-long′), town, French Cochin China, 4 m. S W of Saigon. pop. 122
Chorley (chor′lē), min. & mfg. bor., Lancashire, Eng. on Chor riv. p. 27
Choshi (chō′shē), sp. town, Chiba dist., Hondo, Japan.....pop. 25
Chungking (choong′king′), treaty port, Szechuan prov., China, on Yangstze river.....pop. 250
Chur (koor), town, cap. Grisons canton, Switz., near Upper Rhine. pop. 12
Cicero (sĭs′e-rō), city of Cook co., Ill.....pop. 15
Cienfuegos (sē-en-fwā′gōs), sp. city, Santa Clara prov., Cuba, on S. coast.....pop. 30
Cieza (thē-ā′tha), mfg. town, Murcia prov., Spain.....pop. 11
Cincinnati (sin-sin-nā′ti), cml. & mfg. city, c. s of Hamilton co., O., on Ohio river.....pop. 364
Cingoli (chen′go-lē), town, Macerata prov., Italy, on Musone river....p. 13
Cintra (sēn′tra), town & summer resort, 13 m. N W by W of Lisbon, Portugal.....pop. 5
Circassia (sẽr-kash′i-a), region, N of Caucasus mts., in Russian govt. of Kuban.
Circleville (sẽr′k'l-vĭl), city & c. s. of Pickaway co., Ohio.....pop. 7
Cittanova (chēt-tä-nō′va), town, Reggio di Calabria province, Italy. pop. 12
Citta Vecchia (chēt-tä′vek'-kē-ä), ft. city., cen. Malta islands, 6 m. W of Valetta.....pop. 22
Ciudad Real (thē-oo-thäth′rä-äl′), city, cap. of Ciudad Real prov., Spain.....pop. 15
Ciudad Victoria (sē-oo-thäth′vēk-tō′rē-ä), town, cap. Tamaulipas, Mexico.....pop. 15
Civitavecchia (chē′ve-ta-vek′-ke-ä), sp. city, Rome prov., Italy, on Mediterranean sea.....pop. 18
Clarksburg (-bûrg), mfg. city & c. s. of Harrison co., W. Va.....pop. 9
Clarksville, cml. city, c. s. of Montgomery co., Tenn.....pop. 9
Clearfield, mfg. bor., c. s. of Clearfield co., Pa.....pop. 5
Cleburne (klē′burn), town, c. s. of Johnson co., Texas.....pop. 10
Clekheaton (klek′ē-tun), mfg. town, W. Riding, Yorkshire, Eng....pop. 13
Clermont Ferrand (clãr-mong′fã-rãng′), cml. & mfg. city, cap. of dept. Puy-de-Dôme, Fr.....pop. 53
Cleveland (klēv′land), port of entry & cml. & mfg. city, c. s. of Cuyahoga co., O., on Lake Erie.....pop. 561
Cleveland (klēv′land), city & c. s. of Bradley co., Tenn.....pop. 6
Clifton Forge, town, Alleghany co., Va.....pop. 6
Clinton (klin′tun), town, Worcester co., Mass.....pop. 14
Clinton, city & c. s. of DeWitt co., Ill.....pop. 5
Clinton, city of Vermilloni co., Ind., pop. 6
Clinton, city, c. s. of Henry co., Mo. pop. 5
Clinton, city, c. s. of Clinton co., Ia.....pop. 26
Clonmel (klon-mel′), cml. & mfg bor. & town, Tipperary co., Ireland. pop. 8
Cloquet (klō-kwet′), city, Carlton co. Minn.....pop. 7
Clydebank (klīd′bank), burgh, Dumbarton co, Scotland, on Clyde river.....pop. 19
Coalville, town, Leicestershire, England.....pop. 15

Coatbridge, mfg. burgh, Lanark co., Scotland.....pop. 37
Coatesville (kōts'vil), bor., Chester co., Pa.....pop. 6
Coban (kō-vän'), cml. town, cap Alta Vera Paz dept., Guatemala pop. 28
Cocanada (kō-ka-nä'da), town, E. coast of Madras, British India..p.41
Cochabamba (kō-cha-bäm'ba), city, cap. of Cochabamba dept., Bolivia, S. America.....pop. 25
Cochin (ko-chēn' or kō'chin), cml. town, Malabar coast, British Ind. pop. 18
Cochin China (kō'chin chī'na), French colony, S of Anam & Cambodia, lying along the coast, Indo China, 23,160 sq. m.; chief town, Saigon.....pop. 2,400
Cod, Cape, sandy pen. between Atl ocean & Cape Cod Bay, Mass.
Codogno (ko-dōn'yo), mfg. town, Milan prov., Italy.....pop. 12
Coeur D'Alene (kēr dȧ-lān'), city of Kootenai co., Idaho.....pop. 7
Coffeyville, city, Montgomery co., Kansas.....pop. 13
Cognac (kōn-yak'), cml. town, dept. Charente, France, on Charente riv.....pop. 19
Cohoes (ko-hōz'), city, Albany co., N. Y., on Hudson riv., 3 m. N of Troy.....pop. 25
Coimbatore (ko-im-ba-tōr'), city, cap. of Coimbatore dist., Madras, Br. India.....pop. 53
Coimbra (ko-eng'bra), city, cap. of Beira prov., Portugal.....pop. 18
Colchester (kōl'ches-tĕr), sp., Essex co., England.....pop. 38
Coldwater, mfg. city, c. s. of Branch co., Mich.....pop. 6
Colima (ko-lē'ma), city, cap. of Colima state, Mexico.....pop. 25
Collinsville, (kol'linz-vil), city of Madison Co., Ill.....pop. 8
Colne (kōln), mfg. bor., Lancashire, England.....pop. 23
Cologne (ko-lōn), mfg. & cml. city, cap. of Cologne dist., Rhenish Prussia.....pop. 516
Colombes (ko-lônb'), comm., dept. Seine, France, near Paris....pop. 23
Colombia (ko-lom'be-ä), republic, S. America, 504,773 sq. m.; cap. Bogota.....pop. 3,879
Colombo, (kō-lōm'-bō), cml. city, sp., cap. Ceylon.....pop. 158
Colorado (kol-o-rä'dō), state, W. cen. U. S A., 103,025 sq. m.; cap. Denver.....pop. 799
Colorado River, nav. riv., 900 m. long, Tex., flows into Matagorda Bay—nav. river, Ut. & Ariz., formed by Green & Grand rivs., flows into Gulf of California.
Colorado Springs, city, c. s. of El Paso co., Col.....pop. 29
Columbia (ko-lum'bi-a), mfg. city, Lancaster co., Pa.....pop. 12
Columbia, city and c. s. of Boone co., Mo.....pop. 10
Columbia, city, cap. of S. C. & c. s. of Richland co.....pop. 26
Columbia, town, c. s. of Maury co., Tenn.....pop. 6
Columbia, nav. riv. of Ore., Wash. & Br. Columbia, flows into Pacific ocean.
Columbus (ko-lum'bus), city, c. s. of Bartholomew co., Ind..pop. 9
Columbus, mfg. city, c. s. of Muscogee co., Ga.....pop. 21
Columbus, city, c. s. of Lowndes co., Miss.....pop. 9
Columbus, cml. & mfg. city, cap. of O. & c. s. of Franklin co..pop.182
Columbus, city & c. s. of Platte co., Nebr.....pop. 5
Comacchio (ko-mäk'kē-ō, ft. town Ferrara prov., Italy.....p. 11
Combaconum (kom-ba-kō'num), town, Madras pres., India..pop. 60
Comiso (kō'me-zō), town Syracuse prov., Sicily, Italy.....pop. 22
Como, Lago di (lä'gō de kō'mō), lake, Lombardy, Italy, 35 m. long, 3 m. wide.
Compiegne (kông-pyăn'y), town, Oise, France, on Oise river..pop. 17
Concepcion (kon-sep'shun), town, Entre Rios prov., Argentina.pop. 11
Concepcion, city, cap. of the same name, Chile.....pop. 50
Concepcion, town, Paraguay..p. 10
Concepcion, pueblo, Tarlac prov., Luzon, Phil. isls.....pop. 13
Concord (kon'kĕrd), town, Middlesex co., Mass.; battlefield in 1775.....pop. 6
Concord, mfg. city, cap. of N. H. & c. s. of Merrimack co.....pop. 21
Concord, city, c. s. of Cabarrus co., N. C.....pop. 9
Congleton (kon'g'l-tun), mfg. bor., Cheshire, England.....pop. 11
Congo. See Kongo.
Conil (ko-nel'), town, Cadiz prov., Spain, on Mediterranean sea. p. 5

Conjeveram (kon-jē-vĕr-um'), town, Chengalpat dist., British India.....pop. 43
Connaught (kon'nawt), prov., N. W. Ireland, 6,867 sq. m...pop. 650
Conneaut (kon'nē-ăt), city and port of Ashtabula co. O....pop. 8
Connecticut (kon-net' i-kut), state, E U. S. A., 4,990 sq. m., cap. Hartford.....pop. 1,115
Connecticut River, 450 m. long, New England, rises in N N. H., flows into Long Island sound.
Connellsville (kon'nelz-vil), bor., Fayette co., Pa., on Youghiogheny river.....pop. 7
Connersville (kon'nĕrz-vil), city, cap. of Fayette co., Ind.....pop. 8
Consett (kon'set), town, Durham co., England; coal mines & iron works.....pop. 10
Conshohocken (kon-shō-hok'en), bor., Montgomery co., Pa..pop. 6
Constance, Lake of (kon'stans), in cen. Europe, 46 m. long, 207 sq. m.
Constantina (kon-stan-tē'na), town, Seville prov., Spain, 40 m. N E of Seville.....pop. 12
Constantine (kong-stäng-ten'), city, cap. of French dept. of Constantine, N. E. Algeria.....pop. 48
Constantinople (kon-stan-ti-nō'p'l), city on the Bosporus, Turkey in Europe; cap. of Ottoman empire. pop. 1,125
Conversano (kon-ver-sä'nō), cml. town, Bari prov., Italy....pop. 14
Copenhagen (kō-pen-hā'gen), mfg. city, cap. of Denmark, on Baltic sea.....pop. 477
Copparo (kop-pä'ro), commune, Ferrara prov., Italy.....pop. 39
Coppermine, riv., 300 m. long, Mackenzie dist., Canada, to Coronation gulf.
Corato (ko-rä'to), city, Bari prov., Italy.....pop. 42
Cordele (kor-dēl'), city of Crisp co., Georgia.....pop. 6
Cordoba or **Cordova** (kor'do-va), city, cap. of Cordoba prov., Spain pop. 57
Cordoba, city, cap. of Cordoba prov., Argentina, on Primero river. pop. 66
Corfu (kor'fōō), a ft. sp. city, cap. of Corfu isl., Medit. sea....pop. 18
Corinth (kor'inth), city of Alcorn co., Miss.....pop. 5
Cork, cml. city, cap. of Cork co., S. Ireland, on Lee river....pop. 76
Corleone (kor-lā-ō' nā), town, Palermo prov., Sicily.....pop. 15
Corning, (kôr'ning) city & c. s. of Steuben co., N. Y.....pop. 14
Corpus Christi (kor'pus kris'-tē), city, c. s. of Nueces co., Texas. pop. 8
Correggio (kor-rej'ō), town, Reggio nell' Emilia prov., Italy; birthplace of Antonio Allegri, called Correggio.....pop. 14
Corrientes (kor-re-ån'tās), town, cml., cap. of prov. of Argentina, S. America.....pop. 19
Corry (kor'ri), city, Erie co., Pennsylvania.....pop. 19
Corsica (kôr'si-ka), French isl. & dept., Medit. sea, 3,368 sq. m.; cap. Ajaccio.....pop. 296
Corsicana (kôr-si-kä'nā), city of Navarro co., Tex.....pop. 10
Cortland (kôrt'land), city, c. s. of Cortland co., N. Y.....pop. 12
Cortona (kôr-tō'na), town, Arezzo prov., Italy.....pop. 29
Coruna (kō-rōon'ya), city, cap. of Coruña prov., Spain.....pop. 41
Coshocton, (kō-shok'tun), mfg. city & c. s. of Coshocton co., O..pop. 10
Costa Rica (kos'ta rē'ka), republic, S. Cen. Am., 20,876 sq. m.; cap. San Jose.....pop. 310
Cothen (kē'ten), mfg. town, Anhalt duchy, Germany.....pop. 22
Cotopaxi (kō-to-paks'e), volcano, 19,613 ft. high, Andes mts., Ecuador, S. America.
Cotta (kot'ta), vil., Saxony kingdom, Ger., near Dresden...pop. 13
Council Bluffs, city, c. s. of Pottawattamie co., Ia., on Missouri riv.....pop. 29
Courbevoie (kōōr-be-vwä), town, dept. Seine, France, 5 m. N W of Paris.....pop. 25
Coventry (kuv'en-tri), town, Kent co., R. I.....pop. 5
Coventry, bor., Warwickshire, England.....pop. 70
Covilha (ko-vēl'ya), town, Castello Branco dist., Portugal; thermal springs.....pop. 16
Covington (kuv'ing-tun), city, Kenton co., Ky.....pop. 53
Cowes (kouz), sp. town & watering place, Isle of Wight, England. pop. 9

Cowpen, par. & town, Northumberland co., England.....pop. 18
Cracow (krā'kō), city, W. Galicia, Austria, on Vistula river..p. 91
Craiova (kra-yō'va), town, Roumania, cap. of Little Wallachia. pop. 45
Cranston (kran'stun), town, Providence co., R. I., near Providence. pop. 21
Crawfordsville, city, c. s. of Montgomery co., Ind., on Sugar creek. pop. 9
Crema (krā'ma), town, Cremona prov., Italy, on Serio river..pop 10
Cremona (krē-mō'na), city, cap. of Cremona prov., Lombardy, Italy. pop 38
Creston (kres'tun), mfg. city of Union co., Iowa.....pop. 7
Crete (krēt), or **Candia** (kan-dī-a), isl., about 160 m. long, 6 to 35 m. broad, Mediterranean sea.
Creusot, Le (le krē-zō'), min. & mfg. town, dept. Saône-et-Loire, France. pop. 31
Cricklade (krik'lād), town, Wiltshire, England.....pop. 52
Crimea (kri-mē'a), peninsula, S. Russia, between Sea of Azov & Black Sea.
Crimmitschau (krem'mit-shou), town, Saxony, Germany, on Pleisse riv.....pop. 23
Cripple Creek, min. town, c. s. of Teller co., Col., 10 m. S W of Pike's Peak.....pop. 6
Croatia & Slavonia (kro-ā'shi-a, sla' vō'ni-a), prov., Hungary, 16,409 sq. m.; cap. Agram...pop. 2,411
Crompton (kromp'tun), town, Lancashire, England.....pop. 13
Crook, town, Burham co., England. pop. 11
Crookston (krooks'ton), city & c. s. of Polk co., Minn.....pop. 8
Crowley (krou'li), city & c. s. of Acadia parish., La.....pop. 5
Croydon (kroi'dun), bor., Surrey co., England, near London...pop. 161
Cuba (ku-ba), isl. in Caribbean sea, a republic, 44,000 sq. m.; cap. Havana.....pop. 1,573
Cuddalore (kud-da-lōr'), town, S. Arcot dist., British India, on Bay of Bengal.....pop. 52
Cuenca (kwân'ka), town, cap. of Azuay prov., Ecuador....pop 25
Cuevas de Vera (kwâ'vas dâ vâ'ra), town, Almeria, Spain, on Almanzora river.....pop. 20
Cullera (koo-lyâ'ra), town, Valencia prov., Spain, on Jucar river..pop. 12
Cumberland (kum'bĕr-land), city, c. s. of Alleghany co., Md...pop 22
Cumberland, town, Providence co., R. I.....pop. 9
Cura (kōō'ra), town, Miranda state, Venezuela, S. America.....pop. 12
Curacao (kōō-ra-sō' or sä'o), isl., Dutch W. India isls., 210 sq. m.; cap. Willemstad.....pop. 30
Curico (kōō-re-kō'), city, cap. of Curico prov., cen. Chile....pop. 15
Curitiba (kōō-re-tē'ba), town, cap. of Parana state, Brazil, S. America. pop. 21
Cuttack (kut-tak'), city, cap. of Cuttack dist. & Orissa prov., Brit. India.....pop. 47
Cuzco (kōōs'kō), city, cap. of Cuzco dept., S. Peru.....pop. 22
Cyprus (sī'prus), isl., Medit. sea, cap. Nikosia; British rule; 3,584 sq. m. pop 237
Czegled (tseg'lād), town, Pest co., Hungary.....pop 30
Czernowitz (cher'nō-vits), town, cap. of Bukowina duchy, Austria. pop 70
Czestochowa (chen-stō-kō'va), town, Petrokov govt., Poland, Russia. pop. 45

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Dacca (dak'ka), cml. city, cap of Dacca div. & dist., Bengal, India. pop. 91
Dagami (da-gä'me), pueblo, Leyte, Phil. islands.....pop. 25
Dagupan (da-gōō'pan), coast pueblo Pangasinán prov., Luzon, Philippine islands.....pop. 16
Dahomey (dä-hō'mā), French colony, W. Africa, 60,000 sq. m.; cap. Porto Novo—kingdom, in this colony, cap. Abomey.

Daimiel (dī-mē-el'), mfg. town, Ciudad Real prov, Spain.....pop. 12
Dakar (da-kär'), sp. city, Senegal, Africa, near Cape Verde....pop. 12
Dallas (dal'las), city, c. s. Dallas co., N. E. Texas.....pop. 92
Dalton (dawl'tun), city & c s of Whitfield co., Ga.....pop. 5
Damanhur (dä-man-hōōr'), town, cap. of Behera prov., Lower Egypt. pop. 27
Damar (dä-mär'), town, with citadel, Yemen, Arabia.....pop. 20
Damascus (da-mas'kus), chief city of Syria, one of the most ancient cities in the world.....pop. 225
Danao (da-nä'ō), pueblo, E coast of Cebu, Phil isls.....pop 15
Danbury (dan'bĕr-i), city, c. s. of Fairfield co., Conn.....pop. 20
Dan River, nav riv., Va. & N C., 200 m. long.
Dantzic (dant'sik). See Danzig
Danube (dan'ūb), riv, Europe, 1,770 m. long, flows into Black sea
Danvers (dan'verz), town, Essex co., Mass.....pop. 9
Danville, city, c. s. of Vermilion co, Ill.....pop. 28
Danville city & c. s. of Boyle co., Kentucky.....pop. 5
Danville, bor., c. s of Montour co., Pa.....pop. 8
Danville, city, Pittsylvania co., Va pop. 19
Danzig (dän'tsig), mfg. & cml. sp city, cap. of dist. of same name, W Prussia prov., Prussia....pop. 169
Darbhangah (dur-bun'ga), town, Patna div., Bengal prov, India. pop. 66
Darby (dar'bi), tp. & bor., Delaware co., Pa.....pop. 6
Dardanelles (där-da-nelz'), anc. Hellespontus, narrow strait, 40 m. long, between Europe & Asiatic Turkey
Dar es Salaam (där es sa-läm'), sp. city, cap. of Ger. E. Afr., on Indian ocean.....pop. 13
Darien, Isthmus of. See Panama, Isthmus of.
Darjiling (där-jēl'ing), city, cap. of dist. of same name, Bengal..pop. 14
Darlaston (där-las'tun), mfg. town, Staffordshire, England; coal & iron. pop 15
Darlington (där'ling-tun), mfg. bor., Durham co., England, on Skerne riv.....pop. 45
Darmstadt (därm'stat), town, cap. of Hesse & of Starkenburg prov., W. Germany.....pop. 72
Dartford, mfg. town, Kent co., England, on Darent riv.....pop. 19
Darwen (där'wen), bor., Lancashire, England.....pop. 38
Data (da-tä'), mt, Lepanto, Luzon, Phil islands.
Davenport (dav'en-port), city, c. s. of Scott co, Ia.....pop 43
Davis Strait, N America, joins Baffin bay to Atlantic ocean.
Dawson (daw'sun), city, Yukon, dist., Can., in the Klondike, on Yukon river.....pop. 9
Dax (daks), or **Ax** (aks), town, dept. Landes, France; hot saline springs, a watering place.....pop. 10
Dayton (dā'tun), city of Campbell co., Ky.....pop. 7
Dayton, mfg. city, c. s. of Montgomery co., O.....pop. 117
Dead Sea, salt lake, S. Palestine, 46 m. long, greatest breadth about 10 m., about 1,300 ft. below level of Mediterranean sea
Deadwood, city, c. s. of Lawrence, S. Dakota.....pop. 3
Deal (dēl), sp. bor, Kent co., Eng., on North sea.....pop. 11
Debreezen (de'bre-tsen), town, cap. of Hadju co., Hungary...pop. 75
Decatur (dē-kā'ter), city, c. s. of Macon co., Ill.....pop. 31
Decazeville (de-käz-vēl'), min. & mfg. town, dept. Aveyron, France. pop. 12
Defiance, cml. city & c. s. of Defiance co., O.....pop. 7
Dehra (dā'ra), town, cap. of Dehra Dun dist., N. W. Provinces, British India.....pop. 26
Deir (de-ēr'), or **Ed-deir,** town, cap. of Zor vilayet, Syria, on Euphrates. pop. 20
De Kalb (dē-kalb') mfg. city of De-Kalb co., Ill.....pop. 8
Delaware (del'a-wâr), riv., 350 m. long, rises in N. Y., flows into Delaware bay.
Delaware, Middle Atl. state, U. S. A., 2,050 sq. m.; cap. Dover..p. 202
Delaware, city, c. s. of Delaware co., Ohio.....pop. 8
Delaware Bay, estuary, Atlantic ocean; in E. Delaware.
Delft (delft), comm. & mfg. town, S. Holland, Netherlands. comm. pop. 32

Delhi (del'ē), city of India on the Jumna river.....pop. 209
Delitzsch (dā'lich), mfg. town, Prussian Saxony, on Lober river. pop. 10
Dellys (del-lēz'), sp. town, Algeria, 49 m. E of Algiers.....pop. 14
Delmenhorst (del'men-hôrst), mfg. & cml. town, Oldenburg. Germany. pop. 17
Delphos (del'fos), city, Allen & Van Wert cos., Ohio.....pop. 5
Delray (del-rā'), vil., Wayne co., Mich., 3 m. S W of Detroit ...pop. 5
Demmin (dem-mēn'), mfg. town, Pomerania prov., Prussia...pop. 12
Denain (de-nang'), min. town, dept. Nord, France.....pop. 23
Dendermonde (den-dēr-mon'de), ft. town, E. Flanders, Belgium. pop. 10
Denison (den'i-s'n), city of Grayson co., Texas.....pop. 14
Denizli, Denizlu (den-iz-lu'), town, Smyrna vilayet, Asia Minor..pop. 17
Denmark (den'mark), kingdom, N. W. Europe, consisting of Jutland peninsula & a group of isls., Baltic sea, 15,359 sq. m.; cap. Copenhagen. pop. 2,465
Denver (den'ver), cml. city, cap. of Col. & c. s. of Denver co., on S. Platte river.....pop. 213
Deoband (dē'o-bund or dā), town, Saharanpur dist., N. W. Provs., British India.....pop. 19
Deptford (det'fērd), bor., S. part of London, England.....pop. 110
Derbent (der-bent'), ft. town, Daghestan govt., Russia, on Caspian sea.....pop. 16
Derby (dēr'bi), coextensive town & city, New Haven co., Conn.....p. 9
Derby (dēr'bi or där'bi), mfg bor., c. s. of Derbyshire, Eng., on Derwent river.....pop. 129
Dernis (der'nes), comm., Dalmatia, Austria.....pop. 23
Des Moines (de-moin'), riv., total length about 500 m., rises in S. W. Minn., flows into Miss. river.
Des Moines, mfg. city, c. s. of Polk co., & cap. of Ia., on Des Moines river.....pop. 86
De Soto (de sō'to), city, Jefferson co., Mo.....pop. 6
Dessau (des'sou), mfg. town, cap. of Anhalt duchy, N. Germany...pop. 51
Detmold (det'mold), town, cap. of Lippe, Ger., on Wene river...pop. 12
Detroit (dē-troit'), c. s. of Wayne co., & chief city of Mich., on Detroit river.....pop. 466
Deutsch Wilmersdorf (doich'vil' mērs-dôrf), Brandenburg, Prussia, Germany .....pop. 110
Deventer (dā'ven-tēr), comm. & cml. & ft. town, Overijssel prov., Netherlands.....comm. pop. 26
Devil's Lake, city, c. s. of Ramsey co., N. Dakota.....pop. 5
Devonport, sp. bor., Devonshire, England.....pop. 70
Dewas (dā-wäs'), city, cap. of state of same name, cen. India...pop. 15
Dewsbury (dūz'bēr-i), mfg. bor., West Riding, Yorkshire, Eng., on Calder river.....pop. 28
Dhar (där), city, cap. of native state of same name, Rajputana, India. pop. 18
Dharwar (där-wär'), city, cap. of district of same name, Bombay, India.....pop. 33
Dholka (dōl'ka), town, Ahmadabad dist., Bombay pres., British India. pop. 17
Dhulia (dōō'le-ä), town, cap. of Khandesh dist., Bombay, India. pop. 22
Diamantina (dē-a-man-tē'na), city, Minas Geraes state, Brazil, South America.....pop. 13
Diarbekr (de-är'bek-r), city, cap. of Diarbekr vilayet, Kurdistan, Turkey in Asia.....pop. 34
Dickson (dik's'n), bor., Lackawanna co., Pa.....pop. 9
Dieppe (dē-ep'), cml. town, dept. Seine-Inférieure, France, on English channel.....pop. 23
Dig (dēg), town & old fortress, India, 25 m. N W of Bhartpur..p. 15
Dijon (de-zhông'), mfg. & cml. city, cap. dept. Côte-d'-Or, France, on Ouche river.....pop. 71
Dikoa (de-kō'a), walled town, Bornu, cen. Africa, S of Lake Tchad.....pop. 25
Dismal Swamp, between Va. and N. C., 30 m. long; contains Drummond Lake.
Dison (de-zông'), mfg. comm., Liege prov., Belgium.....pop. 13
District of Columbia, on Potomac riv., 70 sq. m.; contains Washington, cap. of U. S.....pop. 331
Dixon (diks'n), city & c. s. of Lee co., Ill..... pop. 7

Dizful (dēz-fōōl'), town, N W part of Khuzistan prov., Persia..pop. 30
Djakova (dyä-ko'va), town, Kosovo vilayet, Turkey.....pop. 25
Dnieper (nē'pĕr), river, about 1,330 long, S. W. Russia.
Dniester (nēs'tĕr), river about 850 m. long, Austria & Russia.
Dobeln (dē-bĕln) town, Saxony, Germany, 35 m. S E of Leipzig. pop. 18
Dole (dōl), town, dept. Jura, Fr., on Doubs river.....pop. 15
Dolon Nor (dōl'lun nōr), town, Mongolia.....pop. 30
Dominican Republic. See Santo Domingo.
Donawitz (dō'na-vits), comm., Styria, Austria.....pop. 13
Don Benito (don bā-nē'to), town, Badajoz prov., Spain.....pop. 15
Doncaster (don'kas-tĕr), bor., West Riding, Yorkshire, Eng...pop. 29
Donora (don'ō-rā), bor. of Washington co., Pa.....pop. 8
Dordogne (dor-don), river, S. W. France, flows into Garonne river.
Dordrecht (dôr'drekt), or **Dort** (dôrt), comm., S. Holland, Netherlands.....pop. 38
Dornbirn (dorn'bern), mfg. town, Vorarlberg Austria.....pop. 13
Dorohoiu (do-ro-hoi'), town, N. Moldavia, Roumania.....pop. 15
Dortmund (dort'moont), mfg. & min. town, Westphalia, on Emscher riv., Prussia.....pop. 214
Dothan (dō'than), town of Henry co., Alabama.....pop. 7
Douarnenez (dōō-är-ne-nes'), town, dept., Finistere, France....pop. 13
Douglas (dug'l s), city of Cochise co., Arizona.....pop. 6
Douglas town, on Isle of Man, England.....pop. 20
Dover (dō'vĕr), town, c. s. of Kent co., & cap. of Delaware....pop. 3
Dover, city, c. s. of Strafford co., N. H. .....pop. 13
Dover, town, Morris co., N. J...p. 7
Dover, sp. city, Kent co., England, one of the Cinque ports....pop. 42
Dowagiac (dō-wa'ji-ak), city of Cass co. Mich.....pop. 5
Doylestown (doilz'toun), tp. & bor. of Bucks co., Pa.....pop. 5
Draguignan (dra-gen-yäng'), town, cap. of dept. Var., France, 40 m. N E of Toulon.....pop. 10
Drammen (dram'men), sp. town, Buskerud prov., on Drammen riv., Norway.....pop. 23
Drave (drä've), riv., Austria-Hungary, 450 m. long, to Danube river.
Dresden (drez'den), city, cap. of Dresden dist., & of kingdom of Saxony, Germany.....pop. 547
Drogheda (drog'e-da), sp. & bor. Meath & Louth cos., on Boyne riv., Ireland.....pop. 13
Drohobycz (dro-hô'bich), town, E. Galicia, Austria.....pop. 19
Droylesden (droilz'den), town, Lancashire, near Manchester, England.....pop. 11
Dublin (dub'lin), city, c. s. of Dublin co., and cap. of Ireland, on Liffey river.....pop. 398
Dublin, city of Laurens co., Ga. .p. 6
Dubovka (doo-bôf'ka), town, Saratov govt., Russia, on Volga river. pop. 15
Dubois (du-bois'), bor. Clearfield co., Pa.....pop. 13
Dubuque (dū-būk'), cml. & mfg. city, c. s. Dubuque co., Iowa...p. 38
Dudweiler (dōōt'vī-lĕr), mfg. & min. town, Rhine prov., Prussia. comm. pop. 16
Duemiglia (doo-a-mēl'ya), comm., Cremona prov., Italy.....pop. 13
Duisburg (dōō'is-boorg), town, near Düsseldorf, Rhenish Prussia, Germany.....pop. 229
Dukinfeld (dū'kin-fēld), mfg. bor., Cheshire, England.....pop. 19
Duluth (du-looth'), city, c. s. of St. Louis co., Minn.....pop. 78
Dumaguete (dōō-ma-gā'tā), town, cap. of Negros Oriental prov., Phil. islands.....pop. 14
Dumangas (doo-mäng'gas), pueblo, Iloilo prov., Panay, Phil. islands. pop. 14
Dumbarton (dum-bär'tun), city, cap. of Dumbarton co., Scotland. pop. 20
Dumfries (dum'frēs), city, cap. of Dumfries co., Scotland....pop. 19
Dundalk (dun-dawk'), sp. bor., Louth co., on inlet of Dundalk bay, Ireland.....pop. 13
Dundee (dun-dē'), burgh, sp. mfg. city, Forfar co., Scotland..pop. 169
Dunedin (dun-ē'din), sp. city, cap. of Otago prov., N. Z.....pop. 25
Dunkirk (dun'kĕrk), mfg. city & port of Chautauqua co., N. Y....p. 17
Dunmore (dun-mōr'), bor., Lackawanna co., Pa.....pop. 18

Duquoin (du-kwoin'), city of Lee co., Ill.....pop. 5
Duquesne, (du-kān), bor. Allegheny co., Pa.....pop. 16
Duran (doo-rän'), town, Guayas prov., Ecuador, near Guayaquil. pop. 50
Durango (doo-ran'go), city, cap. state of same name, Mexico.....p. 26
Durant (dū-rant'), city of Bryan co., Oklahoma.....pop. 5
Durban (dur-ban' or dur'ban), sp. town, Natal, S. E. Africa...pop. 60
Duren (dū'ren), town, Rhenish Prussia, Germany.....pop. 27
Durham (dur'am), city, c. s. of Durham co., N. C.....pop. 18
Durham, city, c. s. of Durham, England.....pop. 15
Duryea (dūr'yā), bor., Luzerne co., Pa.....pop. 7
Dusseldorf (dūs'sel-dorf), mfg. & cml. city, cap. of dist. of same name, Prussia.....pop. 358
Dux (dooks), town, Bohemia, Austria.....pop. 12
Dvinsk (dvensk), or **Dunaburg** (dū'na-boorg), town on Duna riv., Vilebsk govt., Russia.....pop. 70
Dyersburg (dī'ĕrz-burg), city, c. s. of Dyer co., Tenn.....pop. 4

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Ealing (ē'ling), parish & town, Middlesex co., England.....pop. 33
Earlington (ĕr'ling-tun), city, Hopkins co., Ky.....pop. 5
Eastbourne (ēst'burn), coast bor., Sussex co., England; a watering place.....pop. 43
East Chicago, city of Lake co., Ind. pop 19
East Cleveland (klēv'land), Cuyahoga co., Ohio.....pop. 9
East Connemaugh (-kon'ē-maw), bor., Cambria co,, Pa.....pop. 5
Easter Island, S. Pacific ocean, belongs to Chile.
East Ham (hām), urban dist., Essex, England.....pop. 150
Easthampton (hamp'tun), town, Hampshire co., Mass.....pop. 6
East Hartford (hart'fĕrd), town, Hartford co., Conn.....pop. 6
East Indies (in'diz), a collective name applied, somewhat vaguely, to India, Indo China & Malay archipelago.
East Liverpool (liv'ĕr-pōōl), city Columbiana co., O., on Ohio riv. pop. 20
Easton (ēst'un), city, c. s. of Northampton co., Pa.....pop. 29
East Orange, city, Essex co., 3 m. W N W of Newark, N. J...pop. 34
East Pittsburgh (-pits'bûrg), bor., Allegheny co., Pa.....pop. 6
Eastport, city, Washington co., on Moose isle, Maine.....pop. 5
East Providence, town, Providence co., Rhode Island.....pop. 12
East Retford (ret'fĕrd), bor., Nottinghamshire, England....pop. 12
East River, strait connecting Long Isl. sound & New York bay.
East Saint Louis (lōō'is or lō'i), city, St. Clair co., Ill., on Miss. riv. pop. 59
East Stonehouse (stōn'hous), par. & town, Devonshire, Eng...pop. 15
Eau Claire (ō'klār), cml. & mfg. city, W. Wis.....pop. 8
Ebbw Vale (eb-bōō' vāl), min. town, Monmouthshire, England. pop. 21
Eberswalde (a-bĕrs-väl'de), mfg. town, Brandenburg, Prussia..p. 22
Eccles (ek'k'lz), bor., Lancashire, England.....pop. 34
Ecija (å'thē-hä), mfg. town, Seville prov., Spain.....pop. 24
Ecuador (ek-wa-dōr' or ek') republic, S. Am., 118,627 sq. m.; cap. Quito.....pop. 1,400
Edinburgh (ed'n-bur-o), city & cap. of Scotland.....pop. 355
Eecloo (å-klō'), comm. & town, E. Flanders prov., Belgium...pop. 12
Edwardsville (-vil), city & c. s. of Madison co., Ill.....pop. 5
Edwardsville, Luzerne co., Pa...p. 8
Eecloo (å-klō'), comm. & town, E. Flanders prov., Belgium....pop. 12
Efremov (ye-fre'mof), town, Tula govt., Russia in Europe....pop. 16
Egypt (ē'jipt), country, N. E. Africa, 11,366 sq. m.; cap. Cairo. pop. 9,821
Ehrenbreitstein (å-ren-brīt'stīn),

town & fortress, Rhenish Prussia, Germany, on Rhine riv., opposite Koblenz.....pop. 5
Eickel (īk'kel), min, town, Westphalia, Prussia....comm. pop. 17
Eilenburg (i'len-boorg), mfg. town, Saxony, Germany.....pop. 15
Eisenach (ī'zen-ăk), town, Saxe-Weimar, Germany.....pop. 31
Eisleben (is'lā-ben), town, Saxony, Prussia, Germany.....pop. 24
Ekaterinburg (ye-ka-tye-ren-boork'), town, Perm govt. Russia in Asia.....pop. 55
Ekaterinodar (ye-ka-tye-re-na-dăr') town, cap. of Kuban ter., Caucasus, Russia.....pop. 66
Ekaterinoslav (ye-ka-tye-re-na-slaf'), mfg. town, cap. of govt. of same name, S. Russia in Europe. pop. 136
Elba (el'ba), isl., Leghorn prov., Italy, in Mediterranean sea, 86 sq. m.....pop. 26
Elberfeld (el-bĕr-felt'), mfg. town, Rhenish Prussia, Germany. pop. 170
Elberton (el'bĕr-tun), city and c. s. of Elberton co., Ga.....pop. 6
Elbeuf (el-bĕf'), mfg. town, dept. Seine-Inférieure, France, on Seine river.....pop. 19
Elbruz (el-brōōz'), highest of Caucasus mts. & of Europe, 18,526 ft. high.
Elburz (el-bōōrz'), chain of mts., Persia, S. of Caspian sea; highest peak, Demavend, about 18,000 ft.
Elche (el'chā), town, Alicante prov., Spain, 13 m. S W of Alicante..p. 24
Elets (ye-lyets'), cml. town, Orel govt., Russia in Europe....pop. 37
Elgin (el'jin), mfg. city, Kane co., Ill.....pop. 26
Elizabeth, city, c. s. of Union co., N. J.....pop. 73
Elizabeth City, town, c. s. of Pasquotank co., N. C.....pop. 8
Elizavetgrad (ye-lye-za-vet-grăt'), ft. town, Kherson govt., Russia in Europe.....pop. 62
Elizavetpol (ye-lye-za-vet-pol'y), ft. town, cap. of govt. of same name, Transcaucasia, Russia. p. 33
Elkhart (elk'härt), tp. and city, Elkhart co., Ind.....pop. 19
Elkins (el'kĭnz), mfg. city and c. s. of Randolph co., W. Va....pop. 5
Elland (el'land), town, West Riding Yorkshire, England.....pop, 10
Ellore (el-lōr'), town, Godavari dist., Madras presidency, British India.....pop. 29
Elmira (el-mī'ra), city, c. s. of Chemung co., N. Y., on Chemung river.....pop. 37
Elmshorn (elms'hōrn), mfg. town Schleswig-Holstein, Prussia...p. 14
El Paso (el pă'so), city, c. s. of El Paso co., W. Tex.....pop. 39
El Reno, city, c. s. of Canadian co., Okla.....pop. 81
Elvas (ål'vash), frontier city, Portalegre dist., Alemtejo prov., Portugal.....pop. 14
Elwood (el'wood), city, Madison co., Ind.....pop. 11
Elyria (ē-lir'i-ā), city and c. s. of Lorain co., Ohio.....pop. 15
Emporia (em-pori-ā), city & c. s. of Lyon co., Kans.....pop. 9
Emden (em'den), ft. sp. city, Hanover, Prussia.....pop. 16
Emmen (em'men), vil. & comm., Drenthe province, Netherlands. comm. pop. 19
Emmerich (em'mĕr-ik), town, Rhine prov., Prussia, on Rhine river.....pop. 11
Ems (åms or emz), town, Hesse-Nassau, Prussia, on Lahn riv.; watering place.....pop. 6
Endrod (en'drĕd), vil., Bekés co., Hungary.....pop. 11
Enfield (en'fēld), town, Hartford co., Conn.....pop. 7
Enfield, town, Middlesex co., England.....pop. 43
Enid (ē'nid), city of Garfield co., Okla.....pop. 14
Englewood (en'g'l-wōōd), city of Bergen co., N. J.....pop. 10
Enschede (enskā'de), comm. & town, Overijssel, Netherlands. comm. pop. 24
Ennis (ĕn'nis), city, Ellis Co., Tex.....pop. 6
Eperjes (e'per-yesh), town, cap. of Saros co., Hungary.....pop. 10
Epernay (å-pār-nā'), town, dept. Marne. on Marne riv., France. p. 20
Ephesus (ef'e-sus), ruins of anc. city, Asia Minor, 35 m. S S E of Smyrna.
Epinal (å-pē-nal'), town, cap. of dept. Vosges, on Moselle riv., France.....pop. 28
Epsom, town, Surrey co., England, 14 m. S. W of London. pop. 11
Erebus, Mount (er'e-bus), vol-

cano, Antarctic continent, 12,362 ft. high.

Erfurt (er'foort), cml. town, cap. of dist. of same name, Saxony prov., Prussia.....pop. 111

Erie (ē'ri), city, a lake port, c. s. Erie co., N. W. Pa.....pop. 67

Erie Lake, 246 m. long, greatest width 58 m.; one of the five great lakes of North America.

Erith (ē'rith or er'ith), town & par., Kent co., England, near Woolwich.....pop. 25

Erivan (er-e-vän'), ft. town, cap. of govt. of Transcaucasia, Russia. pop. 29

Erlangen (er'läng-en), town, Middle Franconia, Bavaria, Germany. pop. 23

Erlau (er'lou), or **Eger** (e'ger), town, cap. of Heves co., Hungary. pop. 22

Erzerum (ĕrz'rōōm), city, cap. of vilayet of same name, Turkey in Asia.....pop. 39

Erzingan (er-zin-gän'), town, Erzerum vilayet, Turkey in Asia. pop. 23

Esbjerg (es-berg'), sp. city, Ribe amt., Denmark.....pop. 13

Escanaba (es-ka-naw'ba), city, c. s. of Delta co., Mich.....pop. 13

Eschweiler (esh'vī-lēr), min. & mfg. town, Rhine prov., Prussia..p. 22

Eskilstuna (ā'shil-stū-na), mfg. town, Södermanland prov., Sweden. pop. 14

Espita (äs-pē'ta), town, Yucatan, Mexico, 90 m. E of Merida..pop. 10

Essen (es'sen), mfg. town, Rhine prov., Prussia.....pop. 295

Esslingen (es'ling-en), town, Württemberg, Germany, on Neckar riv. pop. 27

Estepona (ås-tå-pō'na), town, Malaga prov., Spain, on Medit. sea. pop. 10

Eston (es'tun), par. & town, N. Riding, Yorkshire, England..p. 11

Estrada, La (lä as-trä'tha), city, Pontevedra prov., Spain.....pop. 25

Etawah (å-tä'wä), city, cap. of dist. of same name, N. W. Provs., Br. India.....pop. 39

Ethiopia (ē-thi-ō'pi-a), anc. country, Africa, including modern Abyssinia.

Etna (et'na), volcano, N. E. Sicily, Italy, near Catania, 10,867 ft. high.

Etna, bor., Allegheny co., Pa..p. 6

Eton (ē'tun), town, Buckinghamshire, Eng., on Thames riv., Eton College.....pop. 3

Eugene ((ū-jēn), city & c. s. of Lane co., Ore.....pop. 9

Eupen (oi'pen), town, Rhine prov., Prussia.....pop. 14

Euphrates (ū-frā'tēz), riv., 1,600 m., Erzerum to Persian gulf.

Eurasia (ū-rā'shi-a), a name given to Europe & Asia combined.

Eureka (ū-rē'ka), city, c. s. of Humboldt co., Cal.....pop. 12

Europe (ū'rup), continent, 3,500,000 sq. m.....pop. 345,000

Evansville (ev'anz-vil), city, c. s. of Vanderburg co., Ind.....pop. 70

Everest, Mount (ev'ĕr-est), highest known mt. in the world, in Himalayas, frontier of Nepal & Tibet, 29,002 ft. high.

Everett (ev'ĕr-et), city, Middlesex co., Mass.....pop. 33

Everett, city, c. s. of Snohomish co., Washington.....pop. 25

Everglades (ev'ĕr-glādz), swamp region, S. Fla.; contains Lake Okechobee.

Evreux (å-vrē'), city, cap. of dept. of Eure, France, on Iton river. pop. 18

Exeter (eks'e-tĕr), town, c. s. of Rockingham co., N. H.....pop. 5

Exeter, city & bor., c. s. of Devonshire, England.....pop. 47

Exmouth (eks'muth), sp. town, on Exe riv., Devonshire, England pop. 10

Eysk (yāsk), cml. sp. Kuban ter., N. Caucasia, Russia.....pop. 35

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Fabriano (fä-bre-ä'nō), town, Ancona prov., Italy.....pop. 21

Fachan (fu-shän'), mfg. town, Kwangtung prov., China..pop. 400

Faenza (fa-ent'sa), city, Ravenna prov., cen. Italy.....pop. 40
Failsworth (fālz'wurth), par. & town, Lancashire, England..p. 14
Fairbury (fâr'bĕr-i), city, Jefferson co., Neb.....pop. 5
Fairfield, city, c. s. of Jefferson co., Ia.....pop. 5
Fairmont (fâr'mont), city, c. s. of Marion co., W. Va.....pop. 10
Faizabad (fīzä-bäd'), mfg. town, cap. of div. & dist. of same name, Oudh., British India.....pop. 74
Falkenstein (fâl'ken-stīn), town, Saxony kingdom, Germany..p. 10
Falkland Islands (fawk'land), group of 200 isls., S. Atlantic ocean, 4,839 sq. m.; cap. Stanley; belong to Great Britain.....pop. 2
Fall River, mfg. city & port, c. s. of Bristol co., Mass.....pop. 119
Falmouth (fal'muth), cml. bor., Cornwall co., England.....pop. 12
Fargo (far'gō), city, c. s. of Cass co., N. Dakota.....pop. 14
Faribault (fâr'ī-bō), mfg. city & c. s. of Rice co., Minn.....pop. 9
Farnworth (fârn'wurth), town, Lancashire, England.....pop. 26
Faro (fä'rō), sp. city, cap. of dist. of same name, Portugal....pop 12
Fasano (fa-zä'nō), comm., Bari prov., Italy.....pop. 17
Fatehpur (fut'e-poor), town, Rajputana, India.....pop. 15
Favara (fa-vä'ra), town, Girgenti prov., Sicily, Italy; sulphur mines pop. 20
Fayetteville (fā'et-vil), city, c. s. of Washington co., Ark....pop. 4
Fayetteville, town, c. s. of Cumberland co., N. C.....pop. 7
Fecamp (fā-käng'), sp. town, dept. Seine-Inférieure, Fr.....pop. 15
Feira de Santa Anna (fā'era-dā sän'ta än'na), town, Bahia, Brazil.....dist. pop. 62
Felanitx (fā-la-nēch'), town, Majorca isl., Spain.....pop. 12
Felegyhaza (fā'led-y'-hä-zo), town, Hungary, 66 m. S E of Budapest. pop. 33
Feltre (fel'trā), town, Belluno prov., Italy, near Piave river....pop. 14
Feodosiya (fe-a-dō'se-ya), town, S. E. coast of Crimea, Russia.p. 27
Ferentino (fā-rän-tē'no), town, Rome prov., Italy.....pop. 6
Fergus Falls (fĕr'gus), mfg. city & c. s. Ottertail co., Min.....pop. 7
Fermo (fer'mo), city, Ascoli Picento prov., Italy.....pop. 21
Ferrol (fer'rol), sp. town & naval arsenal, Coruña prov., Spain..p. 36
Fez (fĕz), cml. city, cap. of Morocco pop. 140
Fezzan (fez-zän'), kingdom, N Africa, S of Tripoli, cap. Murzuk. pop. 26
Fiesole (fyā'zō-lā), town, Italy, 3 m. N E of Florence.....pop 17
Figueras (fe-gā'ras), fortified frontier town, Gerona prov., Spain.p. 13
Finchley (finch'li), par. & town, Middlesex co., England....pop. 24
Findlay (find'lā), city, c s. of Hancock co., Ohio.....pop. 15
Finland (fin'land), grand duchy, N. W. Russia, 144,255 sq. m.; cap. Helsingfors.....pop. 2,673
Finsterwalde (fin-stĕr-väl'de),town, Brandenburg prov., Prussia. pop. 11
Firminy (fĕr-me-ne'), min. & mfg. comm.. dept. Loire, France. pop. 17
Firozabad (fe-rōz-ä-bäd), town, Agra div., N. W. Provinces, India.....pop. 15
Firozpur (fe-rōz'poor), city, cap. of dist. of same name Jalandhar div., Punjab, N. W. India.pop. 50
Fitchburg (fich'burg), city, one of the c. s. of Worcester co., Mass. pop. 38
Fitzgerald (fīts-jĕr'ald), city of Irwin co., Ga.....pop. 6
Fiume (fe-ōō'mä), dist. & sp. town, Hungary dist., 8 sq. m.....pop. 39
Fleetwood (flēt'wood), sp. town Lancashire, England; watering place.....pop. 12
Flat River (flat river), city of St. Francois co., Mo.....pop. 5
Flensburg (flens'boorg), sp. Schleswig-Holstein, Prussia, on Flensburg fiord.....pop. 49
Flers (flār), mfg. town, dept. Orne, France.....pop. 14
Flint, city, c. s. of Genesee co., Mich.....pop. 39
Flint River, Ga., 300 m. long, unites with Chattahoochee river to form the Apalachicola.
Florence (flor'ens), city, c. s. of Sanderdale co., Ala.....pop. 7
Florence (flor'ens), city, c. s. of Florence co., S. C.....pop. 7
Florence, city, cap. of Florence prov., Tuscany, Italy.....pop. 206

Florianopolis (flō-re-a-nō'po-lis), town, cap. of Santa Catharina Brazil, on Santa Catharina island. pop. 28
Florida (flor'i-da), S. E. state, U. S. A., mainly a pen. between Atlantic ocean & Gulf of Mexico, 58,680 sq. m.; cap. Tallahassee. pop. 753
Floridsdorf (flō-rits-dôrf'), town, Lower Austria, near Vienna. pop. 37
Focsani (fok-shän'y), town, S. Moldavia, Roumania.....pop. 24
Foggia (fod'ja), city, cap. of prov. Apulia, It., on Adriatic....pop. 53
Foligno (fo-lēn'yo), town, Perugia prov., cen. Italy.....pop. 26
Folkestone (fōk'stun), bor., Kent co., England.....pop. 31
Fond du Lac (fon dū lak'), city c. s. of Fond du Lac co., E. Wis. pop. 19
Fontainebleau (fon-tăn-blō), town, dept. Seine-et-Marne, France. p. 14
Footscray (foots'krā), city, Victoria, Australia, suburb of Melbourne.....pop. 18
Forest City, bor. of Susquehanna co., Pa.....pop. 6
Forest Park, vil. of Cook co., Ill. pop. 4
Forli (for-lē'). ft. city, cap. of prov. Emilia, Italy.....pop. 47
Formosa (for-mō'sa), isl. in China sea, 13,418 sq. m.; cap. Taipei; belongs to Japan.....pop. 2,640
Fortaleza (for-ta-lā'za), or **Ceara** (sā-a-rā'), sp. town, cap. of Ceara state, Brazil, on Atlantic ocean.
Fort Collins, city & c. s. of Larimer co., Colorado.....pop. 8
Fort de France (for' de frāns), town, Martinique island, French West Indies.....pop. 17
Fort Dodge, city, c. s. of Webster co., Iowa.....pop. 16
Fort Madison (mad'i-s'n), city, c. s. of Lee co., Iowa.....pop. 9
Fort Scott, city, c. s. of Bourbon co., Kansas.....pop. 10
Fort Smith, city, c. s. of Sebastian co., Ark.....pop. 24
Fort Wayne (wān), city, c. s. of Allen co., Ind., on Maumee river. p. 64
Fort Worth (wurth), city, c. s. of Tarrant co., Texas.....pop. 73
Fossano (fos-sä'no), town, Cuneo prov., Italy.....pop. 18
Fostoria (fos-tō'ri-a), city, Seneca co., Ohio.....pop. 73
Fougeres (fōō'zhar'), town, dept. Ille-et-Vilaine, France.....pop. 21
Fourmies (fōōr-mē'), town, dept. Nord, France.....pop. 13
Framingham (frām'ing-ham), town, Middlesex co., Mass.....pop. 11
France (frans), republic, W. cen. Europe, 86 departments & ter. of Belfort, 207,107 sq. m.; cap. Paris. pop. 38,962
Franconia Mountains, W. group of White mts., Grafton co., N. H.
Frankenberg (frän'ken-berg), mfg. town, Saxony kingdom, Germany. pop. 13
Frankenthal (frän'ken-tāl), town, Rhenish Bavaria, Germany...pop. 17
Frankfort (frank'furt), city, c. s. of Clintion co., Ind.....pop. 9
Frankfort, city, cap. of Kentucky & c. s. of Franklin co.,....pop. 10
Frankfort on the Main, cml. city, on Main riv., Hesse Nassau, Prussia. pop. 415
Frankfort an der Oder, mfg. town, cap. of Frankfurt dist,. Brandenburg prov., Prussia.....pop. 62
Franklin (frank'lin), town, Norfolk co., Mass.....pop. 5
Franklin, mfg. city, Merrimack co., N. H.....pop. 6
Franklin, city, c. s. of Venango co., Pa.....pop. 10
Frascati (fras-kä'tē), town, Rome prov., Italy ,12 m. S E of Rome. pop. 10
Fredericia (fred-ēr-rish'i-a), sp. & mfg. town, Vegle amt., Jutland, Denmark.....pop. 13
Frederick (fred'ĕr-ik), mfg. city, c. s. of Frederick co., Md....pop. 10
Fredericksburg (iks-burg), mfg. city, geographically in Spottsylvania co., Va., battlefield in 1862.....p. 6
Fredericton (ik-tun), city & port of entry, cap. of New Brunswick prov., Canada.....pop. 7
Frederiksberg (fred'ĕr-iks-bērg) suburb of Copenhagen, Denmark pop. 76
Fredonia (frē-dō'ni-a), mfg. vil., Chautauqua co., N. Y.....pop. 5
Fredrikshald (frå-dreks-hal'), cml. & mfg. town, Smalenene prov., Norway.....pop. 12
Freeland (frē'land), bor., Luzerne co., Pa.....pop. 6
Freeport, city, c. s. of Stephenson, co., Ill.....pop. 18

Freetown, town, cap. of British colony of Sierra Leone, W. Africa. pop. 30

Freiberg (frī'berg), min. & mfg. town, Saxony, 20 m. S W of Dresden, Ger.....pop. 30

Freiburg (frī'boorg), city, cap. of dist. of same name, grand duchy of Baden, Germany.....pop. 62

Freiburg, mfg. town, cap. of canton of same name, Switzerland. pop. 16

Fremantle (frē'man-t'l), sp. town, Western Australia.....pop. 15

Fremont (frē'mont), city, c. s. of Dodge co., Nebraska.....pop. 9

Fremont, city, c. s. of Sandusky co., Ohio.....pop. 10

Fremont Peak, 13,790 ft. high, Wind River mts., Wyo.; perpetual snow.

Fresno (frez'nō), city, c. s. of Fresno co., Cal.....pop. 25

Friedenau (frē'de-nou), vil., Brandenburg, Prussia, near Berlin. comm. pop. 11

Frome (frōōm or frōm), mfg. town, Somersetshire, Eng.....pop. 11

Frosinone (frō-ze-nō'na), town, Rome prov., Italy, on Cosa river. pop. 11

Frostburg (frost'burg), town, of Allegany co., Md.....pop. 6

Fuchau (fōō'chou'), city, cap. of Fukien province, China; a treaty port.....pop. 650

Fujiyama (fōō-je-yä'ma), sacred mt., the highest in Japan, 12,400 ft. high.

Fukui (fōō'kōō-e), city, dist. cen. Hondo island Japan.....pop. 44

Fukushima (fōō-koo-shē'ma), city, in district of same name, Japan. pop. 21

Fukuyama (fōō-koo-yä'ma), city, Yezo island, Japan.....pop. 15

Fukuoka (fōō'koo-o-ka), city, in dist. of same name, N. part Kiushu island, Japan.....pop. 66

Fulton (ful'tun), mfg. vil., Oswego co., N. Y.....pop. 10

Fulton, city, c. s. of Callaway co., Mo.....pop. 5

Funchal (foon-shäl'), sp. city, cap. of Madeira islands, Atlantic ocean; a winter resort.....pop. 20

Fundy, Bay of (fun'di), inlet of Atlantic ocean, separating Nova Scotia from New Brunswick.

Funfkirchen (fūnf'kerk-en), city, c. s. of Baranya co., Hungary...p. 44

Furstenwalde (fūr-sten-väl'de), town, Brandenburg, Prus., on Spree river.....pop. 17

Furth (fūrt), mfg. town, Bavaria, Germany, 5 m. N W of Nuremberg. pop. 54

G

Gabes (gä'bes), sp. town, Tunis, on Gulf of Gabes.....pop. 12

Gablonz (gä'blonts), mfg. & cml. town, on Neisse river, Bohemia, Austria.....pop. 21

Gadsden (gadz'den), town, c. s. of Etowah co., Ala.....pop. 11

Gainesville (gānz'vil), city, c. s. of Alachua co., Fla.....pop. 6

Gainesville, city, c. s. of Hall co., Ga.....pop. 6

Gainesville, city, c. s. of Cooke co., Texas.....pop. 8

Gainsborough (gānz'bur-o), cml. town, Lincolnshire, Eng...pop. 18

Galatina (gä-la-tē'na), comm., Lecce prov., Italy.....pop. 14

Galatz (gä'lats), cml. city, Moldavia, Roumania, on left bank Danube river.....pop. 63

Galena (ga-lē'na), cml. & mfg. city, c. s. of Jo Daviess co., Ill...pop. 5

Galena, min. city, Cherokee co., Kan.....pop. 6

Galesburg (gālz'burg), mfg. city, c. s. of Knox co., Ill.....pop. 22

Galilee, Sea of (gal-i-lē'), Palestine, 14 m. long, 8 m. wide; Jordan river flows through it.

Galion (gal'i-un), city, Crawford co., Ohio.....pop. 7

Gallarate (gāl-la-rä'ta), mfg. town, Italy, 23 m. N. W. of Milan..pop. 12

Gallipoli (gal-lep'o-le), sp. & mfg. town, at entrance of Sea of Marmora, Turkey in Europe.....pop. 20
Gallipoli, ft. sp. & mfg. town, Lecce prov., Italy.....pop. 14
Gallipolis (gal-li-po-lēs'), mfg. city, c. s. of Gallia co., Ohio, on Ohio river.....pop. 5
Galiuzzo (gal-lōōt'so), commune, Florence prov., Italy.....pop. 19
Galveston (gal'ves-tun), city, c. s. of Galveston co., S. E. Texas...p. 37
Galveston Bay, Tex., inlet of Gulf of Mexico.
Galway (gawl'wå), city, c. s. of Connaught co., W. Ireland..pop. 13
Gandara (gän'da-rä), pueblo, W. cen. Samar, Phil. isls.....pop. 16
Gapan (ga-pän'), pueblo, Nueva Ecija prov., Luzon, Phil. isls.....p. 20
Garanhuns (gä-ra-nyoonsh'), town, Pernambuco state, Brazil. dist. pop. 33
Gardiner (gärd'nēr), mfg. city, Kennebec co., Me.....pop. 5
Gardner, town, Worcester co., Mass.....pop. 11
Garfield, bor. of Bergen co., N. J. pop. 10
Garonne (ga-ron'), **river,** 355 m. long, Pyrenees mts., Spain, to Gironde river, France.
Garston (gar'stun), mfg. town, Lancashire, England, on Mersey river.....pop. 17
Gary, mfg. city, Lake co., Ill..pop. 17
Gastonia (gās-tō'nī-å), town of Gaston co., N. C.....pop. 6
Gatchina (gat'chi-na), town, St. Petersburg govt., Russia...pop. 12
Gateshead (gāts'hed), mfg. bor., Durham co., England, on right bank Tyne river.....pop. 13
Gaya (gī'a), city, cap. of dist. of same name, Patna div., Bengal, British India; a famous place of pilgrimage. pop. 71
Gaza (gä'za), or **Ghuzzeh** (guz'ze), cml. coast town, Syria, Turkey pop. 21
Gebweiler (geb'vī-lēr), mfg. town, Alsace-Lorraine, Germany..pop. 13
Geelong (je'long), cml. sp. town, Grant co., Victoria, Australia. pop. 12
Geestemunde (gās-te-mūn'de), sp., Hanover prov., Prussia, on Weser river.....pop. 20
Gefle (yev'le), sp. town, cap. of Gefleborg prov., Sweden...pop. 30
Gelsenkirchen (gel'zen-kerk-en), town, Westphalia prov., Prussia. pop. 170
Genesee (jen-e-sē'), riv., 120 m. long, Pa. to Lake Ontario.
Geneva, mfg. city of Ontario co., N. Y.....pop. 12
Geneva (je-nē'va), city, cap. of canton of same name, Switzerland, on Geneva lake & Rhone river...p. 118
Geneva, Lake of (je-nē'va),or **Lake Leman** (lē'man), between Switzerland & France, 45 m. long; Rhone riv. flows through it.
Genoa (jen'ō-a), city, cap. of prov. of same name, Liguria, Italy. pop. 235
George, Lake, between Warren & Washington cos., N. Y., 36 m. long.
Georgetown, city, c. s. of Demerara co. & cap. of British Guiana..p. 53
Georgetown, port & c. s. of Georgetown co., s. c.....pop. 6
Georgia (jor'ji-a), agr. & mfg. state, Southern U. S. A., 59,475 sq. m.; cap. Atlanta.....pop. 2,609
Gera (gå'ra), mfg. town, chief town of Reuss-Gera, Ger., on White Elster riv.....pop. 46
Gerace (jå-rä'chå), town, on E. coast Calabria prov., Italy.....pop. 11
Gerki (gĕr'ke), town, Sokoto, Nigeria, W. Africa.....pop. 15
Germany (jĕr'ma-ni), empire, cen. Europe, E. of France & W of Russia, comprising 25 states & one imperial ter., 208,748 sq. m.; cap. Berlin. pop. 56,345
Gerona (hå-rō'na), city, cap. of prov. of same name, N. E. Spain. pop. 16.
Gerresheim (ger'res-hīm), town, Rhine prov., Prussia, near Düsseldorf.....pop. 12
Gevelsberg (gå'fels-berg), town Westphalia, Prussia.....pop. 14
Ghatal (gä'tāl'), town, Midnapur dist., Bengal, India.....pop. 14
Ghazipur (gä-zē-pōōr'), city, cap. of district of same name, Benares div., N. W. Provences, British India.....pop. 45
Ghent (gent), cml. & mfg. city, cap. of E. Flanders, Belgium...pop. 162
Giarre (jär'ra), town, Catania prov., Sicily, Italy, near Mt. Etna..p. 26
Gibraltar (ji-brawl'tĕr), town & strongly ft. rock, S. Spain, belonging to Great Britain.

Giessen (gēs'sen), town, cap. of Oberhessen prov., Hesse, Ger., on Lahn river.....pop. 26
Gifu (ge'foo), city in dist., cen. Hondo, Japan.....pop. 32
Gijon (hē-hon'), cml. & mfg. sp., Oviedo prov., Spain, on Bay of Biscay.....pop. 43
Gila (hē'la), riv., ab. 500 m. long, N. M. to Colorado riv., Ariz.
Gilberton (gil'bĕr-tun), min. bor. Schuylkill co., Pa.....pop. 5
Gillingham (gil'ling-am), town, Kent co., England.....pop. 43
Gilly (zhe-ye'), min. town, Hainut prov., Belgium.....pop. 24
Ginatilan (hē-na-tē'lan), pueblo, S. W. coast of Cebu, Phil. isls...p. 12
Ginigaran (hē-ne-gä'ran), pueblo, Negros, Phil. isls.....pop. 14
Gioja del Colle (jō'jȧ del kol'la), city, Baré prov., Italy....pop. 22
Girgenti (jēr-jen'te), city, cap. of prov. of same name, S. W. Sicily. pop. 25
Giuliano (joo-lyä'no), town, Italy, near Naples.....pop. 14
Givors (zhe-vor'), mfg. town, dept. Rhone, Fr., on Rhone riv...pop. 12
Gizeh (gē'ze), city, cap. of prov. of same name, Upper Egypt..p. 11
Gladbeck (glät'bek), vil., Westphalia, Prussia.....comm. p. 12
Glasgow (glas'kō or gō), burgh Lanark & Renfrew cos., Scotland; second in size in Great Britain. pop. 872
Glassport, bor. of Allegheny co., Pa.....pop. 6
Glatz (gläts), mfg. town, on Neisse riv., Silesia prov., Prussia..pop. 15
Glauchau (glou'kou), mfg. town, on Mulde riv., Saxony kingdom, Ger.....pop. 26
Gleiwitz (glī'vits), mfg. town, on Klodnitz riv., Silesia prov., Prussia pop. 52
Glens Falls, vil., Warren co., N. Y., on Hudson river; paper mills ..p. 15
Glenville (glen'vil), vil., Cuyahoga co., Ohio.....pop. 6
Globe, town, c. s. of Gila co., Ariz.....pop. 7
Glossop (glos'sup), mfg. bor., Derbyshire, England, 12 m. E. of Manchester.....pop. 22
Gloucester (glos'tĕr), cml. city & port of entry, Essex co., Mass. pop. 24
Gloucester, city, Camden co., N. J. on Delaware river.....pop. 9
Gloucester, cml. & mfg. city & bor., c. s. of Gloucestershire, Eng....p. 48
Gloversville (gluv'ĕrz-vil), mfg. city Fulton co., New York.....pop. 21
Glukhov (gloo-khof'), cml. town, Chernigov govt., Russia....pop. 17
Gmund (g'mūnt), mfg. town, Württemberg, Germany, 29 m. E of Stuttgart.....pop. 19
Gnesen (g'nā'zen), mfg. town, Posen prov., Prussia, 29 m. E N E of Posen.....pop. 22
Godna (god'nä), cml. town, Saran dist., Bengal, British India, on Gogra river.....pop. 15
Gokak (go-käk'), town, Belgaum dist., Bombay pres., British India.....pop. 12
Goldsboro, mfg. city, c. s. of Wayne co., N. C.....pop. 6
Gomel (go'mel-y), cml. town, Mogilev govt., Russia .....pop. 37
Gonda (gon'da), city, cap. of dist. of same name, Faizabad, Oudh, India.....pop. 17
Goole (gōōl), cml. town, West Riding, Yorkshire, England, on Ouse river.....pop. 17
Goppingen (gĕp'ping-en), town, Württemberg, Germany, on Fils river.....pop. 19
Gorlitz (gĕr-lits), cml. & mfg. town, Silesia prov., Prussia, on Neisse riv.....pop. 81
Gorz (gĕrts), town, Küstenland, Austria, cap. of Görz & Gradisca. pop. 25
Goshen, (gō'shen), mfg. city, c. s. of Elkhart co., Ind.....pop. 9
Goslar (gos'lar), mfg. town, Hanover prov., Prussia.....pop. 16
Goteborg (yĕ-te-bor'y), or **Gothenburg** (got'en-burg), sp. city, cap. of Goteborg & Bohus prov , Sweden pop. 161
Gotha (gō'ta), city, cap. of Gotha duchy, Germany.....pop. 35
Gothenburg. See Goteborg.
Gottingen (gĕt'ting-en), mfg. town, Hanover, Prussia.....pop. 30
Gouda (gou'da), cml. & mfg. town, S. Holland prov., Neth. comm. p. 32
Grafton (graf'tun), city, c. s. of Taylor co., W. Va.....pop. 8
Gragnano (gra-nyä'no), town, Naples prov , Italy.....pop. 14
Grammichele (grăm'me-kā-lā), town, Catania prov., Sicily..pop. 15

Grampian Hills (gram'pi-an), mt. chain, divides Highlands & Lowlands, Scotland.
Granada (gra-nä'da), city, cap. of prov. of same name, S. Spain. pop. 75
Granada, cml. city, cap. of Granada prov., Nicaragua.....pop. 25
Grande, Rio (grän'dâ), riv., North America, 1,770 m. long, S. W. Col. to Gulf of Mexico.
Grand Forks, city, c. s. of co. of same name, N. E. N. Dak.,...p. 12
Grand Haven, mfg. city. c. s. of Ottawa co , Mich., on Lake Michigan.....pop. 6
Grand Island, city, c. s. of Hall co., Nebraska.....pop. 10
Grand Junction, city and c. s. of Mesa. co., Colorado.....pop. 8
Grand Rapids, mfg. & cml. city, c. s. of Kent co., Mich., on Grand riv.....pop. 113
Grand Rapids, mfg. & cml. city of Kent co., Mich.....pop. 7
Grand River, 350 m. long, rises in Grand lake, Col., flows into Green riv., Ut .
Grand River, 270 m. long, Mich., flows into Lake Michigan at Grand Haven.
Grane (grän), or **Koweit** (kowät), sp. city, El Haza dist., Arabia, on Persian gulf....pop. 20
Granite (gran'it) city of Madison co., Ill.....pop. 10
Grantham (grant'am), bor. & cml. town, Lincolnshire, England..p. 18
Grao Mogol (groun mo-gol'), town, Minas Geraes, Brazil, dist. pop. 62
Graslitz (gräs'lits), mfg. town, Bohemia, Austria.....pop. 12
Grasse (gräs), mfg town, dept. Alpes Maritimes, France....p. 15
Graudenz (grou'dents), town, W. Prussia, Germany, on Vistula riv. pop. 33
Gravesend (grāvz'end), bor., Kent co., England, on Thames riv...p. 27
Graz (gräts), cml. & mfg. city, cap. of Styria, Austria.....pop. 138
Great Barrington (bar'ring-tun), mfg. town, Berkshire co., Mass. pop. 6
Great Britain (brit'n), largest isl. in Europe, comprising England, Wales & Scotland, 88,712 sq. m. pop. 45,500
Great Falls, city, c. s. of Cascade co., Mont.....pop. 14
Great Salt Lake, Ut., about 80 m. long, 20 to 35 m. wide, greatest depth 60 ft.
Great Slave Lake, Mackenzie dist., Can., 300 m. long, about 60 m. wide.
Great Slave River, 300 m. long, flows into Great Slave Lake, Canada.
Greater Punxsutawney (pŭnk'sōōtaw-nī), bor. of Jefferson co., Pa. pop. 9
Greece (grēs), kingdom, S. Europe, 25,014 sq. m.; cap. Athens. pop. 2, 434
Greeley, city, c. s. of Weld co., Colorado.....pop. 8
Green Bay, cml. & mfg. city, c. s. of Brown co., Wis.....pop. 25
Green Island, vil., Albany co., New York.....pop. 5
Greenland (grēn'land), isl., N E of North America, belongs to Denmark.
Green Mountains, mt. range, Vt.; Mt. Mansfield, 4,364 ft., the highest peak.
Greenock (grēn'uk), sp. burg, Renfrew co., Scotland.....pop. 68
Greensboro (grēnz'bur-o), city, c. s. of Guilford co., c. s. of Decatur co., Ind.....pop. 5
Greensburg, bor., c. s. of Westmoreland co., Pa.....pop. 13
Greenville, town, c. s. of Washington co., Miss.....pop. 10
Greenville, city, c. s. of Drake co., Ohio.....pop. 6
Greenville (grēn'vil), bor., Mercer co., Pa.....pop. 6
Greenville, city, c. s. of Greenville co., S. C.....pop. 16
Greenville, town, c. s. of Hunt co., Tex.....pop. 9
Greenwich, town, Fairfield co., Conn.....pop. 12
Greenwich, bor., part of London, England; seat of famous observatory.....pop. 96
Greenwood, city, c. s. of Leflore co., Miss.....pop. 6
Greenwood, town, c. s. of Greenwood co., S. C.....pop. 7
Greifswald (grīfs'vält), town Pomerania prov., Prus. 19 m. S E of Stralsund.....pop. 23
Greiz (grītz), town, cen. Germany, cap. of Reuss-Greiz principality pop. 22

Grenoble (gre-no'b'l), cml. & mfg. city, cap. of dept. Isere, France. p. 69
Greve (grā'vā), comm., Florence prov., Italy.....pop. 14
Griffin (grif'fin) city, s. c. of Spalding co., Ga.....pop. 7
Grimsby (grimz'bi), sp. bor., Lincolnshire, England, 15 m. S E of Hull.....pop. 63
Grinnell (grin-nel'), city, Poweshiek co., Ia.....pop. 5
Grodek (groo'dek), town, E. Galicia prov., Austria.....pop. 12
Groningen (grō'nin-gen), town & comm., cap. of prov. of same name, Netherlands.....pop. 67
Grossenhain (grōs'sen-hīn), town, Saxony, Prussia, 19 m. N N W of Dresden.....pop. 12
Gross Lichterfelde (lik'tēr-fel-de), vil., Brandenburg, Prus., near Berlin.....comm. pop. 23
Groton, town, New London co., Conn.....pop. 6
Grunberg (grūn'berg), town, Silesia prov., Prussia.....pop. 21
Guadalquivir (gaw-dal-kwiv'-ēr), riv., S. Spain, 374 m. long, to Atlantic ocean.
Guadix (gwa-theh'), city, Granada prov., Spain.....pop. 12
Guaira, La (lä-gwī'ra), sp. town, Venezuela, S. America....pop. 12
Guatemala (gaw-te-mä'la), republic Central America, 48,290 sq. m. pop. 1,574
Guatemala, city, cap. of republic of Guatemala.....pop. 72
Guayaquil (gwī-a-kēl), city, cap. of Guayas prov., Ecuador, S. America.....pop. 50
Guayaquil, Gulf of, on coast of Ecuador, South America.
Gubbio (goob'be-ō), city, Perugia prov., Italy.....pop. 26
Guben (gōō'ben), mfg. town, Brandenburg prov., Prussia,.....p. 33
Guelph (gwelf), city, Wellington co., Ontario prov., Canada..pop. 11
Guernsey (gĕrn'zi), one of Channel isls., England, 17 m. N W of Jersey.....pop. 40
Guildford (gil'ford or gild), bor. c. s. of Surrey co., England..pop. 16
Guimbal (gem-bäl'), pueblo, S. coast Panay, Phil. islands...pop. 12
Guinea (gin'e), coast region, W. Africa, bet. Senegal river & German S. W. Africa.
Guinea, Gulf of, on W. coast of Africa, bet. 6° 20′ N. & 1° S.
Guinobatan (gē-no-vä'tan), pueblo, cen. Albay prov., Luzon, Phil. islands.....pop. 21
Gujarat (gōō-ja-rät'), city, cap. of div. of same name, Bombay, India. pop. 18
Gujranwala (gōōj'rän-wä'la), city, cap. of dist. of same name, Punjab, India.....pop. 27
Gulfport (gŭlf'pōrt), town of Harrison co., Miss.....pop. 6
Guma (gōō'ma), town, East Turkestan, 90 m. N W of Khotan...pop. 30
Gummersbach (goom'mērs-bäk), town, Rhine prov. Prussia..pop. 13
Gunnison (gun'ni-sun), riv., Col., 200 m. long, flows through deep cañons into Grand river.
Guntur (gun-tōōr'), town, Kistna dist., Madras presidency, B. India. pop. 23
Gustrow (gūs'tro), mfg. town, Mecklenburg-Schwerin, Ger.....p. 17
Guthrie (guth'ri), city, c. s. of Logan co. and cap. of Okla.....pop. 12
Guttenberg (gut'ten-bĕrg), town of Hudson co., N. J.....pop. 6
Guyama (gwē-ämä), city of Porto Rico.....pop. 8
Gyula (dyōō'lo), town, cap. of Békés co., Hungary.....pop. 20

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Haarlem (här'lem), city & comm., Netherlands, 12 m. W of Amsterdam.....pop. 64
Haarlem Lake, former inlet of Zuider Zee; land reclaimed by draining.
Habana or **Havana** (ha-vä'na or van'a), sp. city, capital of Cuba, on N. cen. coast of the island. pop. 297
Hackensack (hak'en-sak), town, c. s. of Bergen co., N. J.....pop. 14

Hachioji (hä-che-ō'je), city, Hondo islands, Japan.....pop. 23
Hagen (hä'gen), town, Westphalia prov., Prussia.....pop. 63
Hagenau (hä'ge-nou), town, Upper Alsace, Germany.....pop. 18
Hagerstown (ha'gĕrz-toun), city, c. s. of Washington co., Maryland. pop. 17
Hagonoy (ä-go-noi'), pueblo, Bulacan prov., Luzon, Phil. isls..pop. 20
Hague, The (hāg), city & comm., the court cap. of Netherlands and cap. of S. Holland prov., 4 m. from North sea.....comm. pop. 242
Haidarabad (hī'dar-ä-bäd'), ft. city, cap. of Haidarabad state. pop. with suburbs 446
Haidarabad, city, cap. of Sind dist., India .....pop. 448
Hainau (hī'nou), town, Silesia prov., Prussia .....pop. 10
Haiti (hā'ti), isl. of West Indies; W. part is republic of Haiti, 11,072 sq. m., cap. Port au Prince; E. part is republic of Santo Domingo. pop. 1,211
Hajipur (hä'jē-pōōr), town, Muzaffarpur dist., Bengal, India..pop. 22
Hakodate (hä-ko-dä'tâ), sp. city, S W. end Yezo isl., Japan..pop. 78
Halas (ho'losh), town, Hungary. pop. 17
Halberstadt (häl-bĕr-stat'), cml. & mfg. town, Saxony prov., Prussia. pop. 43
Halifax (hal'i-faks), mfg. bor., Yorkshire, England.....pop. 112
Halifax, sp. city, cap.of Nova Scotia, chief naval station of British North America.....pop. 41
Halle (häl'le), city, Saxony prov., Prussia, 20 m. N W of Leipzig. pop. 181
Halluin (a-lü-ang'), town, dept. Nord, France.....pop. 17
Halmstad (halm-städ'), sp., cap. of Halland prov., S. Sweden.....p. 15
Hama (hä'ma), city, Syria, 110 m. N of Damascus.....pop. 45
Hamadan (hä-ma-dän), city, Hamadan prov., N. W. Persia.pop. 15
Hamborn (hăm'born), vil., Rhine prov., Prussia, near Meiderich. pop. 33
Hamburg (hăm'boorg), state N. Germany, 160 sq. m.....pop. 1.020
Hamburg (hăm'boorg), city, sp. on Elbe riv., Germany....pop. 936
Hamilton, city, c. s. of Butler co., Ohio .....pop. 35
Hamilton, burgh, Lanark co., Scotland.....pop. 33
Hamilton, town, cap. of Bermuda islands.....pop. 8
Hamm (hăm), mfg. & cml. town, Westphalia prov., Prussia..pop. 31
Hammerfest (hăm'mĕr-fest), town, Norway the most N. town in Europe.....pop. 2
Hammond (ham'mund), city, Lake co., Ind.....pop 21
Hammonton (ham'mun-tun), town of Atlantic co., N. J...pop. 5
Hampton (hamp'tun), town, c. s. of Elizabeth city co., Va....pop. 6
Hampton Roads, Chesapeake bay, near Fortress Monroe, Va.
Hanau (hä'nou), town, Hesse-Nassau prov., Prussia.....pop. 30
Hancock (han'kok), vil., Houghton co., Mich.....pop. 9
Hangchau (häng-chou'), Shekiang prov., China.....pop. 700
Hankau (hän-kou'), treaty port, Hupe prov., China, on Yangtze river .....pop. 850
Hanley (han'li), bor., Staffordshire, England .....pop. 62
Hannibal (han'ni-bal), city, Marion co., Mo.....pop. 18
Hanoi (hä'noi), city, cap. of Tonkin, Indo China.....pop. 103
Hanover (han'o-vĕr), bor., York co., Penna.....pop. 7
Hanover (han-nō'vĕr), city, cap. of Hanover prov., Prussia....pop. 302
Hansi (hän'si), town, Hissar dist., Punjab, British India.....pop. 15
Hapur (haw-pōōr'), town, Meerut dist., N W. Provinces, B. India. pop. 15
Harburg (här'boorg), town Hanover prov., Prussia.....pop. 49
Hardwar (hur-dwär'), cml town, Saharanpur dist., N. W. Provinces, India .....pop. 29
Harlem River, narrow channel, N E of Manhattan isl., N. Y., Spuyten Duyvil creek to East river.
Harney Peak (här'ni), highest of Black hills, S. Dak., 7,216 ft.
Harrisburg (har'ris-burg), city, c. s. of Dauphin co., Pa., & cap. of state. pop. 64
Harrisburg, city of Saline co., Ill. pop. 5
Harrison (har'ri-sun), town, Hudson co., N. J.....pop. 14

Harrogate (har'ro-gāt), bor., Yorkshire, England; a watering place. pop 28
Harrow, town, Middlesex co., England; famous school.....pop. 10
Hartford (härt'fĕrd), mfg. & cmlo city, cap. of Conn.....pop. 99
Hartlepool (här't'l-pōōl), sp., Durham co., England.....pop. 23
Harvey (här-vi), city of Cook co., Ill.....pop. 7
Harwich (har'rij or här'ich), sp., Essex co., England.....pop. 10
Harz (härts), mt. group, N. W. Ger., between Elbe & Weser riv., highest Brocken, 3,745 ft.
Haslingden (haz'ling-den), bor. Lancashire, England.....pop. 19
Haspe (häs'pe), mfg. town, Westphalia, Prussia.....pop. 16
Hastings (hās'tingz), city, c. s. of Adams co., Neb.....pop. 9
Hastings, bor., Sussex co., England; battle 1066.....pop. 66
Hathras (hä'trus), town, N. W. Provinces, British India...pop. 39
Hatteras, Cape (hat'tĕr-as), on isl., E. coast N. C.
Hattisburg (hat'tiz-burg), town,c. s. of Perry co., Miss.....pop. 12
Havana. See Habana.
Haverhill (hā'vĕr-il), city, Essex co., Mass.....pop. 44
Haverstraw (hav'ĕr-straw), vil., Rockland co., N. Y. pop. 6
Havre or **Le Havre** (le av'r), sp. city, dept. Seine-Inférieure, France. pop. 130
Havre de Grace (hav'ĕr de gras), city, Harford co., Md.....pop. 3
Hawaii (hä-wī'ē), largest of Hawaiian isls., 4,015 sq. m.; chief town, Hilo.....pop, 192
Hawaiian Islands (hä-wī'yan), formerly Sandwich islands, part of U. S. A., 8 inhabited islands, N. Pacific ocean; cap. Honolulu.
Hawick (häw'ik), burgh, Roxburgh co., Scotland.....pop. 17
Hawiza (ha-wē'za), town, Khuzistan prov., Persia.....pop. 12
Hawthorn (haw'thorn), town, Victoria, Australia, suburb of Melbourne .....pop. 20
Hazebrouck (äz-brōōk'), town, dept. Nord, France.....pop. 13
Hazleton (hā'z'l-tun), city, Luzerne co., Pa.....pop. 25
Hebrides (heb'ri-dēz), or **Western Islands,** west of Scotland, 3,000 sq. m.....pop. 100
Heidelberg (hī'del-berg), city, Baden, Germany.....pop. 40
Hedenheim (hē'den-hīm), town, Württemberg, Germany....pop. 38
Heilbronn (hīl-bron'), town, Württemberg, Germany.....pop. 10
Helder (hel'dĕr), ft. town & comm., N. Holland prov., Netherlands comm. pop. 25
Helena (hel'e-na), city, c. s. of Phillips co., Ark.....pop. 9
Helena, city, c. s. of Lewis & Clarke co., & cap. of Mont.....pop. 13
Hellin (âl-yēn), mfg. town, Albacete prov., Spain.....pop. 14
Helmstedt (helm'stet), town, Brunswick duchy, Ger.....pop. 14
Helsinborg (hel-sing-borg'), sp., Sweden, on Ore Sund, op. Helsingör. pop. 25
Helsingfors (hel-sing-fors'), ft. sp. town, cap. of Finland, Russia in Europe .....pop. 112
Helsingor (hel-sing-ĕr'), or **Elsinore** (el-si-nōr'), city, Frederiksborg amt., Denmark.....pop. 14
Henderson (hen'dĕr-sun), city, c. s. of Henderson co., Ky.....pop. 11
Hendon (hen'dun), town, Middlesex co., England.....pop. 22
Henlopen, Cape (hen-lō'pen), on E. coast of Del., at entrance to Delaware bay.
Henry, Cape, on S. E. coast of Va., S. side entrance to Chesapeake bay.
Herat (her-ät'), city, Afghanistan, 410 m W of Kabul,.....pop. 12
Herculaneum (hĕr-kū-lā'ne-um), anc. city near Naples, Italy; buried by eruption of Mt. Vesuvius, 79 A. D.
Hereford (her'e-ford), city & bor., c s. of Herefordshire, Eng..pop. 21
Herford (her'fort), town, Westphalia, Prussia.....pop. 25
Herisau (hā-re-zou'), town, Appenzell canton, Switzerland.....p. 14
Herkimer (hĕr'ki-mer), city, c. s. of Herkimer co., N. Y.....pop. 8
Hermoupolis (er-moo'po-lyes), or **Sara** (sē'ry), cml. city, Syra isl., Grecian arch.....pop. 22
Herne (her'ne), mfg. town, Westphalia, Prussia, near Bochum. pop. 28
Herrin (her'rin), city of Williamson co., Ill.....pop. 7

Herstal (hers'tăl), comm., Liege prov., Belgium.....pop. 19
Hertford (här'fŏrd or hĕrt-fērd), bor., c. s. of Hertfordshire, England. pop. 9
Herzegovina (her-tsa-go-vē'na), part of the province of Bosnia & Herzegovina, Austria, 3,521 sq. m.; cap. Mostar.....pop. 220
Hesse (hĕs), state, Germany, 2,966 sq. m.; cap. Darmstadt..pop. 1,282
Heywood (hā'wood), mfg. bor., Lancashire, England.....pop. 25
Hibbing, city, St. Louis co., Minn. pop. 9
High Point, vil. of Guilford co., N C.....pop. 10
Hikone (hē'ko-na), town, Shiga dist., Hondo isl., Japan, on Lake Biwa.....pop. 18
Hilden (hil'den), town, Rhine prov., Prussia.....pop. 11
Hildesheim (hil-des-hīm'), city, cap. of district of same name, Hanover prov., Prussia.....pop. 43
Hilla (hil'lä), town, Turkey, S of Bagdad; near site of anc. Babylon. pop. 30
Hillsboro (hilz'bur-ō), city, c. s. of Hill co, Tex.....pop. 6
Hillsdale (hilz'dāl), mfg. city, c. s. of Hillsdale co., Mich.....pop. 5
Hilo (hē'lō), dist. & sp., chief town of Hawaii island.....pop. 7
Himalaya (hi-mä-lā'ya), mt. system 1,600 m. long, bet. India & Tibet; highest mts. on the earth; highest, Mt. Everest, 29,000 ft.
Himeji (hē'ma-je), city, W. part Hondo isl., Japan.....pop. 35
Hinckley (hink'li), town, Leicestershire, England.....pop. 11
Hindley (hind'li), town, Lancashire, England.....pop. 24
Hindu Kush (hin'dōō kōōsh), mountain range of Afghanistan, extending W. from Himalayas; peak above 20,000 ft.
Hindustan (hin-du-stän'), Persian name of India.
Hirosaki (hē-ro-sä'ke), city, N. part of Hondo isl., Japan.....pop. 35
Hiroshima (hē-ro-shē'ma), city in dist., of same name, on the coast of Japan.....pop. 122
Hirschberg (hĕrsh'berg), mfg. town, Silesia prov., Prussia..pop. 18
Hissar (his-sär'), city, cap. of dist. of same name, Delhi div., Punjab, British India.....pop. 17
Hitchin (hich'in), town, Hertfordshire, England.....pop. 10
Hoango-ho. See Hwang-Ho.
Hobart (hō'bĕrt), city, cap. of Tasmania, on S. E. coast....pop. 25
Hoboken (hō'bō-ken), city, Hudson co., N. J.....pop. 70
Hodeida (ho-de-ē-dä'), ft. mfg. & cml. sp., Yemen, Arabia, on Red sea.....pop. 45
Hodmezo-Vasarhely (hōd'me-sē-vä'shär-hel-y), city, Csongrad co., Hungary.....pop. 61
Hof (hōf), mfg. town, Upper Franconia, Bavaria, Germany....p. 33
Hofuf (ho-fōōf'), town, El Haza, Arabia.....pop. 43
Hohscheid (hē'shīt), town, Rhine prov., Prussia.....pop. 14
Holland (hol'land), city, Ottawa co., Mich.....pop. 10
Holland (Du. pron. hol'lant), a kingdom. See Netherlands.
Holyoke (hōl'yōk), mfg. city, Hampden co., Mass.....pop. 58
Holyoke, Mount, Hampshire co., Mass., 954 ft. high.
Holzminden (hōlts'min-den), town, Brunswick duchy, Germany....p. 10
Homburg (hom'boorg),town, Hesse-Nassau prov., Prussia.....pop. 10
Homestead (hōm'sted), bor., Allegheny co., Pa.....pop. 19
Homs (hōms), cml. & mfg. town, Syria, about 90 m. N N E of Damascus.....pop. 60
Hondo (hon'do), or **Nippon** (nip-pon'), largest isl. of Japan, 87,485 sq. m.....pop. 33,328
Honduras (hon-dōō'ras), republic Cen. Am., 46,250 sq. m.; cap. Tegucigalpa.....pop. 745
Honfleur (ong-flĕr'), cml. town, dept, Calvados, France....pop. 10
Hongkong (hong'kong'), British isl. & colony, at entrance to Canton river, China, 30 sq. m.; cap. Victoria. pop. 297
Honolulu (hō-nō-lōō'lōō), cml. city, cap. of Hawaiian isls., on S. coast Oahu island.....pop. 52
Hood, Mount, peak, Cascade range, Ore., 11,225 ft. high.
Hoosac Mountain (hōō'sak), range, Berkshire co., Mass.
Hoosick Falls (hōō'sik), vil., Rensselaer co., N. Y.....pop. 6
Hopkinsville (hop'kins-vil), city, c. s. of Christian co., Ky.....pop. 9

Hoquiam (hō'kwi-am), city, Chehalis co., Wash.....pop. 8
Horde (hĕr'de), town, Westphalia prov., Prussia.....pop. 25
Horn, Cape, S. extrem. S. America, on Tierra del Fuego isls.
Hornell (hôrn'el), city, Steuben co., N. Y.....pop. 14
Hornsey (hôrn'si), town, Middlesex co., England.....pop. 72
Hornu (hor-nü'), min. comm., Hainaut prov., Belgium....pop. 11
Horodenka (ho-ro-den'ka), town, E. part of Galicia prov., Austria. pop. 12
Horsens (hor'sens), town, Aarhus amt., Denmark, on the Horsens fiord.....pop 22
Horwich (hor'ich), par. & town, Lancashire, England.....pop. 15
Houghton (hō'tun), min. town of Houghton co, Mich.....pop. 5
Hot Springs, city, c. s. of Garland co., Ark.....pop. 14
Houlton (hōl'tun), town, c. s. of Aroostook co., Me.....pop. 6
Houma (hōō'ma), town, c. s. of Terrebonne par., La.....pop. 5
Houston (hūs'tun), cml. & mfg. city, c. s. of Harris co., Texas...p. 79
Houston Heights, town of Harris co., Tex.....pop. 7
Howrah (hou'rä), mfg. town, Bengal, India, on Hugli siver, op. Calcutta.....pop. 158
Huaraz (wa-räs'), town, cap. of Ancachs dept., Peru.....pop. 17
Hubli (hōō'ble), town, Dharwar dist., Bombay pres., British India. pop. 58
Huchou (hōō'chōō'), cml. town, N. part of Chekiang prov., China. pop. 60
Hucknall Torkard (huk'nal tôr'kĕrd), town, Notinghamshire, Eng. pop. 15
Huddersfield (hud'dĕrz-fēld), mfg. bor., West Riding, Yorkshire, Eng. pop. 95
Hudson (hud's'n), riv., N. Y., 300 m. long, to N. Y. bay.
Hudson, town, Middlesex co., Mass. pop. 5
Hudson, mfg. city, c. s. of Columbia co., N. Y.....pop. 11
Hudson Bay, 850 m. long 600 m. broad, North America; opens into Arctic ocean.
Hudson Falls, vil., of Washington co., N. Y.....pop. 5
Hue (hōō-ā'), city, cap. of Anam kingdom, Indo China.....pop. 50
Huelva (wāl'va), sp. town, cap of min. prov., S. Spain.....pop. 18
Hukou (hōō-kōō'), or **Hokou** (hō-kōō'), town, Kiangsi prov., China, on Lake Poyang.....pop. 300
Hull, bor., mfg. city & port, Yorkshire, England.....pop. 276
Hull (hul), mfg. town, c. s. of Ottawa co., Quebec prov., Canada, on Ottawa river.....pop. 14
Hungary (hun'ga-ri), kingdom, cen. Europe, E. part of Austro-Hungarian monarchy, 125,608 sq. m.; cap. Budapest....pop. 19,204
Huntingdon (hunt'ing-dun), bor., c. s. of Huntingdon co., S. cen. Pa. pop. 7
Huntington (hunt'ing-tun), city, c. s. of Huntington co., Ind..p. 10
Huntington, city, c. s. of Cabell Co., W Va.....pop. 31
Huntsville (hunts'vil), town of Madison co., Ala.....pop. 8
Huron, Lake (hū'run), second in size of the five great lakes of North America, 23,800 sq. m.
Huron (hū'run), city, c. s. of Beadle co., S. Dak.....pop. 6
Husi (hoosh), town, Roumania, about 42 m. S E of Jasey..pop. 13
Hutchinson (huch'in-sun), city, c. s. of Reno co., Kan.....pop. 16
Huy (hoi), mfg. & ft. town, Liege prov., Belgium.....pop. 15
Hwang-ho (hwang'hō'), *i. e.*, "Yellow River," riv., China, 2,300 m. long, to Pechili gulf.
Hwangyan (hwang'yan'), town, Chekiang prov., China.....pop. 120
Hyde (hīd), min. & mfg. bor., Cheshire co., England.....pop. 33
Hyde Park, town, Norfolk co., Mass.....pop. 13
Hyderabad (hī-dĕr-ā-bäd'), variant of Haidarabad.
Hyeres (ē'ār), sp. town, dept. of Var., S. France.....pop. 18

I

Ibadan (e-bä'dan), large city, Yoruba state, Lagos colony, Guinea, W. Africa .....pop. 120
Ibague (ē-va-gȧ'), town, cap. of Tolima dept., Colombia, South America.....pop. 13
Iceland (īs'land), isl., N. Atl. oc., 40,458 sq. m.; cap. Reykjavik; Danish.....pop. 71
Ichang (ē'chäng'), treaty port, Hupe prov., China.....pop. 35
Idaho (ī'da-hō), min. & past. state, N. W. U. S. A., 84,800 sq. m.; cap. Boise.....pop. 326
Igabaras (eg-ba-räs), pueblo, Iloilo prov., Panay, Phil. Isls....pop. 12
Iglau (eg'lou), mfg. town, Moravia prov., Austria, on Iglawa.p. 24
Iglesias (e-glȧ'ze-äs), town, Cagliari prov., Sardinia isl., Italy.p. 21
Ilagan (e-lä'gan), pueblo, cap. of Isabela prov., Luzon, Phil. isls. p. 14
Ilion (il'i-un), mfg. vil. Herkimer co., N. Y.....pop. 7
Ilkeston (il'kes-tun), min. & mfg. bor., Derbyshire, England..pop. 25
Illinois (il-li-noi' or noiz'), state, N. cen. U. S. A., 56,650 sq. m.; cap. Springfield.....pop. 5,639
Illinois River, about 350 m. long, Ill., flows into Mississippi river.
Ilmenau (el'me-nou), min. & mfg. town, Saxe-Weimar.....pop. 10
Ilorin (e-lo-rēn'), cml. city & state, Nigeria, W. Africa.....pop. 50
Imola (ē'mo-la), mfg. town, Bologna prov., N. Italy.....pop. 33
Imoski (e'mos-kē), comm., Dalmatia, Austria.....pop. 37
Imus (ē'mōōs), pueblo, Cavite prov., Luzon, Phil. islands..pop. 15
Inabanga (ē-na-bäng'a), pueblo, N. W. Bohol, Phil. islands..pop. 10
Independence (in-dē-pend'ens), city, c. s. of Montgomery co., Kans.....pop. 10
Independence, city, c. s. of Jackson co., Mo.....pop. 10
India (in'di-a) or **Hindustan** (hin-doo-stän'), country, mostly under British rule, S. Asia, S of Himalaya mts., 1,944,700 sq. m..pop. 300,000
Indiana (in-di-an'a), state, U. S. A., bet. Lake Michigan & Ohio riv., 36,350 sq. m.; cap. Indianapolis .....pop. 2,701
Indiana, bor., c. s. of Indiana co., Pa.....pop. 6
Indianapolis (in-di-an-ap'ō-lis), cml. city, cap. of Ind. & c. s. of Marion co.....pop. 234
Indian Ocean, one of the 5 great oceans, S of Asia & E of Africa.
Indo China (in'dō chī'na), or Farther India, the S. E. pen. of Asia.
Indore (in-dōr'), city, cap. of state of Indore, cen. India.....pop. 83
Indus (in'dus), riv., 2,000 m. long, S. Asia, rises in Tibet, flows into Arabian sea
Ingolstadt (ing'ol-stat), ft. town, Upper Bavaria, Germany, on Danube riv.....pop. 22
Inhauma (e-nyä'oo-ma), town, Minas Geraes state, Brazil..pop. 18
Innsbruck (ins'prook), mfg. city, cap. of Tyrol, Austria, on Inn river.....pop. 27
Inowrazlaw (e-nō-vräts'laf), town, Posen prov., Prussia.....pop. 26
Insterburg (en'stēr-boorg), mfg. town, E. Prussia.....pop. 28
Inverness (in-vēr-nes'), burgh, c. s. of Inverness co., Scotland..pop. 21
Iola (i-ō'la), city, c. s. of Allen co., Kan.....pop. 9
Ionia (i-ō'ni-a), city, c. s. of Ionia co., Mich.....pop. 5
Ionian Islands (i-ō'ni-an), group, Medit. sea, off W. coast of Greece, 887 sq. m.....pop. 239
Ionian Sea, part of the Mediterranean sea, bet. Greece & S. Italy.
Iowa (i'o-wa), agr. & mfg. state, N. cen. U. S. A., 56 025 sq. m.; cap. Des Moines.....pop. 2,225
Iowa City, mfg. city, c. s. of Johnson co., Ia., on Iowa river..pop. 10
Ipek (e-pak'), town, Kosovo vilayet, Turkey in Europe....pop. 18
Ipswich (ips'wich), town, Essex co., Mass.....pop. 5
Ipswich, mfg. bor., c. s. of Suffolk co., England.....pop. 67
Iquique (e-kē'ka), sp. town, cap. of Tarapacá prov., Chile..pop. 42
Iraja (e-rä'zha), town, Rio Janeiro state, Brazil.....pop. 13
Irbit (er-bet') cml. town, Perm govt., Russia in Europe....pop. 20

Iriga (e-rē'ga), pueblo, S. Ambos Camarines prov., Luzon, Phil. Islands.....pop. 17
Irkutsk (ir-kootsk'), city, cap. of Irkutsk gov. & of E. Siberia..p. 51
Iron Mountain (ī'urn), city, c. s. of Dickinson co., Mich.....pop. 9
Ironton (ī'urn-tun), mfg. city, c. s. of Lawrence co., O.....pop. 13
Ironwood, tp. & city, Gogebic co., Mich.....pop. 13
Irvington (ēr'ving-tun), town of Essex co., N. J.....pop. 12
Isbarta (es-bär'ta), town, Konia vilayet, Asia Minor.....pop. 20
Ischl (ish'l), town, Upper Austria, on Traun riv.....pop. 10
Iseghem (ē'se-gem), mfg. town, W. Flanders prov., Belgium..p. 13
Iserlohn (ē-zĕr-lon'), mfg. town, Westphalia prov, Prussia..pop. 27
Ishpeming (ish'pe-ming), min. city, Marquette co., Michigan...pop. 12
Ismid (is-mēd'), city, cap. of prov. of same name, Turkey in Asia. p. 25
Ispahan (is-pa-hän' or is-fa), mfg. city, Irak Ajemi prov., former cap. of Persia.....pop. 80
Issoudun (e-sōō-dun'), cml. & mfg. town, dept. Indre, France, on Theols river.....pop. 14
Issy (ē-sē'), dept. Seine, France, near Seine river.....pop. 17
Itaborahy (ē-ta-bō-rä'e), town Rio de Janeiro state, Brazil.....p. 18
Italy (it'a-li), kingdom, S. Europe, 110,688 sq. m.; cap. Rome. pop. 32,475
Itasca Lake (i-tas'ka), Beltrami co., Minn.; collects sources of Mississippi river.
Ithaca (ith'a-ka), mfg. city, c. s. of Tompkins co., N. Y.....pop. 15
Itzehoe (e'tse-hō), mfg. town, Schleswig-Holstein, Prussia, on Stör riv.....pop. 16
Ivry-sur-Seine (ev-re'sur-sang), mfg. town, dept. Seine, Fr., near Seine river.....pop. 29
Ixelles (ēks-el'), mfg. town, Brabant prov., Belgium.....pop. 61
Izmail (ez-ma-el'), town, Bessarabia govt., Russia in Europe...p. 31
Izucar (e-sōō'kär), town, Puebla state, Mexico.....pop. 12
Izyum (e-zyoom'), town, on Donets riv., Kharkov govt., Russia in Europe.....pop. 23

—J—

Jabalpur (jub'ul-poor), city, cap. of Japalbur div., Central Provs., British India.....pop. 90
Jacarepagua (zhä-ka-ra-pä'gwa), town, Federal dist., Brazil, near Rio de Janeiro.....pop. 16
Jackson (jak'sun), mfg. city, c. s. of Jackson co., Mich.....pop. 31
Jackson, city, cap. of Miss & c. s. of Hinds co.....pop. 21
Jackson, city, c. s. of Jackson co., Ohio.....pop. 5
Jackson, cml. city, c. s. of Madison co., Tenn.....pop. 58
Jacksonville, city, c. s. of Duval co., Fla.....pop. 58
Jacksonville, mfg. city, c. s. of Morgan co., Ill.....pop. 15
Jacobina (zhä-ko-bē'na), town, Bahia state, Brazil.....pop. 10
Jaffna (jäf'na), sp. town & isl., N. Ceylon.....pop. 34
Jagerndorf (ya'gĕrn-dôrf), town, Silesia prov., Austria.....pop. 15
Jaipur (jī'poor), city, cap. of Jaipur state, Rajputana, India....pop. 160
Jalandhar (jä'lun-dur), city, cap. of Jalandhar div., Punjab, British India.....pop. 66
Jalapa (ha-lä'pa), city, cap. of Veracruz state, Mexico.....pop. 18
Jamaica (ja-mā'ka), agr. isl., British West Indies, 4,193 sq. m.; cap. Kingston.....pop. 743
James River, 325 m. long, Va.; popular name of Dakota river.
Jamestown, mfg. city, Chautauqua co., N. Y.....pop. 31
Jammu (jum-mōō'), ft. town, Kashmir, India, 80 m. N. of Amritsar.....pop. 35
Janesville (jānz'vil), mfg. city, c. s. of Rock co., Wis., on Rock river.....pop. 14
Janina or **Yanina** (yä'ne-nä), city, cap. of vilayet of same name, W. Turkey in Europe.....pop. 20

Janiuay (hä-ne-oo-i'), pueblo, cen. Iloilo prov., Panay, Phil. isls. . p. 29
Japan (ja-pan'), Japanese **Nippon** (nip'pon), island empire, E of Japan sea, Asia, 147,655 sq. m.; cap. Tokyo.....pop. 43,741
Japan Sea, part of Pacific ocean, bet. Japan & Korea, Asia.
Jaroslaw (ya-rôs'laf), town, Galicia prov., Austria.....pop. 23
Jarrow (jar'rō), bor., Durham co., England, on Tyne river....pop. 34
Jassy (yäs'se), cml. city, cap. of dist. of same name, Moldavia, Roumania, formerly cap. of Moldavia....pop. 78
Jativa (hä'te-vä), town, Valencia prov., Spain.....pop. 14
Jauer (you'ĕr), town, Silesia prov., Prussia, on Neisse river....pop. 13
Jaunpur (joun'poor), city, cap. of dist., of same name, Benares div., N. W. Provinces, Brit. Ind. . pop. 43
Java (ja'va), isl., Malay arch., E. Indies, includ Madura, 50,544 sq. m.; cap. Batavia; Dutch...pop. 26,125
Jeannette (jen-net'), bor., Westmoreland co., Pa.....pop. 8
Jedda (jed'da), or **Jiddah** (jid'da), town, Arabia, on Red sea: sp. for Mecca.....pop. 25
Jefferson City, mfg. city, cap. of Mo. & c. s. of Cole co.,.....pop. 12
Jeffersonville (-vil), city, c. s. of Clark co., Ind.....pop. 10
Jemappes (zhe-map'), town, Hainaut prov., Belgium.....pop. 21
Jena (yā'na), town, Saxe-Weimar duchy, Germany.....pop. 21
Jerez de la Frontera (hā-rāth'dā la fron-tā'ra), town, Cadiz prov., Spain.....pop. 60
Jersey (jĕr'zi), one of Eng. Channel isls., 45 sq. m.; cap. St. Helier.pop. 53
Jersey City, mfg. city, c. s. of Hudson co., N. J., on Hudson riv....p. 268
Jersey Shore, bor. of Lycoming co., Pa.....pop. 5
Jerusalem (je-rū'sa-lem), city, cap. of Palestine, Syria.....pop. 51
Jesi (yā'ze), mfg. town, Ancona prov., Italy, on Esino river....p. 23
Jhansi (jän'se), town, Gwalior state, Cen. India.....pop. 55
Jibuti (je-bōō-tē'), France port, E. Africa, near head of Gulf of Aden. pop. 15
Jiron (hē'ron), town, Santander dept., Colombia; gold mines...p. 13.
Jodhpur (jod'poor), city, cap. of state of same name, India. . pop. 60
Johannesburg (yō-hän'-nes-burg), town, Transvaal Colony. S. Africa. pop. 179
Johnson City, town, Washington co., Tenn.....pop. 9
Johnstown, city, c. s. of Fulton co., N. Y.....pop. 10
Johnstown, mfg. city, Cambria co., Pa.....pop. 55
Jokyokarta (jok-yo-kär'ta), city, cap. of residency of same name, Java.....pop. 59
Joliet (jō'li-et), city, c. s. of Will co., Ill.....pop. 35
Jonesboro (jonz'bur-o), city, c. s. of Craighead co., Ark.....pop. 7
Jonkoping (yĕn'chĕ-ping), city, cap. of prov. of same name, S. Sweden. pop. 23
Joplin (jop'lin), city, Jasper co., Mo.....pop. 32
Jordan (jôr'dan), riv., about 135 m. long, Palestine, Anti-Libanus mts. to Dead sea.
Juiz de Fora (zhoo-esh' da fō'ra), town, Minas Geraes state, Brazil. dist. pop. 74
Jumet (zhü-mä'), town, Hainaut prov., Belgium.....pop. 25
Jumilla (hoo-mēl'ya), town, Murcia prov., Spain.....pop. 14
Junagarh (jōō-nä-gur'), city, cap. of state of same name, Gufarat, India.....pop. 32
Junction, city, c. s. of Geary co., Kan.....pop. 6
Jungbunzlau (yoong-boonts'-lou), town, Bohemia, Austria....pop. 13
Juniata (jū-ni-at'a), river, Penna., about 150 m. long, to Susquehanna riv.
Juniata, bor., Blair co., Pa...pop. 5

—K—

Kabul (kä'bul, or ka-bōōl'), city, on Kabul riv.; cap. of Afghanistan. pop. 60
Kadhimeni (kä-the-mēn'), town, Turkey in Asia, 5 m. N W of Bagdad.....pop. 15

Kaifung (kī'fung'), town, cap. of Honan prov., China.....pop. 100
Kairwan (kīr-wän'), city, Africa, about 80 m. S S E of Tunis....pop. 25
Kaisariye (kī-sa-rē'ye), city, Angora vilayet, Asia Minor....pop. 72
Kaiserslautern (kī-zērs-lou'tern), town, Rhenish Bavaria.....pop. 48
Kalamazoo (kal-a-ma-zōō'), mfg. city, c. s. of co. of same name, Mich.....pop. 39
Kalgan (kal-gän'), cml. town, Pechili prov., China, near Great Wall.....pop. 75
Kalispel (kal'i-spel), city, c. s. of Flathead co., Mont.....pop. 6
Kalk (kälk), town, Rhine prov., Prussia.....pop. 21
Kalocsa (ko'lō-cho), town, Pest co., Hungary.....pop. 18
Kalpi (käl'pe), town, near Cawnpur, India.....pop. 13
Kamchatka (kam-chat'ka), penin., Primorskaya ter., Russia in Asia; cap. Petropavlovsk.
Kamenets Podolsk (kā'me-nyets pa-dolsk'), town, cap. of Podolia govt., Russia.....pop. 34
Kampen (kam'pen), cml. town & comm., Overijssel prov, Netherlands.....pop. 20
Kamthi (käm'te), cml. town, Nagpur dist., Cen. Provinces, British India.....pop. 43
Kanawha (ka-naw'wa), riv., 450 m. long, Blue Ridge, N. C. to Ohio riv.
Kanazawa (kä-na-zä'wa), sp., W. coast, cen. part Hondo islands, Japan.....pop. 84
Kandahar (kan-da-här'), city, S. Afghanistan, 280 m. S W of Kabul. pop. 50
Kandy (kän'de), town, Ceylon isl., India.....pop. 27
Kane (kān), bor., McKean co., Pa. pop. 7
Kanea (ka-nē'a), sp. & cml. town, cap. of Crete, Mediterranean sea. pop. 21
Kankakee (kan-ka-kē'), city, c. s. of co. of same name, Ill.....pop. 14
Kano (kä-nō'), town, Sokoto, Nigeria, W. Africa.....pop. 100
Kansas (kan'zas), state, cen. U. S. A., 82,080 sq. m.; cap. Topeka.....pop. 1,691
Kansas City, largest city in Kansas, c. s. of Wyandotte co....p. 82
Kansas City, mfg. & cml. city, Jackson co., Mo., on Missouri riv.....pop. 248
Kansas River, about 200 m. long, N. E. Kansas, flows into Missouri river.
Kaposvar (kop'osh-vär), town, Somogy co., Hungary.....pop. 13
Karachev (ka-ra-chef), town, Orel govt., Russia in Europe....pop. 25
Karachi (ku-rä'che), sp. city, cap. of dist. of same name, Sind div., Bombay, B. India.....pop. 115
Karakoram Mountains (kä-rä-kō'rum), range, Kashmir, Asia; highest is Godwin-Austen, 28,278 feet.
Karasubazar (kä-rä'soo-bä-zär'), town, Taurida govt., Crimea, S. Russia.....pop. 16
Karauli (ka-rou'le), city, cap. of state of same name, Rajputana, India.....pop. 23
Karczag (kor'tsog), town, Hungary, 37 m. S W of Debreczen..p. 18
Karlsbad (karls'bät), town, on Tepl riv., Bohemia, Austria..p. 15
Karlsruhe (kärls'roo-e), city, cap. of dist. of same name & of Baden pop. 134
Karlstad (kärl'städ), town, Varmland prov., Sweden.....pop. 12
Karnal (kur-näl'), city, cap. of dist. of same name, Delhi div., Punjab, British India.....pop. 22
Karnul (kur-nōōl'), city, cap. of dist. of same name, Madras, India.....pop. 24
Kars (kärs), ft. city, cap. of govt. of same name, Russia in Asia. p. 21
Karwar (kär-wär), sp. town, Bombay presidency, Brit. Ind...pop. 15
Karwin (kär-vēn'), comm., E. Silesia, Austria.....pop. 14
Kashan (kä-shän'), town, Irak-Ajemi prov., Persia.....pop. 30
Kashgar (käsh-gär') city, E. Turkestan, Asia.....pop. 50
Kashmir or **Cashmere** (kashmēr'), native state, N. W. India, 80,900 sq. m.; cap. Srinagar....pop. 2,898
Kasimov (ka-se'mof), mfg. & cml. town, Ryazan govt., Russia in Europe.....pop. 16
Kassa (kosh'sho), city, c. s. of Abanj-Torna co., Hungary..p. 40
Kassaba (käs'sa-bä), town, Smyrna vilayet, Asia Minor.....pop. 23
Kassel or **Cassel** (käs'sel), mfg. city, Prussia; cap. of Hesse-Nassau.....pop. 153

Kastamuni (käs-tä-mōō'ne), city, cap. of vilayet of same name, N. W. Turkey in Asia.....pop. 33
Kasur (ku-sōōr'), town, Punjab prov., British India.....pop. 20
Katif, El (el ka-tēf'), coast town, El Haza, Arabia, on Persian Gulf.....pop. 18
Kattowitz (kät'to-vitz), town, Silesia prov., Prussia.....pop. 32
Kaukauna (kaw'kaw-na), city, Outagamie co., Wis.....pop. 5
Kazan (ka-zän') city, cap. of govt. of same name, E. Russia..pop. 144
Kazanlik (ka-zan-lik'), town, E. Roumelia, Bulgaria.....pop. 10
Kazvin (käz-vēn'), town, N. Persia, 90 m. N. W. of Teheran..p. 40
Kearney (kär'ni), city, c. s. of Buffalo co, Neb.....pop. 6
Kearney, town, Hudson co., N. J. pop. 19
Kecskemet (kech'ke-mät), mfg. & agr. town, Pest co., Hungary... p. 58
Keeling (kē'ling), or **Cocos** (kō'kos) islands, group of coral isls., Indian ocean.
Keene (kēn), city, c. s. of Cheshire co., N. H.....pop. 10
Keighley (kēth'li), mfg. bor., West Riding, Yorkshire, Eng.....pop 24
Kempten (kemp'ten), town, Schwaben, Bavaria.....pop. 19
Kendal (ken'dal), mfg. bor., Westmoreland co., England....pop. 14
Keneh (ken'e), city, cap. of prov. of same name, Upper Egypt..p. 24
Kenilworth (ken'il-wurth), town, Warwickshire, Eng.....pop. 5
Kennebec (ken'ne-bec), riv., Me., 138 m. long.
Kenosha (ke-nō'sha), cml. city, c. s. of co. of same name, S. E. Wis.....pop. 21
Kent (kent), vil., Portage co., O. pop. 5
Kenton (kĕn'tun), city, c. s. of Hardin co., O.....pop. 7
Kentucky (ken-tuk'i), state, E. cen. U. S. A., 40,000 sq. m.; cap. Frankfort.....pop. 2,290
Kentucky River, 380 m. long, Ky.; Cumberland plateau to Ohio river.
Kentwood (kent'wood), town, Tangipahoa par., Louisiana.....p. 8
Keokuk (kē'o-kuk), city, Lee co., Ia.....pop. 14
Kerbela (ker'be-lå), town, Bagdad vilayet, Turkey in Asia..p. 65
Kerch (kerch), town & port, Taurida govt., Crimea, Russia....pop. 29
Kerkuk (ker-kōōk'), town, Mosul vilayet, Turkey in Asia...pop. 30
Kerman (ker-män'), city, cap. of prov. of same name, S. E. Persia.....pop. 70
Kermanshah (ker-män-shä'), prov. & town, cap. of Kermanshah prov., N. W. Persia..town p.40
Kettering (ket'tĕr-ing), town, Northamptonshire, England..p. 29
Kewanee (ke-wä'ne), city, Henry co., Ill.....pop. 9
Key West, city, sp. & c. s. of Monroe co., Fla., on isl. in Gulf of Mexico. pop. 20
Khairabad (kīr-ä-bäd'), town, cap. of Sitapur dist., Oudh, British India. pop. 14
Khamgaon (käm-gä-ōn'), town, Akola dist., Berar, India....pop. 16
Khandwa (kund'wä), town, cap. of Nimar dist., Cen. Provinces, British India.....pop. 16
Kharkov (kär'kof), cml. city, cap of govt. of same name, Russia in Europe.....pop. 175
Kharput (kär-pōōt'), town, cap. of Mamuret ul Aziz vilayet, Turkey in Asia.....pop. 20
Khartum (kär-tōōm'), town, Africa, Egyptian Sudan, near junction of Blue Nile & White Nile rivs.....pop. 50
Khaskoi (käs-kē'e), town, Turkey, 25 m. E. of Adrianople,..p. 15
Khatmandu (kät-män-dōō'), town, cap. of Nepal, India..p. 50
Kherson (ker-sôn'), city, cap. of govt. of same name, Russia in Europe.....pop. 69
Khiva (kē'va), city, cap. of khanate of same name, vassal state of Russia, Turkestan.....pop. 30
Khoi (koi), town, Azerbaijan prov., N. W. Persia.....pop. 30
Khojent (kō-jent'), town, Syr-Darya prov., Russian Turkestan. pop. 30
Khotan (kō-tän'), riv. & cml. town, E. Turkestan, Chinese empire.....town pop. 40
Khotin (kō'tyen), town, Bessarabia ter., S. W. Russia....pop. 20
Khurja (kōōr'jū), town, Bulandshahr dist., N. W. Provinces, British India.....pop. 26
Khvalynsk (kva-linsk'), town, Saratov govt., Russia.....pop. 19

Kiangmai (ke-äng'mī), town, Siam, on Meping river.....pop. 100
Kiankari (ke-än-kä-rē'), town, Kastamuni vilayet, Asia Minor. pop. 19
Kiauchau (ke-ou'chou'), town & bay, E. Shantung, China; dist. 200 sq. m.....pop. 60
Kidderminster (kid'dĕr-min'-stĕr), mfg. bor., Worcestershire, England. pop. 25
Kiel (kēl), ft. sp. city & navy yard, Schleswig-Holstein, Prussia. pop. 211
Kiev (ke'yef), ft. city, cap. of govt. of same name, Russia in Europe.....pop. 319
Kilimanjaro (kil-e-män-jä'rō), E. Africa; highest peak over 19,200 ft.
Kilkenny (kil-ken'ni), city, cap. of co. of same name, S. Ireland. pop. 11
Killarney (kil-lär'ni), town, Kerry co., Ireland.....pop. 6
Killarney, Lakes of, 3 beautiful lakes, Kerry co., S. W Ireland.
Killis (kel-les'), town, Aleppo vilayet, Syria.....pop. 20
Kilmarnock (kil-mär'nok), burgh, Ayr co., Scotland.....pop. 34
Kimberly (kim'ber-li), town, cap. of Griqualand W., S. Africa...pop. 29
Kingchau (king'chou'), city, Hupe prov., China.....pop. 600
King's Lynn or **Lynn Regis** (rē'jis), mfg. bor., Norfolk co., England.....pop. 20
Kingston (kingz'tun), city, c. s. of Ulster co., N Y.....pop. 26
Kingston, bor. of Luzerne co., Pa. pop. 6
Kingston, cml. city, cap. of Jamaica isl., West Indies.....pop. 49
Kingston, cml. city, Ontario prov., Canada.....pop. 18
Kingston upon Hull, cml. & mfg. city, & bor., East Riding, Yorkshire, England.....pop. 240
Kingston on Thames (temz), bor., Surrey co., England...pop. 34
Kingstown (kingz'toun), sp. on Dublin bay, Ireland.....pop. 17
Kingtechin (king'te-chēn'), town, Kiangsi prov., China.....pop. 500
Kinning Park (kin'ning), burgh, Lanark co., Scotland.....pop. 14
Kinston (kin'stun), town, c. s. of Lenoir co., N. C.....pop. 7
Kirin (kir'in), city, cap. of Manchuria, Asia, & of Kirin prov..p. 120
Kiriu (ke'ri-oo), city, cen. Hondo island, Japan.....pop. 24
Kirkagach (ker-ka-gach'), town, Smyrna vilayet, Asia Minor...p. 20
Kirk Kilise (kērk ke-le-sā'), town, Adrianople vilayet, Turkey in Europe.....pop. 16
Kirksville (kerks'vil), city, c. s. of Adair co., Mo.....pop. 6
Kishinev (ke-she-nyôf'), town, cap. of Bessarabia, Russia in Europe. pop. 126
Kittatinny Mountains (kit'ta-tinni), ridge, Pa. & N. J., about 2,000 ft. high.
Kiukiang (ke-ōō'ke-äng'), city & treaty port, Kiangsi prov., China. pop. 62
Kiungchau (ke-oong'chou'), city & treaty port, cap. of Hainan isl., China.....pop. 35
Kladno (klåd'no), town, Bohemia, Austria.....pop. 19
Klagenfurt (klä'gen-foort), city, cap. of Carinthia, Austria..pop. 24
Klattau (klät'tou), town, Bohemia, Austria.....pop. 13
Klintsy (klyen'tsi), town, Chernigov govt., Russia in Europe....pop. 12
Klondike (klon'dīk), region, N. W Canada, in Yukon river basin gold fields.
Knin (knen), comm., Dalmatia, Austria.....pop. 23
Knoxville, bor. of Allegheny co., Pa.....pop. 6
Knoxville, city, c. s. of Knox co., Tenn.....pop. 36
Kobe (kō'-bā), cml. city, Hondo isl., Hiogo Bay, Japan....pop. 346
Kobelyaki (ka-be-lyä'ke), town, Poltava govt., Russia in Europe. pop. 16
Koblenz or **Coblenz** (kō'blents'), cml. & mfg. city, cap. Rhenish Prussia, on Rhine river....pop. 45
Kochi (kō'che), sp. city, cap. of dist. of same name, Shikoku islands, Japan.....pop. 37
Kofu (kō'fōō), town, cen. part Hondo isl., Japan.....pop. 38
Koil (ko-el'), town, Meerut, India. with Aligarh, pop. 70
Kokan (ka-kän'), town, Fergana govt., Russia in Asia.....pop. 82
Kokomo (kō'ko-mo), city, c. s. of Howard co., Indiana.....pop. 17
Kokura (kō'koo-rā), sp., N. Kiushu isl., Japan.....pop. 28

Kolapur (kō'lä-poor), city, cap. of state of same name, W. Ind..p. 46
Kolberg (kol'berg), cml. & mfg. town, Pomerania, Prussia..pop. 20
Kolding (kōl'ding), town, Vejile amt. Denmark.....pop. 13
Kolin (ko-lēn'), town, Bohemia, Austria, on Elbe river....pop. 15
Kolmar or **Colmar** (kol'mär), cml. & mfg. city, Alsace-Lorraine, Germany.....pop. 37
Kolomea (ko-lo-ma'a), town, Galicia, Austria, on Pruth riv....p. 34
Kolomna (ka-lôm'na), town, Moscow, govt., Russia in Europe, on Moskva river.....pop. 28
Kolozsvar (ko'lozh-vär), royal free city, Kolozs co., Hungary...pop. 49
Komarom (ko'mä-rom), cml. town, Hungary, on Danube river...pop. 13
Komotau (kō'mo-ton), town, Bohemia, Austria.....pop. 16
Kongo or **Congo** (kon'go), river, 2,500 to 3,000 m. long, Cen. & W. Africa; one of the largest in the world.
Kongo Free State, country, W. Africa, 980,000 sq. m.; cap. Boma. pop. 14,000-30,000
Konia (ko'ne-ä), city, cap. of vilayet of same name, Turkey in Asia. pop. 44
Koniggratz (kē-nig-grats'), town, Bohemia, Austria; battlefield 1866. pop 10
Konigsberg (kē'nigs-berg), ft. city, on Pregal riv.; cap. of E. Prussia. pop. 246
Konigshutte (kē'nigs-hut-te), min. & mfg. town, Silesia prov., Prussia. pop. 58
Konitz (kō'nits), town, W. Prussia, Germany.....pop. 11
Konotop (ka-na-top'), town, Chernigov govt., Russia in Europe. pop. 21
Kopenick (kē'pe-nik), town, Brandenburg prov., Prussia....pop. 21
Koprili (kē-prē'le), town, N. W. Saloniki vilayet, Turkey in Europe. pop. 15
Korea (ko-rē'a), kingdom, E. Asia, 84,421 sq. m.; cap. Seoul. pop. 8,000-16,000
Korea Strait, narrow sea joining Sea of Japan to Yellow sea.
Koslin (kēs-lēn'), city, cap. of dist. of same name, Pomerania, Prussia. pop. 20
Kostroma (kas-tra-ma'), city, cap. of govt. of same name, Russia in Europe.....pop. 41
Kottbus (kot'boos), mfg. town, Brandenburg prov., Prussia..pop. 39
Kovel (kō'vel), town, Volhynia govt., Russia in Europe....pop. 15
Kovno (kov'no), city, cap. of govt. of same name, Russia in Europe. pop. 74
Krakatao (krä-ka-tä'o), island & vol. in Strait of Sunda; great eruption 1883.
Krasnoyarsk (kras-na-yarsk'),town, Siberia, Asia; cap. of Yeniseisk govt.....pop. 27
Krefeld or **Crefeld** (krā'felt), mfg. town, Rhenish Prussia, Germany. pop. 129
Kremenchug (krem-en-chook'), mfg. town, Poltava govt., Russia in Europe.....pop. 59
Krems (krems), town, Lower Austria, on Danube river.....pop. 13
Kremsier (krem'sēr), town, Moravia, Austria.....pop. 14
Kreuznach (kroits'näk), town & watering place, Prussia, on Nahe river.....pop. 21
Krishnagar (krish-nug'ur), town, Nadiya dist., Bengal, British India. pop. 26
Kristiana (kris-te-ä'ne-ä), cml. & mfg. city,: cap. of Norway, on Kristiania fiord.....pop. 228
Kristiansand (kris-tyan-sän'), sp., Lister & Mandal prov., S. Norway. pop. 15
Kronstadt (krōn'stat), city, cap. of Kronstadt co., Transylvania, Hungary.....pop. 37
Kronstadt, ft. sp., Kotlin isl., Gulf of Finland, Russia.....pop. 60
Krostoschin (krō-to-shēn'), town, Posen prov., Prussia, 54 m. S S E of Posen.....pop. 12
Kuching (kōō'ching), town, cap. of Sarawak, Borneo.....pop. 25
Kuka (kōō'kä), city, cap. of Bornu, Sudan, Cen. Africa, near Lake Tchad.....pop. 60
Kulja (kōō'jä), mfg. town, cap. of Sungaria, Chinese Empire, on Ili river.....pop. 15
Kulm or **Culm** (koolm), town, W. Prussia prov., Germany...pop. 11
Kumamoto (koo-ma-mo-tō'), city, dist. W. Kinshu isl., Japan....pop. 61
Kumassi or **Coomassi** (koo-mas'si), town, cap. of Ashanti, Upper Guinea, W. Africa.....pop. 13

Kurdistan (kōōr-dis-tän'), region, W. Asia, mostly in Turkey but partly in Persia.....pop. 3,000
Kurume (kōō'roo-ma), city, Kinshu isl., Japan.....pop. 29
Kustrin (kūs-trēn'). ft. town, Brandenburg prov., Prussia, on Oder river.....pop. 16
Kutai (koo-tī'ya), town, Brusa vilayet, Turkey in Asia.....pop. 22
Kuttenberg (koot-ten-berg'), min. & mfg. town, Bohemia, Austria, silver.....pop. 15
Kuwana (kōō'wa-nä), city, cen. Hondo isl., Japan.....pop. 20
Kuznetsk (kooz-nyetsk'), town, Saratov govt., Russia in Europe. pop. 24
Kwanchingtsu (kwän-ching-tsoo'), cml. town, Kirin prov., Manchuria. pop. 100
Kyoto or **Kioto** (kyō'to), mfg. city, cap. of dist. of same name, W. Hondo isl., Japan.....pop. 381

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Labrador (lab'ra-dôr), pen., E. coast British North America, ab. 530,000 sq. m.....pop. 7
Lackawanna (lak-å-won'na), city of Erie co., N. Y.....pop. 15
Laconia (la-kō'ni-a), city c. s. of Belknap co., N. H.....pop. 10
La Crosse (la krôs'), mfg. city, c. s. of co. of same name, W. Wis.....pop. 30
Ladoga (la'do-ga), lake, N. W. Russia; largest in Europe, 3,094 sq. m ; outlet, Neva river.
Laeken (lä'ken), town, Brabant prov., Belgium; a suburb of Brussels.....pop. 30
Lafayette (lä-få-et'), city, c. s. of Tippecanoe co., Ind.....pop 20
Lafayette, town, c. s. of Lafayette par., La.....pop. 6
Lagos (lä'gos), town, Jalisco state, Mexico.....pop. 15
Lagos (lä'gos or lā'gos), city, cap. of British colony, on Slave coast, Africa.....pop .with suburbs 42
La Grange (lä-grānj), city, c. s. of Troupe co., Ga.....pop. 6
La Grange, vil. of Cook co., Ill. p. 5
Lahore (lä-hōr'), city, cap. of dist. & div. Punjab, India.....pop. 203
Laibach (lī'bäk), mfg. town, cap. of Carniola, Austria.....pop. 37
Laigle (lā'gl), mfg. comm., dept. Orne, France.....pop. 5
Laiyang (lī-yäng'), town, Shantung prov., China.....pop. 50
Lake Charles, town of Calcasieu par., La.....pop. 11
Lake City, town, c. s. of Columbia co., Fla.....pop. 5
Lakewood (lāk'wood), vil. of Cuyahoga co., O.....pop. 15
Lambertville (lam'bĕrt-vil), city, Hunterdon co., N. J.....pop. 5
Lancaster (lan'kas-tĕr), sp. bor., c. s. of Lancashire, Eng.....pop. 40
Lancaster, city, c. s. of Fairfield co., Ohio.....pop. 13
Lancaster, city, c. s. of Lancaster co., Pa.....pop. 47
Lanchau (län'chou'), mfg. & cml. town, cap. of Kansu prov., China, on Hwang-ho.....pop. 500
Lanciano (lan-chä'no), town, Chieti prov., Italy.....pop. 19
Landau (län'dou), ft. town, Rhenish Bavaria, Germany.....pop. 16
Landsberg (länts'berg), town, Brandenburg prov., Prussia.....p. 34
Landshut (länts'hoot), mfg. & cml. town, Bavaria, Ger....pop. 22
Landskrona (lans-krōō'na), sp. Malmöhus prov., S. Sweden.....p. 14
Langenbielau (läng-en-bē'lou), mfg. town, Silesia, Pr...comm. pop. 19
Langendreer (läng'en-drār), town, Westphalia, Prussia, comm. pop. 20
Lansford (lanz'fērd), bor., Carbon co., Pennsylvania.....pop. 8
Lansing (lan'sing), city, Ingham co.; cap. of Michigan.....pop. 31
Laoag (lou-äg), sp., pueblo, Ilicos, Norte prov., Luzon, Phil. islands. pop. 37
Laon (läng), city, cap. of dept. Aisne, France.....pop. 15
Lapland (lap'land), region, Sweden & Norway & N. W. Russia..pop. 28
Laporte (la-pôrt'), city, c. s. of Laporte co., N. W. Ind....pop. 11

Laramie (lar'a-me), city, c. s. of Albany co., Wyo.....pop. 8
Laredo (la-rā'dō), city, c. s. of Webb co., Tex.....pop. 15
Lari (lä're), town, Pisa prov., Italy.....pop. 12
Larksville (lärks'vil),bor. of Luzerne co., Pa.....pop. 9
Lasalle (la-sal'), city, Lasalle co., Ill.....pop. 12
Lassa (läs'sa), Buddhist sacred city; cap. of Tibet, Asia...pop 25
Latakia (lä-ta-kē'a), sp. town, Syria, on Mediterranean.....pop. 22
Latrobe (la-trōb'), bor., Westmoreland co., Penna.....pop. 9
Lauban (lou'ban), mfg. town, Silesia prov., Prussia.....pop. 14
Launceston (län'ses-tun or lawn), city, Cornwall co., Tasmania..p. 18
Laurahutte (lou-rä-hūt'te), town, Silesia, Prussia, near Königshütte comm.....pop. 14
Laurel (la'rĕl), town of Jones co., Miss.....pop. 8
Laurentian Mountains (lawren'-shi-an), Canada, bet. St. Lawrence river & Hudson bay; average ht., 1,600 ft.
Lauria (lou're-ä), town, Potenza prov., Italy.....pop. 10
Laurium (law'ri-um), vil. of Houghton co., Mich.....pop. 9
Lausanne (lō-zan'), mfg. city, cap. of Vaud canton, Switzerland.....pop. 47
Laval (la-val'), mfg. town, cap. of dept. Mayenne, France....pop. 30
Lavras (lä'vrash), town, Minas Geraes, Brazil.....dist. pop. 37
Lawrence (law'rens), city, c. s. of Douglas co., Kan.....pop. 12
Lawrence, mfg. city, c. s. of Essex co., Mass.....pop. 86
Lead (lēd), city of Lawrence co., S. Dak.....pop. 8
Leadville (led'vil), min. city, c. s. of Lake co., Col.....pop. 8
Lawton (law'tun), city of Comanche co., Okla.....pop. 8
Leamington (lem'ing-tun), bor. & watering place, Warwickshire, England.....pop. 27
Leavenworth (lev'en-wurth), city, c. s. of Leavenworth co., N. E. Kans.....pop. 19
Lebanon (leb'a-nun), city, c. s. of Boone co., Ind.....pop. 5
Lebanon, mfg. city, c. s. of Lebanon co., Pa.....pop. 19
Lebanon, mt. range, W. Syria; highest peak over 10,000 ft. high.
Lecco (lek'ko), mfg. town, Como prov., Italy.....pop. 10
Lechhausen (lek-hou'zen), town, Bavaria, S. Germany.....pop. 14
Leeds, mfg. city & bor., West Riding, Yorkshire, Eng.....pop 484
Leek, mfg. town, Staffordshire, England.....pop. 15
Leer (lār), mfg. town, Hanover prov., Prussia.....pop. 12
Leeuwarden (lā'wär-den), cml. & mfg. town & comm., Friesland, Neth.....comm. pop. 32
Leghorn (leg'hôrn or leg-hôrn'), city, cap. of prov. of same name, Tuscany dept., Italy.....pop. 98
Legnago (lā'nyä'go), town, Verona prov., Italy, on Adige river. pop. 15
Legnano (lā-nyä'no), town, Milan prov., Italy, on Olona river..p. 17
Lehe (lā'e), town, Hanover prov., Prussia.....pop. 24
Lehigh (lē'hī), riv., 100 m, long, Pa., flows into Delaware river.
Lehighton (lē'hī-tun), bor., Carbon co., Pa., on Lehigh river..p. 5
Leicester (les'tĕr), mfg. bor. c. s. of Leicestershire, Eng....pop. 244
Leiden or **Leyden** (lī'den), mfg. city & comm., S. Holland, Neth. comm. pop. 54
Leigh (lē), mfg. town, Lancashire, England.....pop. 40
Leipzig or **Leipsic** (lip'sik: *Ger. pron.* līp'tsig), mfg. & cml. city, cap. of dist. of same name, Saxony kingdom.....pop. 586
Leith (lēth), mfg. & cml. burgh & sp., Edinburgh co., Scot., on Firth of Forth.....pop. 77
Leitmeritz (lit'mer-its),town Bohemia, Austria, on Elbe riv...pop. 13
Lena ((lē'na), riv., 2,860 m. long, Siberia, Russia in Asia, Baikal mts. to Arctic ocean.
Lens (läng), town, dept. Pas-de-Calais, France.....pop. 24
Lemberg (lem'-berg), cml. city, cap. Galicia, Austria,.....pop. 160
Lentini (lân-tē'-ne), town, Syracuse prov., Sicily, Italy....pop. 17
Leobschutz (lā'op-shuts), mg. town, Silesia prov., Prussia.....pop. 13
Leominster (lem'in-ster), mfg. town, Worcester co., Mass..p. 12
Leon (lē'on), town, Nicaragua, Cen. America.....pop. 45

Leon, mfg. town, Guanajuato state, Mexico.....pop. 58
Leon-forte (lå-on-for'tå), town, Catania prov., Sicily, Italy....p. 20
Leskovac (les'ko-vats), town, S. E. Servia.....pop. 19
Leven, Loch (lē'ven), lake, Kinross co., Scotland.
Levenshulme (lē'venz-hulm), par. & town, Lancashire, England...p. 11
Levis (lå-ve' or lev'is), chief town Levis co., Quebec, Canada..pop. 8
Lewes (lū'is), bor., Sussex co., England, on Ouse river....pop. 11
Lewiston, Nez Perce co., Idaho..p. 6
Lewiston (lū'is-tun), cml. & mfg. city, Androscoggin co., Me....p. 26
Lewistown, bor., c. s. of Mifflin co., Pa.....pop. 8
Lexington (leks'ing-tun), mfg. city, c. s. of Fayette co., Ky.....p. 35
Lexington, city, c. s. of Lafayette co., Mo.....pop. 5
Leyton (lā'tun), town, Essex co., England.....pop. 121
Liaoyang (le-ou-yäng'), cml. city, Shengking prov., Manchuria, China. pop 80
Libau (lē'bou), town, Kurland govt., Russia, on Baltic....pop. 65
Liberia (lī-bē'ri-a), free black rep., W. Africa, 32,954 sq. m.; cap. Monravia.....pop. 2,000
Libmanan (leb-mä'nan), pueblo, Ambos Camarines prov., Luzon, Phil. isls.....pop. 15
Libourne (le-bōōrn'), town & port, dept. Gironde, France.....p. 19
Libyan Desert (lib'i-an), part of Sahara, Africa, W. of Egypt.
Licata (le-kä'ta), sp. in Girgenti prov., Sicily, Italy.....pop. 23
Lichtenberg (likt'en-berg), vil., Brandenburg, Prussia, E. suburb of Berlin.....comm. pop. 43
Lieben (lē'ben), town, Bohemia, Austria, near Prague.....pop. 21
Liege (lē-azh'), city, cap. of prov. of same name, Belgium..pop. 122
Liegnitz (lēg'nits), city, cap. of dist. of same name, Silesia prov., Prussia.....pop. 55
Lierre (lē-ār'), mfg. town, Antwerp prov., Belgium.....pop. 23
Lisvin (le-å-van'), town, dept. Pas-de-Calais, France.....pop. 18
Ligao (le-gä'o), pueblo, Albay prov., Luzon, Phil. islands.....pop. 15
Lille, Lisle (lēl), ft. & mfg. city, cap. of dept. Nord, France.....pop. 206
Lima (lī'ma), city, c. s. of Allen co., Ohio.....pop. 130
Lima (lē'ma), cml. & mfg. city, cap. of Peru.....pop. 130
Limbach (lim'bäk), mfg. town, Saxony kingdom, Germany...p. 12
Limerick (lim'ēr-ik), mfg. city, c. s. of Limerick co., Munster prov., Ireland.....pop. 38
Limoges (le-mozh'), mfg. & cml. city, cap. of dept. Haute-Vienne, France.....pop. 84
Linares (le-nä'rås), min. town, Jaén prov., Spain.....pop. 35
Lincoln (lin'kun), city, c. s. of Logan co., Ill.....pop. 11
Lincoln, town, Providence co., R. I.....pop. 9
Lincoln, city, cap. of Neb. & c. s. of Lancaster co.....pop. 44
Lincoln, mfg. city & bor., c. s. of Lincolnshire, Eng.....pop. 49
Linden (lin'den), mfg. town, Hanover prov., Prussia.....pop. 51
Lingayen (len-gä-yan'), sp., pueblo, cap. Pangasinan prov., Luzon, Phil. islands.....pop. 19
Linkoping (lin'chē-ping), town, cap. of Ostergotland prov., S. Sweden. pop. 15
Linton (lin'tun), city, of Green co., Indiana.....pop. 6
Linz (lints), cml. & mfg. city, cap. of Upper Austria, on Danube river. pop. 59
Lipa (lē'pa), pueblo, Batangas prov., Luzon, Phil. islands.....pop. 41
Lipari Islands (lip'a-rē or lē'pa-rē), volcanic group, Mediterranean sea, Messina prov., Italy.
Lipetsk (lye'petsk), mfg. town, Tambov govt., Russia in Europe ...p. 15
Lipine (lē'pe-ne), min. & mfg. vil., Silesia, Prussia....comm. pop. 17
Lippstadt (lip'stat), town, Westphalia prov., Prussia.....pop. 13
Lisbon (liz'bun), cml. city, cap. of Portugal & of Estremadura prov.....pop. 357
Lisburn (lis'burn), mfg. town, Down & Antrim cos., Ireland...p. 11
Lisieux (le-zyē'), mfg. town, dept. Calvados, France.....pop. 16
Lissa (lis'sa), mfg. town, Posen prov., Prussia.....pop. 14
Litchfield (lich'feld), city, Montgomery co., Ill.....pop. 6
Littleborough (lit't'l-bur-o), town, Lancashire, Eng., near Rochdale. pop. 11

Little Falls, city, c. s. of Morrison co., Minn.....pop. 6
Little Falls, city, Herkimer co., N. Y.....pop. 12
Little Rock, city, cap. of Ark. & c. s. of Pulaski co.....pop. 46
Liverpool (liv'er-pōōl), cml. & mfg. city, & bor., Lancashire, England. pop. 760
Liversedge (liv'ĕr-sej), mfg. town, W. Riding, Yorkshire, England. pop. 14
Livingston (liv'ing-stun), city, c. s. of Park co., Mont.....pop. 5
Livny (lyev'ni), town, Orel govt., Russia in Europe.....pop. 21
Llanelly (lă-neth'li), cml. mfg & sp. town, Carmarthenshire, Wales. pop. 26
Loanda (lo-ăn'da), cml. city, cap. of Angola, Portuguese co., Africa. pop. 12
Lobau (lo'bou), town, Saxony kingdom, Germany.....pop. 10
Lock Haven, mfg. city, c. s. of Clinton co., Pa.....pop. 8
Lockport City, c. s. of Niagara co., N. Y.....pop. 18
Locle (lok'l), watch mfg. town, Neuchâtel canton, Switzerland. pop. 13
Lodi (lō'di), mfg. city, Milan prov., Italy.....pop. 28
Lodz (looj), mfg. town, Petrokov govt., Poland, Russia.....pop. 352
Logan (lō'gan), city, c. s. of Cache co., Ut.....pop. 19
Logansport (lō'ganz-port), cml. city, c. s. of Cass co., Ind....pop. 19
Lohui (lō-hwē'), town, Kwangtung prov., on Hainan isl., China.....p. 80
Loire (lwär), largest river in France, 543 m. long, Gerbier-de-Joncs mt. to Biscay bay.
Loja (lō'ha), mfg. city, Granada prov., Spain.....pop. 16
Lokeren (lo'kĕr-en), mfg. town, E. Flanders prov., Belgium....pop. 21
Lomond, Loch (lō'mund), lake, Stirling & Dumbarton cos., Scotland.
Lomzha (lom'zha), city, cap. of Lomzha govt., N. E. Poland, Russia.....pop. 26
London (lun'dun), cml. & mfg city, cap. of England & of the British Empire, on Thames riv., 117 sq. m. pop. 6,581
London (lun'dun), cml. & mfg. city, c. s. of Middlesex co., Ontario prov., Canada.....pop. 38
Londonderry (lun'dun-der-ri), cml. & mfg. port on Foyle riv., c. s. of co. of same name, Ulster prov., Ireland.....pop. 40
Long Beach, city of Los Angeles co., Cal.....pop. 18
Long Branch, to n. Monmouth co., N. J.....pop. 13
Long Eaton (ē'tun), town & par., Derbyshire, England, near Nottingham.....pop. 13
Long Island, isl. 118½ m. long, greatest width about 23 m., narrowest 12 m., S. E. N. Y., in Atlantic ocean.
Long Island Sound, 110 m. long, between Conn. & N. shore of Long Island.
Longton (long'tun), min. & mfg. bor., Staffordshire, England.....p. 36
Longview (long'vū), town, c. s. of Gregg co., Texas.....pop. 5
Loon (lo-on'), pueblo, E. coast of Bohol, Phil. islands.....pop. 15
Loos (lōs), mfg. town, dept. Nord, France.....pop. 10
Lorain (lo-rān'), city, Lorain co., O. pop. 29
Lorca (lôr'ka), town, Murcia prov., Spain.....pop. 60
Lorient (lo-re-ang'), ft. sp town, dept. Morbihan, France....pop. 45
Lorrach (lēr'răk), town, Baden, Germany, on Wiese river....pop. 10
Los Angeles (lōs an'gel-es or los an'jel-es), mfg. & cml. city, c. s. of Los Angeles co., S. Cal.....pop. 319
Loughborough (luf'bur-o), mfg. bor., Leicestershire, England....p. 22
Louisburg (lōō'is-burg), sp., Cape Breton, Nova Scotia, Canada; captured from French by British in 1758.....pop. 2
Louisiana (lōō-e-zē-ă'na or an'a), state, Southern U. S. A., 48,720 sq. m.....pop. 1,656
Louisville (lōō'i-vil), cml. & mfg. city, c. s. of Jefferson co., Ky. pop. 224
Loule (lō-lā'), ft. town, Algarve. Portugal.....pop. 14
Lourdes (lōōrd), town, dept. Hautes-Pyrenees, France; place of pilgrimage.....pop. 9
Louth (louth), bor., Lincolnshire, England.....pop. 10
Louvain (lōō-vang'), mfg. city, Brabant prov., Belgium....pop. 42

Louviere, La. (la lōō-vyar'), mfg. town, Hainaut prov., Belg. pop. 18
Louviers (lōō-vya'), mfg. town, dept. Eure, France.....pop. 10
Lowell (lō'el), mfg. city & c. s. of Middlesex co., Mass.....pop. 106
Lowestoft (lō'stof or stoft), sp. bor., Suffolk co., England.....pop. 30
Luba (loo-vä'o), pueblo, Pampanga prov., Luzon, Phil. isl.....pop. 21
Lubeck (lū'bek), cml. & mfg. city, N. Germany, on Trave riv.; a free city with ter. of 115 sq. m...pop. 82
Lubny (loob'ni), town, Poltava govt., Russia in Europe.....pop. 11
Lucca (lōōk'ka), mfg. city, cap. of prov. of same name, cen. Italy. pop. 75
Lucera (loo-chā'ra), town, Foggia prov., Italy.....pop. 18
Lucerne (loo-sĕrn'), city, cap. of canton of same name, cen. Switzerland.....pop. 30
Lucerne, Lake of, cen. Switzerland, 24 m. long, ½ m. to 2 m. wide.
Luckenwalde (look-en-väl'de), mfg. town, Brandenburg prov., Prussia. pop. 21
Lucknow (luk'-nou'), city of British India.....pop. 264
Ludenscheid (lū'den-shīt), mfg. town, Westphalia prov., Prussia. pop. 26
Ludhiana (lōō-de-ä'nu), cml. & mfg. town, cap. of dist. of same name, Ambala div., Punjab, British India. pop. 47
Ludington (lud'ing-tun), city, c. s. of Mason co., Mich.....pop. 9
Ludwigsburg (lōōt'vigs-boorg), mfg. town, Württemberg, Germany. p. 19
Ludwigshafen (lōōt'vigs-hä-fen), cml. & mfg. town, Bavaria, Germany.....pop. 62
Lugansk (loo-gansk'), mfg. town, Ekaterinoslav govt., Russia in Europe.....pop. 16
Lugo (lōō'go), cml. town, Ravenna prov., Italy.....pop. 27
Lugo, walled city, cap. of Lugo prov., Spain.....pop. 20
Lund (lĕn), town, Malmohus prov., Sweden.....pop. 17
Luneville (lū-na-vel'), mfg. & cml. town, dept. Meurthe-et-Moselle, France.....pop. 23
Lungchau (loong'chou'), treaty port, Kwangsi prov., China..p. 20
Lungtsun (loong'tsoon'), town, Shansi prov., China .....pop. 90
Lurgan (lur'gan), mfg. town, Armagh co., Ireland.....pop. 12
Luton (lōō'tun), mfg. town, Bedfordshire, Eng., on Lee river..p. 36
Lutzen (lū'tsen), town, Saxony prov., Prussia: battlefield in 1632 & 1813.....pop. 4
Luxemburg (luks'em-burg), mfg. & cml. city, cap. of grand duchy of same name. E of Belgium..p. 21
Luzon (loo-thon', Angl. loo-zōn), chief isl. Phil. isls., 44,253 sq. m.; cap. Manila.....pop. 3,727
Luzerne (lū-zĕrn), bor. of Luzerne co., Pa.....pop. 5
Lyck (lik), town, E. Prussia, Germany.....pop. 11
Lynchburg (linch'burg), cml. & mfg. city, Campbell co., Va...p. 29
Lynn (lin), mfg. sp. city, Essex co., Mass.....pop. 89
Lyons (le-ong'), mfg. & cml. city, cap. of dept. Rhône, France..p. 472
Lyublin, (Pol. **Lublin** (lyoo'-blyen), mfg. city, cap. of govt. of same name, Poland, Russia.....pop. 75

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Maasin (mä'a-sen), pueblo, S. Leyte, Phil. islands.....pop. 8
Maastricht (mäs'trikt), cml. & mfg. town & comm., cap. of Limburg prov., Netherlands...comm pop. 34
Macahe (mä-ka-ha'), sp., Rio de Janeiro state, Brazil...dist. p. 36
Macao (ma-kä'o or ma-kou'), sp. town, Macao isl., China....pop. 6
Macao, Pourtuguese Colony, Macao isl., China, 5 sq. m.....p. 79
Macclesfield (mak'k'lz-fēld), mfg. bor., Cheshire, England....pop. 35
Macedonia (mas-e-dō'ni-a), anc. & noted country, N. of Greece, now in Turkey in Europe.
Maceio (mä-så-yō'), sp. town, cap. of Alagoas state, Brazil....pop. 34

Macerata (mä-chå-rä'ta), city, cap. of prov. of same name, Marches, Italy.....pop. 23
McAlester (măk-ăl'es-tēr), city of Pittsburg co., Okla.....pop. 13
McComb (må-kōm'), town, Pike co., Miss.....pop. 6
McKeesport (ma-kēz'pôrt), city, Allegheny co., Pa.....pop. 43
McKees Rocks (må-kēz'), bor., Allegheny co., Pa.....pop. 15
Mackenzie (ma-ken'zi), river, Canada, 1,100 m. long, Great Slave lake to Arctic ocean.
McKinley, Mount (ma-kin'li), Alaska, 20,464 ft.; highest mt. in North America.
Macomb (ma-kōōm'), city, c. s. of MacDonough co., Ill.,....pop. 6
Macon (mā'kun), mfg. & cml. city, c. s. of Bibb co., Ga.....pop. 41
Macon (ma-kong'), mfg. town, cap. dept. Saône-et-Loire, France..p. 19
Madagascar (mad-a-gas'kar), isl. Indian ocean, off E. coast of Africa; 227,750 sq. m.; cap. Tananarivo; French colony.....pop. 2,445
Madeira (ma-dē'ra), riv., Brazil, South America; most important tributary of Amazon river; total length, including the Mamore, about 3,100 m.
Madeira Islands, group including Madeira and 4 other isls., Atl. oc., off W. coast of Morocco.
Madison (mad'i-sun), mfg. city, cap. of Wis. & c. s. of Daneco....pop. 26
Madison, vil., Madison co., Ill..p. 5
Madison, mfg. city, c. s. of Jefferson co., Ind.....pop. 7
Madisonville, vil., Hamilton co., Ohio.....pop. 5
Madras (ma-dras'), cml. maritime city, cap. of Madras pres., British India.....pop. 562
Madrid (ma-drid'), city, cap. of Spain, on Manzanares riv...p. 540
Madura (ma-dōō'ra), city, cap. of dist. of same name, S. E. Madras pres., British India.....pop. 106
Maelstrom (māl'strum), celebrated current off N. W. coast Norway; sometimes dangerous.
Magdeburg (māg'de-boorg), cml., mfg. & ft. city, cap. of Saxony prov., Prussia.....pop. 280
Magelang (mä-ge-läng'), town, cap. of Kadu prov., Java isl....pop. 19
Magellan, Strait of (ma-jel'-lan), 200 m. long; separates S. Am. from Tierra del Fuego isls.
Maggiore, Lago (lä'go mad-jō'-ra), lake, N. Italy & Switz.; 40 m. long, 2 m. wide.
Mahanoy City (mä-ha-noi'), min. bor., Schuylkill co., Pa...pop. 130
Mahrisch Ostrau (Mä'rish os'-trou), coal mining town, Moravia, Austria.....pop. 30
Maidstone (mād'stun), cml. bor., c. s. of Kent co., England....p. 34
Maikop (mī'kop), town, Kuban ter., N. Caucasia, Russia....p. 34
Maine (mān), state, N E U. S. A., 33,040 sq. m.; cap. Augusta. pop. 742
Mainz (mīnts), or **Mayence** (ma-yāns'), or Mentz (ments), ft. city, cap. of Rheinhessen prov., Hesse state, Germany....pop. 113
Majorca (ma-jôr'ka; It. ma-yôr'-ka), Spanish isl., Balearic group, Mediterranean sea; cap. Palma. pop. 249
Makarska (ma'kär-ska), sp. town, Dalmatia prov., Austria...pop. 11
Makassar (ma-käs'sar), cml. & chief town, Celebes isl, Malay arch.....pop. 20
Makassar, Strait of, average breadth 155 m., between Borneo & Celebes islands.
Mako (mo'kō), cml. town, cap. of Csanad co., Hungary....pop. 34
Malacca (ma-lak'ka), city, sp. town cap. of Malacca, W. coast Malay pen., Asia.....pop. 15
Malacca, Strait of (ma-lak'ka), 35-185 m. wide, bet. Malay pen. & Sumatra.
Malaga (mal'a-ga; Sp. mä-la-gä), cml., mfg. & sp. city, cap. of Malaga prov., S. Spain.....pop. 130
Malang (mä-läng'), dist. & town, Java isl., Malay archipelago. dist. pop. 80
Malatia (ma-la-tē'a), town, Mamuret ul Aziz vilayet, Turkey in Asia.....pop. 30
Malay Archipelago (må-lā'), or **Malaysia** (må-lā'shi-a), the largest of isl. groups, S E of Asia, in Pacific & Indian oceans; occupied by Malay race.
Malay Peninsula, the extreme south end of mainland of Asia, 45,000 sq. m.
Malden (mal'den), mfg. city, Middlesex, co., Mass.....pop. 44

Malmo (malm'ē), ft. sp. town, cap. of Malmöhus prov., Sweden. pop. 61
Malolos (ma-lō'los), pueblo, cap. of Bulacan prov., Luzon, Phil. isls..p. 15
Malone, (mā-lōn), vil., c. s. of Franklin co., N. Y.....pop. 6
Malstatt-Burbach (mäl'stat-boor'bäk), mfg. town, Rhine prov., Prussia.....pop. 31
Malta (mawl'ta), isl., 95 sq. m., & Brit. colony, Medit. sea, 117 sq. m.; cap. Valetta.....pop. 184
Malvern (mäl'vĕrn), town, Worcestershire, Eng.....pop. 16
Malwan (mäl-wän'), ft. town, Ratnagiri dist., Bombay, Brit. India.....pop. 17
Mamaroneck (mā-mär'ō-neck) vil. Westchestes co., N. Y.....pop. 6
Mambajao (mäm-ba-hä'o), pueblo, Misamis prov., Mindanao, Phil. isls.....pop. 18
Mammoth Cave, great cavern, Edmondson co., Ky.
Man, Isle of, a British isl. in Irish sea, 227 sq. m.; cap. Castletown pop. 55
Manacor (mä-na-kor'), town, Spain, Majorca isl., Mediterranean sea. pop. 20
Managua (ma-nä'gwa), town, cap. of Nicaragua, Cen. America..p. 30
Manama (ma-nä'ma), sp. chief town of Bahrein isls., Persian gulf.....pop. 25
Manaos (ma-nä'oosh), cml. town, cap. of Amazonas state, Brazil. pop. 22
Manchester (man'ches-tĕr), mfg. town, Hartford co., Conn....p. 11
Manchester, mfg. city, Hillsboro co., N. H.....pop. 70
Manchester, mfg. city & bor., S. E. Lancashire, England.....pop. 655
Manchuria (man-chōō'ri-a), div. Chinese empire, E. Asia, N of Korea & Yellow sea, 363,706 sq. m ; cap. Kirin.....pop. 8,500
Mandalay (man'da-lā), town, cap. of Upper Burma, Brit. Ind. pop. 184
Manduria (man-dōō're-a), town, Lecce prov., Italy.....pop. 13
Mandvi (mand'vē), cml. town, Cutch, India, N. coast Gulf of Cutch.....pop. 38
Manfredonia (män-fra-dō'ne-ä), cml. ft. sp. town, Foggia, Italy. pop. 12
Mangaldan (mäng-gal-dän'), pueblo, Pangasinan prov., Luzon, Phil. islands.....pop. 16
Mangalore (man-ga-lôr'), sp., cap. of S. Kanara dist., Madras pres., British India.....pop. 41
Manhattan (man-hat'tan), city, c. s. of Riley co., Kan.....pop. 6
Manhattan Island (man-hat'-tan), 13¼ m. long, N. Y.; part of New York city built on it.
Manila (ma-nil'a), cml. & mfg. city Luzon; cap. of Phil. islands, on Manila bay.....pop. 220
Manila Bay, landlocked sea, W. Luzon isl., Phil. islands.
Manissa (mä'nes-sa), mfg. town, Smyrna vilayet, W. Asia Minor, 21 m. N E of Smyrna.....pop. 36
Manistee (man-is-tē'), cml. & mfg. city, c. s. of Manistee co., N. W. lower pen., Mich.....pop. 12
Manitoba (man-i-to-bä'), agr. & past. prov., Can., 73,956 sq. m.; cap. Winnipeg.....pop 255
Manitowoc (man'i-tō-wok), mfg. city, c. s. of Manitowoc co., Wis. pop. 13
Manizales (mä-ne-sä'lās), cml. town, Antiquoia dept., Colombia. pop. 15
Mankato, mfg. city, c. s. Blue Earth co., Minn.....pop. 10
Mannheim (män'hīm'), cml. mfg. town, cap. of dist. of same name, N. Baden, Germany.....pop. 193
Mansfield (manz'fēld), mfg. bor., Nottinghamshire, Eng., in Sherwood forest.....pop. 21
Mansfield (manz'fēld), mfg. city, c. s. of Richland co., O.....pop. 21
Mans, Le (le mäng'), cml. & mfg. town, cap. of dept. Sarthe, France. pop. 63
Mansura (man-sōō'ra), cml. & mfg. town, cap. of Dakahlieh prov. Egypt.....pop. 35
Mantua (man'tū-a), mfg. ft. city, cap. of prov. of same name, Lombardy, Italy.....pop. 29
Manzanares (män-tha-nä'rās), mfg. town, Ciudad Real prov., Spain. pop. 10
Maracaibo (mä-ra-kī'bō), cml. city, cap. of Falcon state, Venezuela, S. America.....pop. 34
Maracaibo, Lake, Venezuela, S. America, 102 m. long, 75 m. broad.
Maranhao (mä-ran-youn'), cml. city, on Maranhao isl., cap. of maritime state, N. Brazil...pop. 40

Marash (mä-räsh'), town, Aleppo vilayet, Turkey in Asia.....pop. 52
Marblehead (mär'b'l-hed), cml. & mfg. town, Essex co., Mass.....p. 8
Marchena (mär-chā'na), town, Seville prov., Spain.....pop. 15
Marchienne au Pont (mär-shē-en' ō pong'), town, Hainaut prov., Belgium.....pop. 19
Marcinelle (mär-se-nel'), town, Hainaut prov., Belgium, near Charleroi.....pop. 15
Marcy, Mount (mär'si), Adirondack mts., highest peak in N. Y.; 5,344 ft. high.
Mardin (mär-dēn'), ft. town, Diarbekr vilayet, Kurdistan, Asiatic Turkey.....pop. 25
Mare Island, San Pablo bay, Cal.; U. S. A. navy yard.
Margate (mär'gāt), sp. bor., Kent co., England; a watering place. pop. 23
Margelan (mär-ge-län'), mfg. town, Fergana govt., Russia in Asia. pop. 37
Marienburg (ma-rē'en-berg), mfg. town, W. Prussia prov., Prussia. pop. 11
Marietta (mā-ri-et'tå), city, c. s. of Cobb co., Ga.....pop. 6
Marietta (mā-ri-et'ta or ma-ri), mfg. city, c. s. of Washington co., Ohio. pop. 13
Mariinsk (ma-rē'insk), town, Tomsk govt., W. Siberia; gold mining. pop. 15
Marinette (mar-i-nat'), city, c. s. of Marinette co., Wis.....pop. 15
Marion (mar'i-un), city, c. s. of Williamson co., Ill.....pop. 7
Marion (mar'i-un or mā'ri-un), city, c. s., of Grant co., Ind.....pop. 19
Marion, city, c. s. of Marion co., O. pop. 18
Mariupol (mā-re-oo-pol'), town, Ekaterinoslav govt., Russia, on Sea of Azov.....pop. 32
Markirch (mär'kirk), mfg. town, Alsace-Lorraine ter., W. Germany. pop. 12
Marlboro (märl'bur-o), city, Middlesex co., Mass.....pop. 15
Marmora, Sea of (mär'mo-ra), sea, 172 m. long, between Europe & Asia.
Marquesas Islands (mär-kā'-sas), group of 13 Polynesian isls., S. Pacific ocean, 492 sq. m.; belong to France.....pop. 4
Marquette (mär-ket'), cml. & mfg. city, c. s. of Marquette co., N. Mich.....pop. 12
Marsala (mär-sä'la), cml. ft. sp. city, Trapani prov., Sicily, Italy. pop. 58
Marseilles (mar'salz; Fr. mär-sā'y), cml. mfg. sp. city, cap. of dept. Bouches-du-Rhône, France...p. 517
Marshall (mär'shal), city, Saline co., Mo.....pop. 5
Marshall, city, c. s. of Harrison co., Texas.....pop. 11
Marshalltown, city, c. s. of Marshall co., Iowa.....pop. 13
Marshfield, city, Wood co., Wis. pop. 6
Martha's Vineyard, isl., 21 m. long, Dukes co., Mass., in Atlantic ocean.
Martina Franca (mär-tē'na frän'-ka), town, Lecce, Italy.....pop. 25
Martinique (mär-ti-nēk'), isl., Fr. W. Indies, 381 sq. m.; cap. Fort de France.....pop. 164
Martinsburg (mär'tinz-burg), town, c. s. of Berkeley co., W. Va..pop. 11
Martins Ferry, mfg. city, Belmont co., Ohio.....pop. 9
Martos (mär'tos), town, Jaen prov., Spain.....pop. 16
Marugame (mä'roo-gä'mā), city, Shikoku isl., Japan, on N coast. pop. 25
Maryport (mā'ri-port), cml. town, Cumberland co., England...pop. 12
Maryland, South Atlantic State, U. S. A. 12,210 sq. m., cap. Annapolis.....pop. 1,295
Maryville (mā'ri-vil), city, c. s. of Nodaway co., Mo.....pop. 5
Marysville (mā'rez-vil), city, c. s. of Yuba co., Cal.....pop. 5
Masaya (ma-sä'ya), town, Nicaragua, Central America.....pop. 20
Mascara (mäs-ka-rä'), town, Oran dept., Algeria, Africa.....pop. 21
Maskat (mas-kat'), city, S. E. Arabia on Gulf of Oman; cap. of Oman.....pop. 60
Mason (mās'n), city, c. s. of Cerro Gordo co., Ia.....pop. 11
Massa (mäs'sa), town, cap. of Carrara prov., Italy.....pop. 13
Massachusetts (mas-så-chū'sets), agr., past & mfg. state, N E U. S. A., 8,315 sq. m., cap. Boston...p. 3,366
Massa Maritima (ma-ret'te-ma), town, Grosseto prov., Italy.....p. 18
Massillon (mas'sil-lon), cml. & mfg. city, Stark co., Ohio.....pop. 14

Masulipatam (ma-sōō-li-pa-tăm′), sp. city, Kistna dist., Madras, India. pop. 39

Matamoros (mat-a-mō′ros), town, Tamaulipas state, Mexico, on Rio Grande river.....pop. 18

Matanzas (ma-tan′zas), sp. city, cap. of prov. of same name, Cuba. pop. 36

Mataro (mä-ta-rō), mfg. maritime city, Barcelona prov., Spain..p. 18

Matera (ma-ta′ra), town, Potenza prov., Italy.....pop. 17

Matsumoto (mät′soo-mō′to), city, cen. Hondo isl., Japan.....pop. 31

Matsuyama (mät′soo-yä′ma), city, W. coast Shikoku isl., Japan. pop. 37

Matsuye (mät′soo-yā), city, N. coast of S. part of Hondo island, Japan.....pop. 35

Matteawan (mat-te-a-won′), mfg. vil., Dutchess co., N. Y., on Fishkill creek.....pop. 7

Matterhorn (mät′tĕr-hôrn), mt., Alps, Switzerland & Italy; 14,661 ft. high.

Mattoon (mat-toon′), city, Coles co., Ill.....pop. 11

Mauch Chunk (mawk chunk′), bor., c. s. of Carbon co., Pa....pop. 4

Maulmain (mawl-mīn′), cml. town, cap. of Amherst dist., Lower Burma, Asia.....pop. 51

Mauritius (maw-rish′i-us), island, Indian ocean, British colony, 705 sq. m.; cap. Port Louis.....pop. 370

Mayaguez (mä-yä-gwās′), dist. & cml. sp. city of Porto Rico....pop. 17

Mayebashi (mä′ya-bä′she), cml. city, cen. Hondo isl., Japan...pop. 34

Mayen (mī′en), town, Rhine prov., Prussia.....pop. 12

Mayenne (mī′en or ma-yen′), mfg. town, dept. Mayenne, Fr.....pop. 10

Mayfield (mā′fēld), city, c. s. of Graves co., Ky.....pop. 6

Maykop (mī′kop), town, Kuban ter., N. Caucasia, Russia...pop. 34

Maysville (māz′vil), city, c. s. of Mason co., Ky.....pop. 6

Maywood, vil., Cook co., Ill., on Des Plaines river.....pop. 8

Mazamet (mä-zä-mā′), mfg. town, dept. Tarn, France.....pop. 14

Mazarron (mä-thär-ron′), town, Murcia prov., Spain.....pop. 17

Mazzara del Vallo (mat-sä′ra del väl′lo), sp. town, Trapani prov. Sicily, Italy.....pop. 20

Meadville (mēd′vil), mfg. city, c. s. of Crawford co., Pa., on French creek.....pop. 13

Meaux (mō), mfg. town, dept. Seine-et-Marne, France....pop. 14

Mecca or **Mekka** (mek′ka), city, cap. of Hejaz, Arabia; holy city of Mohammedans.....pop. 60

Mechanicsville (me-kan′iks-vil), vil., Saratoga co., N. Y.....pop. 7

Mechlin (mek′lin), cml. city, Antwerp prov., Belgium.....pop. 56

Mecklenburg-Schwerin (měk′lenbōōrg-Shwā-rēn′), Grand Duchy of, Germany, 5,068 sq. m.,cap. Schwerin pop. 640

Medellin (mā-thāl-yen′), city, cap. of Antioquia dept., Colombia. p. 45

Medford (med′ferd), city, Middlesex co., Mass.....pop. 23

Medford, (mĕd′fērd) town, Jackson co., Ore.....pop. 9

Medicina (mā-de-chē′na), town, Bologna prov., Italy 15 m. E by S of Bologna.....pop. 13

Medina, (me-dī′nā), mfg. vil., Orleans co., N. Y.....pop. 6

Medinet-el-Fayum (me-dē′net-el-fī-ōōm′) cml. & mfg. town, cap. of Fayum prov., Egypt.....pop. 31

Mediterranean Sea (med-i-tĕr-rā′ne-an), inland sea, inclosed by Europe, Asia & Africa, 2,330 m. long, 1,007,220 sq. m.

Meerane (mā-rā′ne), mfg. town, Saxony kingdom, Germany..p. 24

Meerut (mē′rut), town, cap. of div. of same name, N. W. Provs., British India.....pop. 119

Meiderich (mī′dĕr-ik), mfg. town, Rhine prov., Prussia.....pop. 34

Meiningen (mī′ning-en), town, cap. of Saxe-Meiningen duchy, Germany.....pop. 15

Meissen (mī′sen), mfg. town, Saxony kingdom, Germany....p. 31

Mekinez (mek′i-nez), city, Fez prov., Morocco, Africa.....pop. 30

Melbourne (mel′burn), cml. town, cap. of Victoria, Australia. pop. with suburbs 556

Melcombe Regis (mel′kum rē′jis), town, Dorsetshire, Eng. pop. with Weymouth 20

Melfi (mel′fē), town, Potenza prov., Italy.....pop. 15

Melrose (mel′rōz), city, Middlesex co., Mass.....pop. 16

Melun (me-lun′), town, cap. of dept. Seine-et-Marne, France..p. 13

Memel (mā'mel), sp.. cml. & mfg. town, E. Prussia prov., Prussia. pop. 20
Memmingen (mem'-ming-en), mfg. town, Bavaria, Ger...pop. 11
Memphis (mem'fis), cml. city & port of entry, Shelby co., Tenn. pop. 131
Menasha (me-nash'ā), mfg. city, Winnebago co., Wis.....pop. 6
Mendoza (mān-dō'sa), city, cap. of prov. of same name, Argentine. pop. 30
Menin (me-nang'), mfg. town, W. Flanders prov., Belgium...pop. 19
Menominee (me-nom'i-ne), city, c. s. of Menominee co., N. W. Michigan.....pop. 11
Menominee, city, c. s. of Dunn co., Wis.....pop. 5
Menton (mäng-tong'), town, dept. Alpes-Maritimes, France, on Mediterranean sea.....pop. 10
Mentz (ments), city in Germany. See Mainz.
Merida (mer'i-da), city, Badajoz prov., Spain.....pop. 10
Merida, cml. city, cap. of Yucatan state, Mexico.....pop. 37
Merida, town, cap. of Los Andes state, Venezuela.....pop. 15
Meriden (mer'i-den), city, New Haven co., Conn.....pop. 27
Meridian (me-rid'i-an), mfg. city, c. s. of Lauderdale co., Miss...p. 23
Merrill (mer'ril), tp. & city, c. s. of Lincoln co., Wis..city pop. 9
Merrimac River (mer'ri-mak), N. H. & Mass., 110 m. long, flows into Atlantic ocean.
Merta (mĕr'ta), town, Jodhpur, Rajputana, India.....pop. 30
Merthyr Tydfil (mĕr'thĕr tid'-vil), min. town, Glamorganshire, Wales.....pop. 69
Merv (merf), town, S. E. part of Transcaspian ter., Russia in Asia. pop. 11
Meshhed (mesh-hed'), city, cap. of Khorassan prov., Persia..p. 70
Mesopotamia (mes-o-po-tā'mi-a), anc. country, Asia, between Euphrates & Tigris rivers.
Messina (mes-sē'na), sp. city, cap. of prov. of same name, Sicily; earthquake with great loss of life, 1908.....pop. 150
Messina, Strait of, 2½ to 12 m. wide, bet. Sicily & Italy.
Mestre (mes'trā), town, Venice prov., Italy, 6 m. N W of Venice.....pop. 12
Metz (mets), ft. city, cap. of Lorraine dist., Alsace-Lorraine ter., Germany.....pop. 58
Meudon (mē-dong'), mfg. town, dept. Seine-et-Oise, France..p. 10
Mexico (meks'i-ko), city, c. s. of Audrain co., Mo.....pop. 6
Mexico, city, cap. of Mexico...p. 345
Mexico, republic, southern part of N. America; 767,259 sq. m. pop. 13,750
Mexico, Gulf of, on S. E. coast of North America, 1,000 m. E. to W., 800 m. N. to S.
Mhow (mou), town, cen. India, 13 m. S S W of Indore.....pop. 32
Miami (mī-ăm'i), city, c. s. of Dade co., Fla.....pop. 5
Michigan (mish'i-gan), North central state, U. S. A.; 58,915 sq. m. pop. 2,810
Michigan City, city, Laporte co. Ind., on Lake Michigan....pop. 19
Michigan, Lake, bet. Wis. & Mich.; 22,450 sq. m.
Middleburg (mid'del-burg), town & comm., Zealand prov., Netherlands.....comm. pop. 19
Middleboro (mid'd'l-bur-o), town, Plymouth co., Mass.....pop. 7
Middlesboro, (mid'd'lz-burō), town, Bell co., Ky.....pop. 7
Middlesbrough (mid'd'lz-bur-o), mfg. & cml. bor., N. Riding, Yorkshire, England.....pop 105
Middleton, bor., Lancashire, England.....pop. 25
Middletown, city, c. s. of Middlesex co., Conn.....pop. 12
Middletown, city, Orange co., N. Y. pop. 15
Middletown, city, Butler co., O. pop. 13
Middletown, bor., Dauphin co., Pa.....pop. 5
Midnapur (mid'na-poor), city, cap. of Midnapur dist., Bengal, India. pop. 31
Milan (mi'lan or mi-lan'), mfg. & cml. city, cap. of Milan prov., Lombardy, Italy.....pop. 491
Milazzo (me-lät'so), ft. sp. town, Messina prov., Sicily, Italy..p. 16
Milford (mil'ferd), town, Worcester co., Mass.....pop. 11
Millau (me-lō'), min. & mfg. town dept. Aveyron, France, on Tarn river.....pop. 19

Millom (mil'lum), par. & town, Cumberland co., England..pop. 10
Millvale (mil'vāl), bor., Allegheny co., Pa.....pop. 8
Millville (mil'vil), city, Cumberland co. N. J.....pop. 12
Milton (mil'tun), town, Norfolk co., Mass.....pop. 7
Milton, bor., Northumberland co., Pa.....pop. 7
Milwaukee (mil-waw'ke), cml. & mfg. city & lake port, the chief city of Wis.....pop. 374
Minas Novas (mē'nash nō'vash), town, Minas Geraes, Brazil. dist. pop. 72
Minden (min'den), mfg. town, on Weser riv.; cap of dist of same name, Westphalia prov., Prussia. pop. 24
Mindoro (men-dō'ro), isl., cen. Phil. isls.; 4,108 sq. m.....pop. 106
Mineo (me-nā'o), town, Catania prov., Sicily, Italy.....pop. 10
Minersville, (mi'nĕrz-vil), bor. of Schuylkill co., Pa.....pop. 7
Minervino Murge (mē-ner-vē no mōōr'ja), town, Bari prov., Italy. pop. 17
Minieh (mē'ne-ye), city, cap. of prov. of same name, Upper Egypt. pop. 20
Minneapolis (min-ne-ap'o-lis), city, c. s. of Hennepin co., Minn..p 301
Minnesota (min-ne-sō'ta), state, N. cen. part of U. S. A.; 83,365 sq. m.; cap. St. Paul.....pop. 2,076
Minnesota River, 249 m. long; Bigstone lake, S. Dak., to Mississippi river.
Minorca (mī-nôr'ka), isl., Balearic group. N E of Majorca, Mediterranean sea; 335 sq. m; cap. Port Mahon; Spanish.....pop. 37
Minot (mī'not), city, c. s. of Ward co., N. Dak.....pop. 6
Mirandola (me-rän'do-lā), vil., Modena prov., N. Italy.....pop. 14
Mirgorod (mēr'go-rot), town, Poltava govt., Russia in Europe..p. 13
Mishawaka (mish-â-wa'ka), city, St. Joseph co., Ind.....pop. 12
Miskolcz (mish'kolts), town, Hungary, c. s. of Borsod co.,.....p. 43
Mississippi (mis-is-sip'pi), river, U. S. A., 3,000 m. long; from near Itasca lake, Minn., to Gulf of Mexico.
Mississippi, state S E U. S. A., 46,810 sq. m.; cap. Jackson..p. 1,797
Missolonghi (mis-so-lon'ge), cml. town, coast of Greece.....pop. 10
Missoula (mi-zōō'lâ), city, c. s. of Missoula co., Mont.....pop. 13
Missouri (mis-sōō'ri or miz-zōō'-ri), riv., U. S. A., about 3,000 m. long; Rocky mts. to Mississippi river
Missouri, state, cen. U. S. A., 69,415 sq. m.; cap. Jefferson City..p. 1,293
Mistretta (mes-tret'ta), town, Messina prov., Sicily, Italy.....pop. 13
Mitau (mē'tou), town, cap. of Kurland govt., Russia.....pop. 35
Mitchell, Mt., one of Black mts., Yancey co., N. C.; the highest peaks of the Appalachians, 6,711 ft.
Mitchell, city, c. s. of Davison co., S. Dakota.....pop. 7
Mito (mē'to), mfg. & cml. city, cen. Hondo, Japan, 65 m. N. E of Tokyo. pop. 34
Mittweida (mit'vī-dā), mfg. town, Saxony kingdom, Germany..pop. 16
Moberly (mō'bĕr-li), city, Randolph co., Mo.....pop. 11
Mobile (mō-bēl'), cml. city, c. s. of Mobile co., on riv. & bay of same name, Ala.....pop. 52
Mobile Bay, in S. W. Ala., 30 m. long, 10 to 12 m. wide.
Mocha. See Mokha.
Mocker (mok'kĕr), vil., W. Prussia, Germ., near Thorn..comm. pop. 11
Modena (mo'dâ-na), ft. city, cap. of prov. of same name, Emilia, Italy.....pop. 65
Modica (mo'de-kā), town, Syracuse prov., Sicily, Italy.....pop. 49
Modling (mēd'ling), town, Lower Austria, 10 m. S W of Vienna. pop. 15
Mogador (mog-a-dôr'), ft. city & sp., Morocco, Africa on Atlantic ocean.....pop. 19
Mogilev (ma-ge-lyôf'), city, cap. of Mogilev govt., Russia, on Dneiper riv.....pop. 43
Mogilev, town, Podolia, Russia, on Dniester river.....pop. 18
Mohacs (mo'häch), town, Baranva co., Hungary.....pop. 14
Moharek (mō'ä-rek), town, cap. of Bahrein islands.....pop. 22
Mohawk River (mō'hawk), 175 m long; Lewis co., N. Y., to Hudson river at Cohoes.
Moji (mō'je), cml. city, Kiushu isl., Japan, on N. coast.....pop. 25
Mokha or **Mocha** (mō'ka), sp. Arabia, on Red sea.....pop. 5

Mokshansk (mak-shänsk'), town, Penza govt., Russia in Europe. pop. 13

Mola di Bari (mo'la de bä're), sp. town, Bari prov., Italy.....pop. 14

Moldavia (mol-dā'vi-a), prov., Roum., 14,649 sq. m.; chief town, Jassy.....pop. 1,832

Molfetta (mol-fet'ta), sp. town, Bari prov., Italy, on Adriatic sea. pop. 40

Moline (mo-lēn'), city, Rock Island co., Ill.....pop. 24

Moluccas (mo-luk'kaz), or **Spice Islands,** between Celebes & New Guinea; Dutch; 43,864 sq. m. pop. 399

Mombasa (mom-bä'sa), isl. & sp. town, cap. of British E. Africa. pop. 27

Monadnock (mo-nad'nok), mt., Cheshire co., N. H., 3,186 ft. high

Mondovi (mon-dō've), mfg. town, Cuneo prov., Italy.....pop. 19

Monessen (mō-ne's'n), bor., Westmoreland co., Pa.....pop. 12

Monghyr (mon-gēr), city on Ganges riv., cap. of dist. of same name, Bengal, British India.....pop. 36

Monmouth (mon'muth), city, c. s. of Warren co., Ill.....pop. 9

Monongahela (mo-non-ga-hē'la), river, Lewis co., W. Va., to Ohio river at Pittsburg, Pa.

Monongahela, city, Washington co., Pa.....pop. 8

Monopoli (mo-nop'o-lē), sp. town, Bari prov., Italy.....pop. 23

Monreale (mon-rå-ä'lå), town, Palermo prov., Sicily, Italy....pop. 24

Monroe (mun-rō'), city, c. s. of Ouachita par., La.....pop. 10

Monroe, city, c. s. of Monroe co., Mich.....pop. 7

Mons (môns), mfg. town, Hainaut prov., Belgium.....pop. 27

Montana (mon-tä'na), state, N W U. S. A., 146,080 sq. m.; cap. Helena. pop. 376

Montargis (mon-tär-zhe'), mfg. town, dept. Loiret, France...pop. 12

Montauban (mon-to-bäng'), town, cap. of dept. Tarn-et-Garonne, France.....pop. 31

Montceau-les-Mines (mon-sō'-la-men'), min. town, dept. Saône-et-Loire, France.....pop. 29

Mont Cenis. See Cenis, Mont.

Montclair (mont'clār), town, Essex co., New Jersey.....pop. 22

Mont-de-Marsan (mong-de-mär-säng'), town, cap. of dept. Landes, France.....pop. 12

Montefrio (mon-ta-frē'o), town, Granada prov., Spain.....pop. 10

Monteleone di Calabria (mon-ta-la-ō'na de ka-lä'bre-a), town, Catanzaro prov., Italy.....pop. 13

Montelimar (mon-ta-le-mär'), min. & mfg. town, dept. Drôme, France. pop. 13

Montenegro (-nā'gro), independent principality, N. W. part of Balkan pen., Europe, 3,256 sq. m.; cap. Cetinje.....pop. 228

Montepulciano (-pool-chä'no), town, Siena prov., cen. Italy....p. 15

Monte San Giuliano (-sänjool-yä'no), town, Trapani, Sicily, Italy. pop. 29

Monte Sant Angelo (-sänt än'-jå-lo), town, Foggia prov., Italy. pop. 22

Montes Claros (mon'tash klä'roosh), town, Minas Geraes, Brazil. dist. pop. 62

Montevideo (mon-tå-ve-dā'ō), sp city, cap. of Uruguay.....pop. 298

Montgomery (mont-gum'er-i), city, c. s. of Montgomery co., Ala., & cap. of state.....pop. 38

Montilla (mon-tēl'ya), town, Cordoba prov., Spain.....pop. 14

Montlucon (môn-lū-song'), mfg. town, dept. Allier, France..pop. 35

Montoro (mon-tō'ro), town, Cordoba prov., Spain.....pop. 13

Montpelier (mont-pē'li-ēr), city, c. s. of Washington co., & cap. of Vermont.....pop. 8

Montpellier (mong-på-lyā'), city, cap. of dept. Hérault, France....p. 76

Montreal (mont-re-awl'), city & river port, Quebec prov., chief city of Canada.....pop. 390

Monza (mon'za), town, Milan prov., Lombardy, Italy.....pop. 43

Moosehead Lake (mōōs'hed), Piscataquis & Somerset cos., Me.; 36 m. long.

Moradabad (mo-rud-ä-bäd'), city, cap. of dist. of same name, Rohilkhand div., N. W. Provinces, British India.....pop. 75

Moravia (mo-rā'vi-a), prov. or crown land, N. Austria, 8,580 sq. m.; cap. Brunn.....pop. 2,435

Morea (mo-rē'a), anc. **Peloponnesus** (pel-o-pon-nē'sus,) S. pen. Greece; 160 m. long, 100 m. wide, 8,689 sq. m.
Morecambe (mōr'kam), town, Lancashire, England; watering place. pop. 12
Morelia (mo-rā'le-a), town, cap. of Michoacan state, Mexico...pop. 34
Morgan (môr'gan), city, St. Mary par., La.....pop. 5
Morgantown, town, Monongahela co., W. Va.....pop. 9
Morenci (mō-ren'si), town, Graham co., Arizona.....pop. 5
Morioka (mō're-ō-ka), city, N. Hondo isl., Japan.....pop. 33
Morlaix (mor-lā'), cml. sp. town, dept. Finistere, France.....pop. 16
Morley (mor'li), bor., W. Riding, Yorkshire, England.....pop. 24
Morocco (mo-rok'ko), sultanate or empire, N. W. Africa, 169,951 sq. m.; cap. Fez.....pop. 8,800
Morocco, city, one of the caps. of Morocco, Africa.....pop. 45
Morristown (mor'ris-toun), town, c. s. of Morris co., N. J.....pop. 13
Morshansk (mar-shansk'), town, Tambov govt., Russia in Europe. pop. 28
Moscow (mos'ko), city, cap. of Russia, on Moskva riv...pop. 1,359
Moselle (mō-zel), riv. 320 m long, dept. Vosges, France, to Rhine river
Mossley (mos'li), bor., Lancashire, England.....pop. 13
Mostaganem (mos-tā-ga-nem'), sp., Oran dept., Algeria, Africa..pop. 18
Mostar (mos'tär), town, cap. of Herzegovina.....pop. 17
Mosul (mo-sōōl'), city, cap. of vilayet of same name, Mesopotamia, Turkey in Asia.....pop. 61
Motherwell (muth'ėr-wel), mining burgh, Lanark co., Scotland....p. 30
Motril (mo-trēl'), cml. city, Granada prov., Spain.....pop. 17
Motul (mo-tōōl'), town, Yucatan, Mexico.....pop. 18
Moulins (mōō-lang'), town, cap. of dept. Allier, France.....pop. 22
Moundsville (moundz'vil), city, c. s. of Marshall co., W. Va.....pop. 9
Mount Carmel (-kär'mĕl), city, c. s. of Wabash co., Ill.....pop. 7
Mount Carmel (-kär'mel), bor., Northumberland co., Pa.....pop. 18
Mount Clemens (klem'enz), city, c. s. of Macomb co., Mich.....pop. 8
Mount Desert (de-zėrt' or dez'-ėrt), isl., coast of Me., 14 m. long, 8 m. wide.
Mount Pleasant, bor., Westmoreland co., Pa.....pop. 6
Mount Vernon (vėr'nun), city, c. s. of Jefferson co., Ill....pop. 8
Mount Vernon, city, c. s. of Posey co., Ind.....pop. 6
Mount Vernon, city, Westchester co., N. Y.....pop. 31
Mount Vernon, city, c. s. of Knox co., O.....pop. 9
Mount Vernon, home of George Washington, on Potomac riv., Va.
Mozambique (mō-zam-bek'), N. prov. of Portuguese E. Africa, extending from Zambezi riv. N. to Cape Delgado, 261,700 sq. m. pop 1,500
Muhlhausen (mūl-hou'zen), mfg. town, Saxony prov., Prussia. pop. 33
Mukden (mōōk'den), walled cml. city, cap. of Shengking prov., Manchuria.....pop. 180
Mulhausen (mūl-hou'zen), cml. & mfg. town, Alsace-Lorraine ter., Ger.....pop. 89
Mulheim am Rhein (mūl'hīm am rīn), mfg. & cml. town, Rhine prov., Prussia.....pop. 45
Mulheim am Ruhr (rōōr), mfg. & cml. town, Rhine prov., Prussia, on Ruhr riv.....pop. 112
Multan (mōōl-tän), ft. cml. city, cap. of dist. of same name, Lahore div., Punjab, British India..pop. 75
Munchen Gladbach (mūn'ken glat'-bak), mfg. town, Rhine prov., Prussia.....pop. 58
Muncie (mun'si), city, c. s. of Delaware co., Ind.....pop. 24
Munhall (mun'hawl), bor., Allegheny co., Pa.....pop. 5
Munich (mū'nik), city, cap. of Upper Bavaria dist. & of Bavaria kingdom, Germany.....pop. 595
Munkacs (moon'kăch), mfg. town, Bereg co., Hungary.....pop. 11
Munster (mun'stėr), mfg. city, cap. of dist. of same name & of Westphalia prov., Prussia, Germany.....pop. 64
Munsterberg (mun'stėr-berg), town, Silesia prov., Prussia.....p. 8
Murcia (mur'shi-a), city, cap. of prov. of same name, S. E. Spain. pop. 112
Muriahe (mōō-re-a-a'), town, Minas Geraes, Brazil, dist....pop. 50

Murom (mōō'room), town, S. E. part of Vladimir govt., Russia. pop. 13
Murphysboro, (mûr'fiz-bur-o), city, c. s. of Jackson co., Ill.....pop. 7
Murshidabad (mōōr-shid-ä-bäd'), city, cap. of district of same name, Bengal, British India....pop. 46
Muscatine (mus-ka-tēn'), mfg. city, c. s. of Muscatine co.....pop. 16
Mush (mōōsh), town, Bitlis vilayet, Armenia, Turkey in Asia. pop. 27
Muskegon (mus-kē'gun), mfg.. city, c. s. of Muskegon co., W. Mich. pop. 24
Muskogee (mus-kō'gē), city of Muskogee co., Okla.....pop. 25
Musselburgh (mus'sel-bur-o), sp. burgh, Edinburgh co., Scotland. pop. 12
Mustapha (mōōs'tä-fä), town, Algiers dept., Algeria, Africa...p. 37
Muttra (mut'tra), city, cap. of dist. of same name, Agra div., N. W. Provinces, British India. pop. 60
Muzaffarpur (moo-zuf'fur-pōōr), cml. town, cap. of dist. of same name, Patna div., Bengal, Brit. India.....pop. 49
Myslowitz (mis'lo-vits), town, Silesia prov., Prussia.....pop. 13
Mytilene (mit-i-lē'ne), anc. Lesbos, isl. of Turkey, Ægean sea, 675 sq. m.....pop. 107

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Naba (nä'ba), **or Nafa** (nä'fa), city, chief port of Riu Kiu isls., Japan.....pop. 35
Nablus (nä-blōōs'), town, Palestine, Turkey in Asia.....pop. 25
Nabua (nä'voo-a), pueblo, Ambos Camarines prov., Luzon, Phil. isls.....pop. 18
Nagano (nä'ga-no), city, Nagano dist., cen. Hondo isl., Japan. p. 31
Nagasaki (nä'ga-sä'kē), sp. & cml. city in Nagasaki dist., N. W. Kiushu isl., Japan.....pop. 170
Nagaur (na-gour'), town, Jodhpur, Rajputana, India....pop. 25
Nagina (nu-gē'na), town, Bijnaur dist., N. W. Provs., British India.....pop. 22
Nagoya, (nä'-gō-yâ), city, Hondo Island, Japan.....pop. 289
Nagpur (näg-pōōr') or näg'poor), cml. & mfg. city, cap. of Nagpur div. & of Cen. W. Provs., British India.....pop. 128
Nagy Abony (nod'y o'bon-y), town, cap. of Pest co., Hungary. pop. 12
Nagy Becskerek (bech'ke-rek), town, cap. of Torontal co., Hungary.....pop. 22
Nagy Kanizsa (kō'ne-zho), town, Szalad co., Hungary.....pop. 21
Nagy Kikinda (ke'ken-do), town, Torontal co., Hungary....pop. 23
Nagy Koros (kē'rĕsh), town, Pest co., Hungary.....pop. 25
Nagylak (-lok), town, Csanad co., Hungary.....pop. 13
Nagy Szeben (se'ben), town, Szeben co., Hungary.....pop. 21
Nagy Varad (vä'rod), city, cap. of Bihar co., Hungary.....pop. 50
Naihati (nī-hä'te), town, Bengal, Brit. India.....pop. 30
Najibabad (na-jēb-ä-bäd'), town, Bijnaur dist., N. W. Provs., Brit. India.....pop. 19
Namangan (na-man-gän'), town, Fergana govt., Russia in Asia..p. 62
Namur (nä'mur), ft. mfg. city, cap. of prov. of same name, Belgium, Europe.....pop. 32
Nan (nän), town, Siam, on Menam river.....pop. 60
Nancy (nan'si), mfg. city, cap. of dept. Meurthe-et-Moselle, France pop. 103
Nanking (nän-king') or **Nankin,** cml. city, cap. of Kiangsu prov., China.....pop. 150
Nanterre (näng-tar'), town, dept. Seine, France.....pop. 14
Nantes (nants), mfg. & cml. city, cap. of dept. Loire-Inférieure, France, on Loire river....pop. 133
Nanticoke (nan'ti-kōk), min. bor. Luzerne co., Pa.....pop. 19

Nantucket (nan-tuk'et), isl., 15 m. long, Atlantic ocean, Nantucket co., Mass.
Napa (nă'pă), mfg. city, c. s. of Napa co., Cal.....pop. 6
Naples (nā'p'lz), city, cap. of Naples prov., Italy, on Bay of Naples.....pop. 564
Nara (nă'ra), city, in dist. of same name, W. Hondo, Japan...pop. 31
Narbonne (när-bon'), city, dept. Aude, France.....pop. 29
Nardo (när'do), mfg. town, Lecce prov., Italy.....pop. 14
Nariad (nur-e-ăd'), town, Kaira dist., Bombay, British India.p. 29
Narragansett Bay (nar-ra-gan'-set), ocean inlet, 28 m. long, R. I.
Narva (nar'va), ft. town, St. Petersburg govt., Russia...pop. 11
Nashua (nash'u-a), mfg. city, c. s. of Hillsboro co., N. H.....p. 26
Nashville (nash'vil), cml. city, cap. of Tenn.....pop. 110
Nasik (nă'sik), city, cap. of dist. of same name, Bombay pres., British India.....pop. 24
Naso (nă'so), comm., Messina prov., Sicily, Italy.....pop. 12
Nassau (nas'saw), city, cap. of Bahama isls., on New Providence isl.....pop. 5
Natal (na-tăl'), British colony, S. E. coast Africa.....pop. 930
Natal, sp. city, cap. of Rio Grande do Norte, Brazil.....pop. 40
Natchez (nach'ez), city, c. s. of Adams co., Miss.....pop. 12
Natick (nā'tik), town, Middlesex co., Mass.....pop. 9
Naugatuck (naw'ga-tuk), town & mfg. bor., New Haven co., Conn. pop. 13
Naumburg (noum'boorg), mfg. town, Saxony prov., Prussia.pop. 23
Nawanagar (nu-wă-nu-gur'), cml. town, cap. of state of same name, India.....pop. 49
Nazareth (naz'a-reth), town, Palestine, Turkey in Asia.....pop. 7
Nazilli (na-zil-le'), town, Smyrna vilayet, Asia Minor.....pop. 22
Nebraska (ne-bras'ka), agr. state, cen. U. S. A., 77,510 sq. m.; cap. Lincoln.....pop. 1,192
Nebraska City, c. s. of Otoe co., Neb., on W. bank Missouri river pop. 8
Neenah (nē'na), city, Winnebago co., Wis.....pop. 6
Negaunee (ne-gaw'ne), min. & mfg. city, Marquette co., Michigan.....pop. 8
Negombo (ne-gom'bo), coast town, W. Ceylon, Indian ocean...pop. 19
Negro, Rio (rē'o nă'gro), riv., Argentina, S. Am., 630 m. long, Andes to Atlantic ocean.
Negro, Rio, riv., Brazil & Uruquay, S. Am., 290 m. long, to Uruguay riv.
Negros (nă'gros), isl., 4,854 sq. m., one of Philippine isls., Malay arch.....pop. 372
Neisse (nis'se), mfg. ft. town, Silesia, Prussia, on Neisse riv. pop. 24
Nellore (nel-lôr'), city, cap. of dist. of same name, E. Madras, British India.....pop. 30
Nelson (nel's'n), bor., Lancashire, England.....pop. 33
Nelsonville (nĕl's'n-vil), min. city, Athens co., O.....pop. 6
Netherlands (neth'ĕr-landz), also called **Holland** (hol'land), kingdom, W. Europe, 12,741 sq. m.; com. cap., Amsterdam; court cap. The Hague.....pop. 5,104
Neuchatel (nē-sha-tel'), cml. town, cap. of mfg. canton of same name, N. W. Switzerland.....pop. 21
Neuilly-sur-Seine (nē-ve'-sur-sān), mfg. town, dept. Seine, France. pop. 37
Neumunster (noi'mun-stĕr), town, Schleswig-Holstein prov., Prussia. pop. 27
Neunkirchen (noin'kerk-en), mfg. town, Rhine prov., Prussia. comm. pop. 28
Neusatz (noi'zats), town, Hungary, on Danube river....pop. 29
Neuse (nūs), riv. of N. C., 280 m. long. Person co. to Pamlico sound.
Neuss (nois), mfg. town, Rhine prov., Prussia.....pop. 28
Neustadt (noi'stat), mfg. town, Silesia prov., Prussia.....pop. 20
Neustadt, mfg. town, Palatinate dist., Bavaria.....pop. 18
Neva (nē'va; Russ. nye-va'), riv. of Russia, Ladoga lake to Finland gulf.
Nevada (ne-vă'da), state, U. S. A., W of Ut., 110,700 sq. m.; cap. Carson City.....pop. 82
Nevada, city, c. s. of Vernon co., Mo.....pop. 7,

Nevers (ne-vār'), city, cap. of dist. of Nièvre, France....pop. 28
New Albany (awl'ba-ni), city, c. s. of Floyd co., Ind.....pop. 21
Newark (nū'ĕrk), city, c. s. of Essex co., N. J.....pop. 347
Newark, vil., Wayne co., N. Y. pop. 6
Newark, city, c. s. of Licking co., Ohio.....pop. 25
Newark upon Trent, bor., Nottinghamshire, England....pop. 15
New Bedford (bed'fĕrd), mfg. sp. city, c. s. of Bristol co., Mass. pop. 97
Newberne (nū'bĕrn), city, c. s. of Craven co., N. C.....pop. 10
Newberry (nū'ber-ri), town, Newberry co., S. C.....pop. 5
New Brighton (brī'tun), mfg. bor., Beaver co., Pa.....pop. 8
New Britain (brit'n), town & mfg. city, Hartford co., Conn.....pop. 44
New Brunswick (brunz'wik), city, c. s. of Middlesex co., N. J...p. 23
New Brunswick, prov., Canada, North America, 28,100 sq. m.; cap. Fredericton.....pop. 331
Newburg, city, Orange co., N. Y. pop. 28
Newburgh, city, Cuyahoga co., O. pop. 6
Newbury (nū'bĕr-i), bor., Berkshire, England.....pop. 11
Newburyport (nū'bĕr-i-pôrt), mfg. city, c. s. of Essex co., Mass....p. 15
New Castle, town, c. s. of Henry co., Ind.....pop. 9
Newcastle, city, c. s. of Lawrence co., Pa.....pop. 36
Newcastle under Lyme (līm), mfg. bor., Staffordshire, England. pop. 20
Newcastle upon Tyne (tīn), city & bor., c. s. of Northumberland co., Eng.....pop. 282
New Decatur (-dē-kā'tur), city of Morgan co., Ala.....pop. 14
New England, states of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island & Connecticut, U. S. A.
Newfoundland (nū'fund-land), isl., Brit. N. Am., 42,200 sq. m.; cap. St. John's.....pop. 217
New Guinea (gin'ē), large isl., Malay arch., N. of Australia, 311,023 sq. m.....pop. 700
New Hampshire (hamp'shir), one of the New England states, U. S. A., 9,305 sq m.; cap. Concord. pop. 431
New Haven, city, c. s. of New Haven co. & the chief city of Conn; a sp. on New Haven bay..pop. 134
New Iberia (i-bē'ri-a), town, c. s. of Iberia par., Louisiana...pop. 7
New Jersey (jĕr'zi), state, E U. S. A., 7,815 sq. m.; cap. Trenton.....pop. 2,537
New Kensington (-kĕn'sing-tun), bor. Allegheny co., Pa....pop. 8
New London (lun'dun), city, c. s. of New London co., Conn..pop. 20
Newmarket (nu-mär'ket), town, Suffolk & Cambridge cos., England.....pop. 11
New Mexico (meks'i-kō), state S W U. S. A., 122,580 sq. m.; cap. Santa Fe.....pop. 327
New Milford (mil'ferd), town, Litchfield co. Conn.....pop. 5
Newnan (nū'nan),, city, c. s. of Coweta co., Ga.....pop. 6
New Orleans (or'le-anz), cml. city, c. s. of Orleans par.; a port on Miss, river.....pop. 339
New Philadelphia (fil-a-del'-fi-a), city, c. s. of Tuscarawas co., O. pop. 9
Newport (nū'port), sp. town, watering place, c. s. of Newport co., R. I.....pop. 27
Newport, city, Campbell co., Ky. pop. 30
Newport, bor., cap. of Isle of Wight. Hampshire, England.....pop. 11
Newport, bor., Monmouthshire, England..... pop. 67
Newport News, city, near mouth of James river, Va.....pop. 20
New Rochelle (ro-shel'), city, Westchester co., N. Y.....pop. 29
Newry (nū'ri), town, Down & Armagh cos., Ireland.....pop. 13
New South Wales (wālz), state, S. E. Australia, 309,175 sq. m.; cap. & chief city, Sydney. pop. 1,360
Newton (nū'tun), city, c. s. of Harvey co., Kan.....pop. 8
Newton, Middlesex co., Mass..p. 40
New Ulm, mfg. city, c. s. of Brown co., Minn.....p p. 6
New York (nū yôrk'), one of Middle Atl. states, U. S. A., 49,170 sq. m. pop. 9,114

New York, sp. city, cml. center of the U. S. & largest city of W. Hemisphere, at mouth of Hudson river.....pop. 4,767
New Zealand (zē'land), British colony, S. Pacific ocean, comprising New Zealand proper, Chatham & Kermadec islands; 104,612 sq. m.....pop. 900
Niagara (ni-ag'a-ra), riv., bet. N. Y. & Ontario prov., Canada, 36 m. long, Lake Erie to Lake Ontario; Falls of Niagara.
Niagara Falls, city, Niagara co., N. Y.....pop. 30
Nicaragua (nē-ka-rä'gwa or nik-a), republic, Central America, 47,857 sq. m.; cap. Managua....pop. 500
Nicaragua, Lake, in Cen. Am., 92 m. long, 34 m. wide.
Nice (nēs), sp. city, cap. of dept. Alpes-Maritimes, France on Mediterranean sea.....pop. 105
Nictheroy (nek-tā-roi'), city, cap. of Rio de Janeiro state, Brazil. pop. 26
Niger (nī'jĕr), riv., W. Africa, 2,600 m. long. Sudan, N W of Sierra Leone to Bight of Benin.
Nigeria (ni-jē'ri-a), British possession N. of Gulf of Guinea, on both sides of Niger river. pop 25,000 to 40,000
Nijar (ne-här'), town, Almeria prov., Spain.....pop. 14
Nijmegen (nī'mā-gen), comm. & ft. town, Gelderland prov., Netherlands.....comm. pop. 43
Nikolaev (nye-ka-lá'yef), ft. town & naval station, Kherson govt., Russia, on Black sea.....pop. 92
Nikolaistad (ni-ko-lī-städ'), sp. town, Vasa govt., Finland, Russia in Europe.....pop. 15
Nikosia (nē-ko-sē'a), town, cap of Cyprus island.....pop. 15
Nile (nīl), riv., E. Africa, 3,670 m long, Victoria Nyanza lake to Mediterranean sea.
Niles (nīlz), city of Berrien co., Mich.....pop. 5
Niles (nīlz), city, Trumbull co., Ohio.....pop. 8
Nimes or **Nismes** (nēm), town, cap. of dept. Gard, France..pop. 81
Nineveh (nin'e-ve), anc. city, cap. of Assyria; ruins on E. bank of Tigris riv., Turkey in Asia.
Ningpo (ning'pō'), city & treaty port, Chekiang prov., China...p. 255
Ninguta (nin-gōō'ta), town, E. Manchuria, Asia, 150 m. N W of Vladivostok.....pop. 60
Niobrara River (nī-o-brä'ra), 450 m. long, E. Wyo. to Missouri river.
Nippon (nip'pon), the whole empire of Japan.
Nivelles (nē-vel'), town, Brabant prov., Belgium.....pop. 11
Nizhne Tagilski (nyezh'nye tä'-gel-y-ske'), town, Perm govt., Russia in Europe.....pop. 40
Nizhni Novgorod (nyez'nye nov'-go-rot), town, cap. Nizhegorod govt., Russia in Europe; annual fairs. pop. 95
Noblesville (nō'b'lz-vil), city, c. s. of Hamilton co., Ind.....pop. 5
Noci (no'che), town, Bari prov., Italy.....pop. 12
Nogent-sur-Marne (nō-zhang'-sur-Märn'), town, dept. Seine, France pop. 11
Nola (nō'la), town, Caserta prov., Italy.....pop. 15
Nome (nōm), city, near Cape Nome, Alaska.....pop. 12
Nordhausen (nort-hou'zen), mfg. town, Saxony prov., Prussia....p. 29
Norfolk (nôr'fawk), city, Madison co., Neb.....pop. 6
Norfolk (nor'fawk), city, c s. of Norfolk co., Va.....pop. 66
Norristown (nor'ris-toun), bor., c. s. of Montgomery co., Pa...pop. 28
Norrkoping (nôr'che-ping), mfg. town & sp., Ostergotland prov., Sweden.....pop. 41
North Adams (ad'amz), city, Berkshire co., Mass.....pop. 22
Northampton (amp'tun), city, c. s. of Hampshire co., Mass.....pop. 19
Northampton, mfg. bor., c. s. of Northamptonshire, England....p. 87
North Attleboro (at't'l-bur-o), town, Bristol, co., Mass.....pop. 7
North Braddock (brad'duk), bor., Allegheny co., Pa.....pop. 12
Northbridge (north'brij), town, Worcester co., Mass.....pop. 7
North Brookfield (brook'fēld), town, Worcester co., Mass....pop. 5
North Carolina (kar-o-lī'na), S. Atlantic state, U. S. A., 52,250 sq., m.; cap. Raleigh.....pop. 2,206
North Dakota (da-kō'ta), state, N W U. S. A., 70,795 sq. m.; cap. Bismarck.....pop. 577
Northfield, town, Kent co., England, on Thames river.....pop. 13

Northampton (nôrth-amp'tun), bor. of Northampton co., Pa....pop. 9
North Plainfield, bor., Somerset co., N. J.....pop. 6
North Tarrytown (-tăr'ri-town), vil. of Westchester co., N. Y....p. 5
North Tonawanda (ton-a-wonda), city, Niagara co., N. Y.....pop. 12
North Yakima (-yăk'-i-mä), city, c. s. of Yakima co., Wash.....pop. 14
Norwalk (nôr'wawk), city, Fairfield co., Conn.....pop. 7
Norwalk, city, c. s. of Huron co., Ohio.....pop. 8
Norway (nôr'wā), country, N. W. Europe, 125,648 sq. m...pop. 2,231
Norwich (nôr'wich), one of two c. s. New London co., Conn.....p. 20
Norwich, vil., c. s. of Chenango co., N. Y.....pop. 7
Norwich (nôr'rich or rij), mfg. city, & bor., c. s. of Norfolk co., England.....pop. 124
Norwood (nôr'wood), town, Norfolk co., Mass.....pop. 5
Norwood (nôr'wood), city of Hamilton co., Ohio.....pop. 16
Nottingham (nott'ing-am), mfg. city, Nottinghamshire, England. pop. 263
Noto (nō'to), town, Syracuse prov., Sicily, Italy.....pop. 23
Novara (no-vä'ra), city, cap. of prov. of same name, Piedmont, Italy.....pop. 45
Nova Scotia (nō'va skō'shi-a), a prov., of Dominion of Canada, 20,550 sq. m.; cap. Halifax..pop. 460
Nova Zembla (nō'va zem'bla), group of two large & many small isls., Arctic ocean, Archangel govt., Russia.
Novgorod (nôv'go-rot), cml. city, cap. of govt. of same name, Russia in Europe.....pop. 26
Novi Ligure (no'vē lēē'goo-ra), town, Alessandria prov., Italy. pop. 18
Novocherkask (nô-vo-cher-kask'), town, cap. of Don Cossacks ter., Russia.....pop. 52
Novomoskovsk (-mas-kofsk'), town Ekaterinoslav govt., Russia...p. 19
Novorossiysk (-ra-sēsk'), sp. town, cap. of Black Sea dist., Transcaucasia, Russia.....pop. 28
Novouzensk (-oo-zansk'), town, Samara govt., Russia in Eur..pop. 13
Nubia (nū'bi-a), country, N. E. Africa, S of Egypt, 280,000 sq. m. pop. 1,000
Nukha (nōō'kä), town, Elizavetpol govt., Transcaucasia, Russia..p. 25
Nuneaton (nun'e-tun), par. & town, Warwickshire, Eng.....pop. 25
Nuremberg (nū'rem-bĕrg), city, Bavaria, Germany.....pop. 333
Nusle (noos'lye), town, Bohemia, Austria; suburb of Prague...pop. 20
Nutley (nut'lī), town, Essex co., N. J.....pop. 6
Nyassa (ne-ăs'sa), lake, S. E. Africa, about 400 m. long, average width 25 m.; outlet into Zambesi river.
Nyezhin (nye'zhen), cml. town, Chernigov govt., Russia in Europe. pop. 32
Nyiregyhaza (nye'red-y'hä-zo), town, cap. of Szabolcz co., Hungary.....pop. 33
Nyitra (nyet'ro), city, cap. of co. of same name, N. W. Hungary. pop. 14

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Oakland (ōk'land), city, c. s. of Alameda co., Cal.....pop. 150
Oak Park, vil., Cook co., Ill...pop. 19
Oaxaca (wa-hä'ka), city, cap. of Oaxaca state, S. Mexico.....pop. 28
Obeid (o-bād'), town, cap. of Kordofan, Sudan, N. E. Africa....pop. 16
Oberammergau (ō'bĕr-ăm-mĕr-gou'), vil., Upper Bavaria, Germany; Passion Play.
Obidos (o-bē'dosh), town, Para state, Brazil, on Amazon riv..p. 12
Oconto (o-kon'to), city, c. s. of Oconto co., Wis.....pop. 6
Odawara (ō-da-wä'ra), town, on E. coast Hondo isl., Japan.....pop. 14
Odenkirchen (ō'den-kerk-en), town, Rhine prov., Prussia.....pop. 15
Odeondo (ō-da-on'do), town, Nigeria, 64 m. from Benin.....pop. 60

Odessa (ō-des'sa), sp. city, Kherson govt., Russia in Europe, on Black sea.....pop.. 450
Oelwein (ōl'wīn), city, Fayette co., Iowa.....pop. 6
Offenbach (of'fen-bäk), mfg. town, Starkenburg prov., Hesse state, Germany.....pop. 51
Offenburg (of'fen-boorg), town, Baden, Germany.....pop. 14
Ogden (og'den), city, c. s. of Weber co., Utah.....pop. 26
Ogdensburg (og'denz-burg), city, St. Lawrence co., N. Y.....pop. 16
Ohio (o-hī'o), riv., Miss. basin, 963 m. long, from Pittsburg, Pa., to Miss. river.
Ohio, N. E. cen. state of U. S. A., 41,060 sq. m.....pop. 4,767
Ohligs (ō'ligs), town, Rhine prov., Prussia.....pop. 21
Oil City, city, Venango co., Pa..p. 16
Okayama (ō-ka-yä'ma), sp. city, in dist. of same name, W. Hondo isl., Japan.....pop. 58
Okechobee (ō-ke-chō'be), lake, S. Fla., 40 m. long, 25 m. broad.
Okhotsk, Sea of (o-kōtsk'), inlet of Pacific ocean, between Kamchatka & Eastern Siberia.
Oklahoma (ok-la-hō'ma), state, U. S. A., 70,430 sq. m.; cap. Guthrie. pop. 1,657
Oklahoma, city, c. s. of Oklahoma co., Ok., on North Fork of Canadian river.....pop. 64
Oldbury (ōld'bĕr-i), town, Worcestershire, England, near Birmingham.....pop. 25
Old Calabar (kal-a-bär'), sp. & mission post, Nigeria, W. Africa. pop. 40
Oldenburg (ōl'den-burg), mfg. & cml. city, cap. of Oldenburg duchy, Germany.....pop. 27
Old Forge (fôrj), min. bor., Lackawanna co., Pa.....pop. 11
Oldham (ōld'ham), mfg. city of Lancashire, England.....pop. 143
Oldtown, city, Penobscot co., Maine. pop. 6
Olean (ō-le-an'), city, Cattaraugus co., N. Y.....pop. 15
Oliveira (ō-le-vā'e-ra), town, Minas Geraes, Brazil .....dist. pop. 30
Olmutz (ol'muts), ft. mfg. city, Moravia prov., Austria.....pop. 22
Olney (ol'ni), city, c. s. of Richland co., Ill.....pop. 5
Olsnitz (ēls'nits), town, Saxony kingdom, Germany.....pop. 14
Olympia (ō-lim'pi-a), city, c. s. of Thurston co. & cap. of Washington. pop. 7
Olyphant (ol'i-fant), bor., Lackawanna co., Pa.....pop. 9
Omaha (ō'ma-haw), city, c. s. of Douglas co., Nebraska.....pop. 124
Omsk (ômsk), town, Akmolinsk govt., Russia in Asia.....pop. 37
Oneida (ō-nī'da), vil., Madison co., N. Y.....pop. 8
Oneida Lake, cen. N. Y., 10 m., N E of Syracuse, 20 m. long, 6 m. wide.
Oneonta (ō-nē-on'tă), city, Otsego co., N. Y.....pop. 9
Onomichi (ō-no-mē'che), mfg. city, W. Hondo isl., Japan, on S. coast. pop. 22
Ontario (on-tā'ri-o), lake, between U. S. & Canada, 190 m. long, 55 m. wide.
Oporto (o-pôr'too), city, cap. of dist. of same name, Minho prov., Portugal.....pop. 168
Oppeln (op'peln), mfg. town, cap. of dist. of same name, Silesia, Prussia.....pop. 30
Oran (o-rän'), city, cap. of dept. of same name, Algeria, Africa...pop. 88
Orange (or'enj), town, New Haven co., Conn.....pop. 7
Orange, city, c. s. of Orange co., Texas.....pop. 6
Orange, city, Essex co., N. J ....p. 30
Orangeburg (-burg), city, c. s. of Orangeburg co., S. C.....pop. 6
Orange River, S. Africa, 1,000 m. long, rises in Basutoland, flows into Atlantic ocean.
Orange River Colony, formerly Orange Free State, S. Africa, S. of Transvaal Colony, 48,326 sq. m.; cap. Bloemfontein.
Oregon (or'e-gon), Pacific state of U. S. A., 96,030 sq. m.; cap. Salem. pop. 673
Orel (ar-yôl'), city, cap. of Orel govt., Russia in Europe.....pop. 70
Orenburg (a-ren-boorg'), city, cap. of Orenburg govt., Russia in Asia & Europe.....pop. 73
Orense (o-ren'sa), city, cap. of prov. of same name, Spain.....pop. 14
Orihuela (ō-re-wā'la), city, Alicante prov., Spain.....pop. 24

Orizaba (ō-re-sä'va), volcanic peak, Veracruz state, Mexico; about 18,310 ft. high.
Orizaba, mfg. town, Veracruz state, Mexico.....pop. 32
Orleans (ōr-la-āng'), city, cap. of dept. Loiret, France, on Loire river. pop. 67
Orsk (ôrsk), town, Orenburg govt., Russia in Asia, on Ural riv....pop. 20
Ortona (or-tō'na), town, Chilti prov. Italy.....pop. 15
Oruro (o-rōō'ro), city, cap. of dept. of same name & formerly cap. of Bolivia, South America.....pop. 16
Orvieto (ôr-ve-å'to), city, Perugia prov., Italy.....pop. 19
Osaka (ō'-zä-kä), sp. & mfg. city, Hondo Island, Japan.....pop. 1,117
Oschersleben (osh-ērs-lā'ben),town, Saxony prov., Prussia, on Bode river.....pop. 13
Osh (ôsh), town, Fergana govt., Russia in Asia .....pop. 36
Oshkosh (osh'kosh), city, c. s. of Winnebago co., Wis.....pop. 33
Oskaloosa (os-ka-lōō'sa), city, c. s. of Mahaska co., Iowa.....pop. 9
Osnabruck (os-na-bruk'), mfg. town, cap. of dist. of same name, Hanover, Prussia.....pop. 52
Ossining (os'sin-ing), vil., Westchester co., N. Y., formerly Sing Sing; state prison.....pop. 11
Ostend (ost-end'), sp. & watering place, W. Flanders prov., Belgium. pop. 40
Osterode (os-te-rō'de), town, E. Prussia prov., Germany.....pop. 13
Ostuni (os-tōō'ne), town, Lecce prov., Italy.....pop. 23
Osuna (o-sōō'na), town, Seville prov., Spain.....pop. 19
Oswego (os-wē'go), cml. & mfg. city, c. s. of Oswego co., cen. N. Y. pop. 23
Otaru (ō'ta-rōō), city, Yezo isl., Japan, on the W. coast.....pop. 57
Oton (o-ton'), pueblo, S. Iloilo prov., Panay, Phil. isl.....pop. 13
Otsu (ō'tsoo), city, cen. Hondo isl., Japan, near Kyoto.....pop. 34
Ottajano (ot-ta-yä'no), town, 12 m. E of Naples, Italy.....pop. 13
Ottawa (ot'ta-wa), city, c. s. of Lasalle co., Ill.....pop. 10
Ottawa, city, c. s. of Franklin co., Kan.....pop. 8
Ottawa, city, cap. of Dominion of Canada.....pop. 60
Ottawa, riv., Canada, 600 m. long to St. Lawrence river.
Ottumwa (ot-tum'wa), city, c. s. of Wapello co., Iowa.....pop. 22
Oviedo (o-ve-å'tho), city, cap. of prov. of same name, N W. Spain. pop. 46
Owatonna (ō-wå-ton'nå), mfg. city, c. s. of Steele co., Minn. ...pop. 6
Owego (ō-wē'gō), vil., Tioga co., N. Y.....pop. 5
Owensboro (ō'enz-bur-o), city, c. s. of Daviess co., Ky.....pop. 16
Owosso (o-wos'so), city, Shiawassee co., Mich.....pop. 10
Oxford (oks'ferd), city & bor., c. s. of Oxfordshire, Eng.; seat of Oxford University.....pop. 49

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Pachino (pa-kē'no), town, Syracuse prov., Sicily isl., Italy.....pop. 12
Pachuca (pa-chōō'ka), town, cap. of Hidalgo state, Mexico....pop. 33
Pacific Ocean (pa-sif'ik), extends from Arctic to Antarctic Circle & from W. America to Australia, Malay arch & E. Asia; 70,000,000 sq. m.
Padang (pā-dāng'), town, W. coast Sumatra isl., Malay arch....pop 40
Paderborn (pä-dĕr-born'), mfg. & cml. town, Westphalia prov , Prussia.....pop. 24
Padiham (pad'i-ham), town, Lancashire, England.....pop. 12
Padua (pad'u-a), city, cap. of prov. of same name, Venetia, Italy....p. 82
Paducah (pa-dū'ka), city, c. s. of McCracken co., Ky., on Ohio river. pop. 23
Pagani (pa-gä'ne), town, Salerno prov., Campania, Italy.....pop. 15
Pagopago (päng'o-päng'o), or **Pangopango,** very fine harbor, Tutuila, Samoa; belongs to U. S. A.
Painesville (panz'vil), vil., c. s. of Lake co., Ohio.....pop. 6

Paipa (pī'pa), town, Boyaca dept., Colombia.....pop. 13
Paisley (pāz'li), burgh, Renfrew co., Scotland.....pop. 79
Pakhoi (pāk-hoi'), treaty port, Kwangtung prov., China, on Gulf of Tonkin.....pop. 20
Paks (poksh), town, Tolna co., Hungary, on Danube river....pop. 12
Palanpur (pä-lan-pōōr'), city, cap. of native state of same name, Bombay, India.....pop. 21
Palapye (pa-läp'ye), town, Bechuanaland, S. Africa.....pop. 5
Palembang (pä-lem-bäng'), town, cap. of Dutch prov., S. coast Sumatra isl.....pop. 53
Palencia (pä'lan-the-ä), city, cap. of prov. of same name, N. Spain. pop. 15
Palermo (pa-lēr'mo), sp. city, cap. of prov. of same name, N. W. Sicily, Italy.....pop. 310
Palestine (pal'es-tin), city, c. s. of Anderson co., Texas.....pop. 10
Palestine, country, S. W. part of Syria, Turkey in Asia; length about 150 m., 11,600 sq. m.
Palghat (päl'gawt), town, Malabar dist., Madras pres., British India. pop. 40
Pali (pä'le), cml. town, Jodhpur state, Rajputana, India.....pop. 50
Palmas, Las (läs päl'mas), sp. city, N. E. Gran Canaria, Canary Islands. pop. 35
Palmer (pä'mĕr), town, Hampden co., Mass.....pop. 8
Palmi (päl'me), coast town, Reggio di Calabria prov., Italy. p. 13
Palmira (pal-mē'ra), town, Cauca dept., Colombia.....pop. 15
Palmyra (pal-mī'ra), Scripture name, Tadmor or Tamar, ruined city, Syrian desert, 130 m. N E of Damascus.
Pamir (pä-mēr'), highland, Turkestan, cen. Asia, 11,000-25,000 ft. high; called by the natives, "Roof of the World."
Pamlico Sound (pam'li-cō), 80 m. long. 8-30 m. wide, bet. N. C. mainland & coast islands.
Pampas (pām'pas), wide, tree-less plains, Argentina.
Pana (pā'na), city, Christian co., Ill.....pop. 6
Panama (pan-a-mä'), sp. city, cap. of republic of Panama, S. America. pop. 25
Panama, Isthmus of, connects N. & S. America; separates Atl. from Pac. ocean; narrowest part about 30 m. wide; crossed by Panama Canal.
Pancsova (pon'chō-vo), town, Torontal co., Hungary.....pop. 17
Pandan (pan-dän'), pueblo, N. W. Antique prov., Panay, Phil. isls.....pop. 14
Panipat (pä-nē-put'), town, Punjab, British India.....pop. 28
Panjim (pän-zhēng'), or **New Goa** (gō'a), cap. of Portuguese India, on W. coast.....pop. 24
Pankow (pän'ko), vil., Brandenburg, Prussia, near Berlin comm. pop. 22
Pantin (päng-tang'), town, dept. Seine, France.....pop. 26
Paoting (pä-o-ting'), town, cap. of Pechili prov., China....pop. 150
Papa (pä'po), town, Veszprem co., Hungary.....pop. 14
Para (pa-rä'), S. arm of Amazon riv., 40 m. wide at entrance.
Para, city, cap. of Para state, Brazil.....pop. 110
Paracatu (pä-ra-ka-tōō'), town. Minas Geraes, Brazil. dist. pop. 47
Paragould (par'ä-goold), city, c. s. of Green co., Ark.....pop. 5
Paraguay (pä-ra-gwī' or par'ä-gwā), riv., South America, 1,420 m long, Matto Grosso state, Brazil, to Parana riv.
Paraguay, republic, South America, bet. Parana & Paraguay rivs., 157,000 sq. m.; cap. Asuncion.....pop. 630
Parahiba (pä-ra-ē'ba), city, cap. of Parahiba state, N. E. Brazil, S. America.....pop. 19
Paramaribo (par-a-mar'i-bō), cap. of Dutch Guiana, S. Am...pop. 31
Parana (pä-ra-nä'), riv., South America, 2,000 m. long, Minas Geraes state, Brazil, to Plata river.
Parana, town, cap. of Entre Rios prov., Argentina.....pop. 25
Pardubitz (pär'doo-bits), mfg. town Bohemia, Austria.....pop. 17
Parenzo (pa-rent'so), town, W. coast of Istria, Austria....pop. 10
Paris (par'is), city, c. s. of Edgar co., Ill.....pop. 8
Paris city, c.s. of Bourbon co., Ky.....pop. 6

Paris, city, c. s. of Lamar co., Tex.....pop. 11
Paris, city, riv. port & cap. of France, on Seine riv., 107 m. from the sea.....pop. 2,847
Park City, town, Knox co., Tenn. pop. 5
Parkersburg (pär'kĕrz-burg), city, c. s. of Wood co., W. V....pop. 18
Parma (pär'ma), city, cap. of prov. of same name, Emilia, Italy. p. 49
Parola (pä-rō'lu), town, Khandesh div., Bombay pres., British India.....pop. 15
Paros (pā'ros), isl. Ægean sea, 64 sq. m.; produces finest marble. pop. 9
Parsons (pärs'nz), city, Labette co., Kans.....pop. 12
Partanna (pär-tän'na), town, Trapani prov., Sicily, Italy.....pop. 14
Partick (pär'tik), burgh, Lanark co., Scot, n. Glasgow.....pop. 54
Partinico (pär-tē'ne-ko), mfg. & cml. town, Palermo prov., Sicily, Italy pop. 24
Pasadena (pas-a-dē'na), city, Los Angeles co., Cal.....pop. 30
Passaic (pas-sā'ik), city, Passaic co., N. J.....pop. 55
Passau (päs'sou or pas'sou), town, Bavaria, on Inn & Danube rivs.p. 18
Passi (päs'se), pueblo, N. Iloilo prov., Panay, Phil. islands..pop. 14
Pasto (päs'tō), town, dept. Cauca, Colombia, South America..pop. 13
Patagonia (pat-a-gō'ni-a), former name of a region at S. end of South America, now divided bet. Chile & Argentina.
Patan (pu-tän'), town, Baroda state, Gujarat, Bombay, India....pop. 33
Patan, town, Nepal, India, near Khatmandu.....pop. 30
Paterno (pa-ter'no), city, Sicily, Italy, at base of Mt. Etna..pop. 23
Paterson (pat'ĕr-sun), mfg. city, c. s. of Passaic co., N. J.....pop. 126
Patiala (put-e-ä'la), city, cap. of native state of same name, S. E. Punjab, India.....pop. 56
Patna (pat'nä) city, cap. of div. of same name, Bengal, Brit. India. pop. 135
Patras (pä'tras), ft. sp. town, cap. of Achaia & Elis in Morea, Greece pop. 38
Patrocinio (pä-tro-sē'ne-oo), town, Minas Geraes, Brazil..dist. pop. 35
Patti (pät'te), town, Messina prov., Sicily, Italy.....pop. 11
Pau (pō), town, cap. of dept. Basses-Pyrénées, France....pop. 34
Pavia (pa-vē'a), city, cap. of prov. of same name, Lombardy, Italy. pop. 35
Pavlograd (pav-lo-grat'), town, Ekaterinoslaw govt., Russia in Europe. pop. 16
Pawtucket (paw-tuk'et), mfg. city, Providence co., R. I.....pop. 23
Paysandu (pī-san-dōō'), city, cap. of dept. of same name, Uruguay. pop. 26
Paz, La (lā päz'), city, cap. of Bolivia.....pop. 62
Paz, La, city, cap. of Lower California, Mexico.....pop. 5
Peabody (pē'bod-i), town, Essex co., Mass.....pop. 12
Pecska (pāch'ko), town, Arad co., Hungary.....pop. 16
Peekskill (pēks'kil), vil., Westchester, co., N. Y.....pop. 15
Peine (pī'ne), town, Hanover prov., Prussia.....pop. 15
Pekin (pē'kin), city, c. s. of Tazewell co., Ill.....pop. 10
Pekin (pē-kin'), city, Pechili prov. & cap. of China & of Chinesee Empire.....pop. 1,600
Pelago (pā'la-gō), town, Florence prov., Tuscany, Italy.....pop. 12
Pelee (pe-lā'), volcano, N. Martinique, Fr. W. Indies, 4,428 ft. high; eruption in 1902 destroyed 30,000 persons.
Pelotas (pā-lō'tash), sp. town, Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil.....pop. 32
Pemberton (pem'bĕr-tun), par. & town, Lancashire, England...p. 22
Pembroke (pem'brōk), town, c. s. of Renfrew co., Ontario, Canada. pop. 5
Pembroke (pem'brook), sp. bor. of Pembrokeshire, Wales..pop. 16
Pembroke, suburb of Dublin, Ireland.....pop. 26
Penne (pen'nā), town, Teramo prov., Italy.....pop. 10
Pennsylvania (pen-sil-vā'ni-a), one of Middle Atlantic states, U. S. A., 45,215 sq. m.; cap. Harrisburg. pop. 7,665
Penn Yan (pen yan'), vil., c. s. of Yates co., N. Y.....pop. 5
Penobscot (pe-nob'skot), riv., Somerset co., Me., 300 m. long to Penobscot bay.

Pensacola (pen-sa-kō'la), sp. city, c. s. of Escambia co., Fla....pop. 23
Penzance (pen-zans'), sp. bor., Cornwall co., Eng., 9 m. from Land's End.....pop. 13
Peoria (pe-ō'ri-a), city, c. s. of co. of same name, cen. Ill....p. 67
Periguex (på-re-gē'), city, cap. of dept. Dordogne, France..pop. 32
Perm (pårm), city, cap. of Perm govt., E. Russia in Europe..p. 45
Pernambuco (per-nam-bōō'ko), city, cap. of state of same name, E. Brazil.....pop. 190
Pernau (per'nou), sp. town, Livonia govt., Russia in Europe..pop. 14
Perpignan (pār-pen-yäng'), town, cap. of dept. Pyrénées-Orientales, France.....pop. 36
Persia (pĕr'sha or pĕr'zha), kingdom, S. W. Asia, about 635,135 sq. m.; cap. Teheran.....pop. 9,000
Persian Gulf, arm of Arabian sea, bet. Arabia & Persia, 420 m. by 105-230 m.
Perth (pĕrth), city, cap. of Western Australia.....pop. 28
Perth, burgh, c. s. of Perth co., Scotland.....pop. 33
Perth Amboy (pĕrth am-boi' or am'boi), city, Middlesex co., N. J. pop. 32
Peru (pe-rōō'), city, Lasalle co., Ill. pop. 8
Peru, city, c. s. of Miami co., Ind. pop. 11
Peru (på-rōō)', republic, W. coast of South America, 683,322 sq. m.; cap. Lima.....pop. 4,560
Perugia (på-rōō'ja), city, cap. of prov. of same name, cen. Italy. pop. 61
Pescia (på'sha), town, Lucca prov., Tuscany, Italy.....pop. 18
Pescina (på-shē'na), cml. town, Aquila prov., Italy.....pop. 10
Peshawar (på-shä'wur), ft. town & cap. of Peshawar dist., Punjab, British India.....pop. 84
Petaluma (pet-å-lōō'må), city, Sonoma co., Cal.....pop. 6
Peterborough (pē'tĕr-bur-o), city & bor., Northampton & Huntingdon cos., England.....pop. 31
Peterhead (pē-tĕr-hed'), sp. city, Aberdeen co., Scotland.....pop. 12
Peterhof (på'tĕr-hōf), town & imperial palace, Kronstadt bay, Russia in Europe.....pop. 10
Petersburg (pē'tĕrz-burg), cml. & mfg. city, Dinwiddie co., Va.....p. 24
Petit-Quevilly, Le (le pe-tē'-ke-vē-yē'), mfg. town, dept. Seine-Inférieure, France.....pop. 14
Petrokov (pye-tra-kôf'), city, cap. of govt. of same name, Russian Poland.....pop. 31
Petropavlovsk (pye-tro-päv'-lofsk), Cossack vil., N. Caucasia, Russia. pop. 8
Petropolis (pä-trō'po-les), town, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil; seat of German colony.....pop. 12
Petrovsk (pye-trôfsk'), town, Dagestan govt., Transcaucasia, Russia, on Caspian sea.....pop. 5
Petrovsk, town, Saratov govt., Russia in Europe.....pop. 16
Petuna (på-tōō'na), town, Manchuria, on Sungari river....pop. 30
Pforzheim (pforts'hīm), mfg. town, Baden, Germany.....pop. 43
Philadelphia (fil-a-del'fi-a), chief city of Pa., coextensive with co. of same name.....pop. 1,549
Phillippeville (fē-lep-vēl), sp. town, dept. Constantine, Algeria, Africa pop. 21
Philippine Islands (fil'ip-pin or pīn), arch. of many isles, S E of Asia; 127,853 sq. m.; cap. Manila; belong to U. S. a.....pop. 6,975
Philippopolis (fil-ip-pop'o-lis), city, cap. of dept. of same name & of E. Roumelia .....pop. 43
Phillipsburg (fil'ips-burg), town, Warren co., N. J.....pop. 14
Phœnix (fē'niks), city, Lee co., Ala. pop. 4
Phœnix, city, c. s. of Maricopa co. & cap. of Arizona.....pop. 11
Phœnixville, bor., Chester co., Pa. .pop. 11
Phyongyang (p'hyĕng'yang'), or **Pingyang** (ping'yäng'), town, N. W. Korea, on Taidong river..pop. 40
Piacenza (pē-a-chent'sa), ft. city, cap. of prov. of same name, Emilia dept., N. Italy.....pop. 36
Piatra (pya'tra), town, Moldavia, Roumania.....pop. 20
Piazza Armerina (pē-ät'sa år-marē'na), mfg. & cml. town, Caltanissetta prov., Sicily, Italy....pop. 24
Pietermaritzburg (pē-tĕr-mar'-its-burg), town, cap. of Natal, S. Africa. pop. 31

Pietraperzia (pe-å-tra-pert'-se-a), town, Caltanissetta prov., Sicily, Italy.....pop. 17
Pietrasanta (pe-å-tra-sän'ta), town, Lucca prov., Italy.....pop 13
Pikes Peak (pīks), mt. in Rocky mts., Col., 14,108 ft. high; weather station on it.
Pilibhit (pe-le-bēt'), cml. town, cap. of dist. of same name, Rohilkhand div., N. W. Provinces, British India.....pop. 34
Pilsen (pil'sen), mfg. town, Bohemia, Austria.....pop. 68
Pine Bluff, city, c. s. of Jefferson co., Arkansas.....pop. 15
Pinerolo (pē-na-ro'lo), mfg. town, Turin prov., Italy.....pop. 18
Pinguente (pen-gwen'ta), comm., Istria, Küstenland, Austria.....p. 16
Pingyang. See Phyongyang.
Pinsk (pensk), sml. town, Minsk govt., Russia in Europe.....pop. 28
Piqua (pik'wa), mfg. city, Miami co., Ohio.....pop. 13
Piræus (pi-rē'us), town, Greece, 5 m. S E of Athens, & its sp...pop. 42
Piranga (pe-räng'ga), town, Minas Geraes, Brazil.....dist. pop. 35
Pirano (pe-rä'no), sp. town, Istria, Küstenland prov., Austria....pop. 13
Pirmasens (per'mä-sens), mfg. town, Palatinate, Bavaria, Germany.....pop. 30
Pirna (per'nä), mfg. town, Saxony kingdom, Germany.....pop. 18
Pisa (pē'za or pē'sa), city, cap. of prov. of same name, Tuscany, Italy.....pop. 61
Pisek (pē'sek), mfg. town, Bohemia, Austria.....pop. 14
Pistoia (pes-tō'ya), city, Florence prov., Italy.....pop. 63
Pittsburg (pits'burg), city, Crawford co., Kans.....pop. 15
Pittsburg, mfg. city, c. s. of Allegheny co., Pa.; with Allegheny City, now included.....pop. 534
Pittsfield (pits'fēld), city, c. s. of Berkshire co., Mass.....pop. 32
Pittston (pits'tun), city, Luzerne co., Pa.....pop. 16
Plainfield (plān'fēld), town, Windham co., Conn.....pop. 5
Plainfield, city, Union co., N. J. pop. 21
Plata, La (la plä'ta), sp. city, cap. of Buenos Aires prov., Argentina. pop. 70
Platte (plat), riv., 315 m. long, Neb., from junction of North & South Platte to Missouri river.
Plattsburg (plats'burg), vil., c. s. of Clinton co., N. Y.....pop. 11
Platsmouth (plats'mouth), city, c. s. of Cass co., Neb.....pop. 5
Plauen (plow'-en), mfg. city, Saxony, Germany.....pop. 121
Plevna (plev'na), city, cap. of dept. of same name, N. Bulgaria....pop. 19
Ploesci (plō-yesht'y), town, Roumania, 35 m. N of Bukharest. pop. 43
Plotsk (plôtsk), city, cap. of Plotsk govt., Poland, Russia in Europe. pop. 27
Plymouth (plim'uth), town, c. s. of Plymouth co., Mass.....pop. 10
Plymouth, bor., Luzerne co., Pa. pop. 17
Plymouth, sp. bor. & naval station, Devonshire, England, on Plymouth sound.....pop. 124
Pocatello (pō-kå-tel'lō), city, c. s. of Bannock co., Idaho.....pop. 9
Podgorze (pod-gōō'zhe), town, Gallicia, Austria.....pop. 18
Podolsk (pa-dôl'y'sk), town, Moscow govt., Russia.....pop. 11
Point de Galle (point de gäl') or **Galle,** sp., S. W. coast Ceylon. pop. 37
Pointe a Pitre (pwant'ä pe'tr), sp., chief town of Guadeloupe, Fr. W. Indies.....pop. 17
Poitiers (pwä-tyā'), city, cap. of dept. Vienne, France.....pop. 40
Pola (pō'la), sp. & arsenal, Istria, Küstenland prov., Austria....pop. 45
Poland (pō'land, Pol. **Polska** (pol'y'ska), former kingdom, cen. Europe, Baltic sea to Carpathian mts.; ab. 282,000 sq. m.
Polotsk (po'lotsk), town, Vitobsk govt., Russia in Europe.....pop. 20
Polynesia (pol-i-nē'shi-a or sha), isls. of cen. Pacific ocean, bet. 30° N. & 47° S., a subdivision of Oceanica; New Zealand & Hawaiian isls. the largest.
Pomeroy (pom'e-roi), city, c. s. of Meigs co., Ohio.....pop. 5
Pomona (po-mō'na), city, Los Angeles co., Cal.....pop. 10
Pompeii (pom-pā'ye), anc. city, Italy, 15 m. S E of Naples; buried by volcanic explosion, A. D. 79.

Ponce (pon'sa), city, cap. of dept. of same name, S. Porto Rico. pop. 35

Pondicherry (pon-di-sher'ri), town, cap. of French India....pop. 48

Ponevyezh (pa-nye-vyezh'), town, Kovno govt., Russia in Eur....p. 18

Ponta Delgada (pon'ta dål-gä'-da), town, largest in the Azores, on Sao Miguel island.....pop. 18

Pont-a-Mousson (pônt-ä-mōōs-song'), town, dept. Meurthe-et-Moselle, France.....pop. 13

Pontassieve (pon-tas-se-å'vå), town, Florence prov., Italy.....pop. 13

Pontefract (pom'fret or pon'te-frakt), bor., West Riding, Yorkshire, England.....pop. 13

Ponte Nova (pon'te nō'va), town, Minas Geraes, Brazil...dist. pop. 41

Pontevedra (pon-tå-vå'dra), city, cap. of prov. of same name, N. W. Spain.....pop. 20

Pontiac (pon'ti-ak), city, c. s. of Livingston co., Ill.....pop. 6

Pontiac (pon'ti-ak), city, c. s. of Oakland co., Mich.....pop. 15

Pontremoli (pon-trem'o-le), town, Massa e Carrara prov., Italy.....p. 14

Poole (pōōl), sp. bor., Dorsetshire, England.....pop. 19

Poona or **Puna** (pōō'na), city, cap. of dist. of same name, Bombay, British India.....pop. 153

Poplar Bluff (-bluf'), city, c. s. of Butler co., Mo.....pop. 7

Popocatepetl (po-pō-ka-tā'petl or ta-pet'l), vol., 30 m. W of Puebla, Mexico; 17,883 ft. high.

Porbandar (pōr-bun'dur), sp. & cml. town, W. Kathiawar pen., India. pop. 15

Port Adelaide (ad'e-lād), sp. town, Adelaide co., S. Australia.....pop. 20

Portage (pôrt'aj), city, c. s. of Columbia co., Wis.....pop. 5

Port Arthur, naval station, Shengking prov., Manchuria.

Port Arthur, city, Jefferson co., Texas.....pop. 8

Port au Prince (pôrt ō prins'), chief sp. & cap. of Haiti rep., West Indies. pop. 60

Port Blair (blār), South Andaman isl., Bay of Bengal.....pop. 15

Port Chester (ches'ter), vil., Westchester co., N. Y.....pop. 13

Port de Paix (de pā'), sp., Haiti isls., W. Indies.....pop. 10

Port Elizabeth (e-liz'a-beth), sp. town, Cape Colony, S. Africa....p. 23

Port Glasgow (glas'ko), burgh, Renfrew co., Scotland.....pop. 17

Port Huron (hū'run), city, c. s. of St. Clair co., Mich.....pop. 19

Portici (pôr'te-chē), town, Italy, on Naples bay.....pop. 15

Port Jackson (pôrt jak's'n), inlet, Cumberland co., New South Wales, Austria; a fine harbor.

Port Jervis ((jer'vis), vil., Orange co., N. Y.....pop. 10

Portland (pôrt'land), town, Middlesex co., Conn.....pop. 4

Portland, city, c. s. of Jay co., Ind. pop. 5

Portland, sp. city, c. s. of Cumberland co., Me.....pop. 59

Portland, city, riv. port. & c. s. of Multnomah co., Ore.....pop. 207

Portland, sp. town, Dorset co., Eng., on Isle of Portland.....pop. 15

Port Louis (pôrt lōō'is or lōō'i), sp., cap. of Mauritius isl., Indian ocean. pop. with suburbs 54

Port Mahon (ma-hōn'), ft. sp. town, Minorca isl., Mediterranean sea.....pop. 18

Porto Alegre (pôr'too a-lå'gre), sp. city, cap. of Rio Grande do Sul state, Brazil.....pop. 100

Port of Spain, town, cap. of Trinidad island, British West Indies. pop. 55

Portomaggiore (pôr'to-mäd-jō'-rå), town, Ferrara prov., Italy.....pop. 20

Porto Novo (nō'vo), sp., Arcot dist., Madras, British India.....pop. 14

Porto Novo, town, c. s. of Dahomey, Slave Coast, Upper Guinea....pop. 50

Porto Rico (pôr'to rē'ko), isl., West Indies, E of Haiti isl., 3,606 sq. m.; cap. San Juan; belongs to U. S. A pop. 1,118

Port Royal (roi'al), ft. town, S. E. coast of Jamaica, West Ind...p. 15

Port Said (pôrt sä-ēd'), city, cap. of prov. of same name, Lower Egypt, at N. end of Suez canal.....pop. 42

Portsmouth (ports'muth), sp. city, Rockingham co., N. H.....pop. 11

Portsmouth, city, c. s. of Scioto co., Ohio.....pop. 23

Portsmouth, sp. city, c. s. of Norfolk co., Va.....pop. 33

Portsmouth, sp. bor., Hampshire, Eng., chief naval station of England. pop. 215

Portugal (pôr'tu-gal), kingdom, *N.* part of Iberian pen., 34,345 sq. m.; cap. Lisbon.....pop. 5,022
Posen (pō'zen), ft. city, cap. of prov. of same name, Prussia, & cap. of anc. Poland.....pop. 157
Potenza (po-tent'sa), city, cap. of prov. of same name, Italy.....pop. 16
Potomac (po-tō'mak), riv., W. Va., Md. & Va., 550 m long, Allegheny mts. to Chesapeake bay.
Potosi (pō-to-sē'), city, cap. of dept. of same name, Bolivia.....pop. 20
Pototan (po-tō'tan), pueblo, Iloilo prov., Panay, Phil. isls.....pop. 15
Potsdam (pots'dam), city, cap. of distrist of same name, Brandenburg prov., Prussia.....pop. 60
Pottstown (pots'toun), bor., Montgomery co., Pa.....pop. 16
Pottsville (pots'vil), min. & mfg. bor., c. s. of Schuylkill co., Pa. pop. 20
Poughkeepsie (po-kip'si), city, c. s. of Dutchess co., N. Y.....pop. 28
Pouso Alegre (pō'zoo a-lā'gre), town, Minas Geraes, Brazil. dist. pop. 37
Pozoblanco (pō-tho-blăn'ko), Pangasinan prov., Luzon, Phil. islands. pop. 10
Pozsony (po'zhon-y), city, cap. of co. of same name, formerly cap. of Hungary.....pop. 66
Pozzuoli (pot-soo-ō'le), town, Italy, on Pozzuoli bay.....pop. 23
Prague (prāg), city, cap. of Bohemia, Austria.....pop. 234
Prahran (pra-ran'), city, Victoria, Australia, suburb of Melbourne. pop. 41
Prato (prä'to), town, Florence prov., Italy.....pop. 51
Prenzlau (prents'lou), town, Brandenburg prov., Prussia.....pop. 20
Prerau (pra'rou), town, Moravia prov., Austria.....pop. 17
Prescott (prĕs'kut), city, c. s. of Yavapai co., Arizona.....pop. 5
Preston (pres'tun), bor., Lancashire, England.....pop. 119
Prestwich (prest'wich), town, Lancashire, England.....pop. 13
Pretoria (pre-tō'ri-a), town, cap. of Transvaal Colony, British S. Africa. pop. 5
Pribram (prē'bram), town, Bohehemia, Austria.....pop. 14
Priego (pre-a'go), town, Cordoba prov., Spain.....pop. 16
Prince Edward Island, prov., Dominion of Canada; an isl. in St. Lawrence gulf, 2,314 sq. m.; cap. Charlottetown.....pop. 103
Princeton (prins'tun), city, c. s. of Gibson co., Ind.....pop. 6
Princeton, bor., Mercer co., N. J. pop. 5
Prishtina (prēsh'ti-nā), town, Kosovo vilayet, Turkey in Europe. pop. 18
Prizren (pre'zren), town, Kosovo vilayet, Turkey in Europe.....pop. 60
Prome (prōm), city, cap. of prov. of same name, Pegu div., Lower Burma.....pop. 30
Proskurov (pra-skoo-rôf'), town, Podolia govt., Russia in Europe. pop. 21
Prossnitz (prôs'nits), mfg. town, E. cen. Moravia, Austria....pop. 24
Providence, sp. city, c. s. of Providence co., & cap. of Rhode Island. pop. 224
Provincetown, town, Barnstable co., Mass.; end of Cape Cod...pop. 4
Provo (prō'vo), city, c. s. of Utah co., Utah.....pop. 9
Prussia (prush'a), kingdom, N. Germany, 134,597 sq. m.; cap. Berlin.....pop. 40,157
Przemysl (pshe'mi-shl-y), town, cen. Galicia prov., Austria.....pop. 46
Pskov (pskôf), city, cap. of govt. of same name, Russia in Europe. pop. 30
Pudsey (pud'zi), bor., W. Riding, Yorkshire, England.....pop. 15
Puebla (pwä'bla), city, cap. of Pueblo state, S. cen. Mexico....p. 89
Pueblo (pueb'lo), city, c. s. of Pueblo co., Col.....pop. 44
Puerto Cabello (pwăr'to kabăl'yo), sp. town, Carabobo state, Venezuela.....pop. 11
Puerto de Santa Maria (dā sän'ta marē'a), mfg. & cml. city, Cadiz prov., Spain.....pop. 20
Puerto Plata (plä'ta), sp., Santo Domingo rep., Haiti isl., W. Indies. pop. 18
Puerto Principe (pren'se-pā), city, cap. of prov. of same name, E. cen. Cuba.....pop. 25
Puget Sound (pu'jet), inland sea, N. W. part state of Washington.
Pultusk (pool'toosk), town, in Lomzha prov., Poland, Russia in Europe.....pop. 12

Punjab (pun-jäb'), prov., forming N. W. part of British India, 110,897 sq. m.; cap. Lahore.....pop. 22,449

Purificacao (poo-rē-fe-ka-soun'), town, Bahia state, Brazil. dist. pop. 52

Putignano (pōō-ten-yä'no), comm., Bari prov., Italy.....pop. 14

Putivl (poo-tyevl'), town, W. Kursk govt., Russia in Europe.....pop. 13

Putnam (put'nam), city, Windham co., Conn.....pop. 7

Puy, Le (lē püe'), mfg. comm., cap. of dept. Haute-Loire, Fr...pop. 21

Pyatigorsk (pya-tye-gôrsk'), town, Terek ter., N. Caucasia, Russia. pop. 17

Pyrenees (pir'e-nēs), mt. chain, between Spain & France; highest point, Nethou peak, 11,165 ft.

Pyrgos (pir'gos), town, Laconia nome, Morea, Greece.....pop. 13

—Q—

Quaregnon (ka-rân-yong'), comm., Hainaut prov., Belgium...pop. 16

Quebec (kwe-bek'), city, cap. of prov. of same name, Canada...p. 78

Quedlinburg (kvåd-lin-boorg'),mfg. town, Saxony prov., Prussia....p. 23

Queensland, state, N. E. Australia, 668,497 sq. m.; cap. Brisbane. pop. 503

Queenstown, sp. town, Cork co., Ireland, S. side Great isl., Cork Harbor.....pop. 9

Queluz (ka-loosh'), town, Minas Geraes, Brazil.....dist. pop. 68

Queretaro (kå-rā'ta-ro), mfg. town, cap. of state of same name, Mexico. pop. 35

Quetta (kwet'tä), town, British Baluchistan.....pop. 27

Quezaltenango (kå-säl-tå-nän'-go), cml. city, Guatemala...dist. pop. 27

Quilon (kwe-lon'), sp. town, Travancore state, Madras pres., India. pop. 14

Quimper (kang-par'), mfg. & cml. town, cap. of dept. Finistere, Fr. pop. 19

Quincy (kwin'zi), mfg. city, c. s. of Adams co., Ill.....pop. 37

Quincy, city, Norfolk co., Mass. pop. 3 ?

Quito (kē'to), city, cap. of Pinchincha prov. & of Ecuador.... p. 40

—R—

Rabat (rä-bät'), ft. sp. & cml. town, Morocco, Africa, on W. coast....p. 25

Racalmuto (rä-kal-mōō'to), cml. town, Girgenti prov., Sicily, Italy. pop. 16

Race, Cape, S. E. point of Newfoundland.

Racine (ra-sēn'), cml. & mfg. city, c. s. of Racine co., S. E. Wis.....p. 38

Radautz (rä'douts), town, Bukowina, Austria.....pop. 14

Radeberg (rä-de-berg'), mfg. town, Saxony kingdom, Germany.....p. 13

Radom (rä'dom), city, cap. of govt. of same name, Poland, Russia. pop. 29

Ragusa (ra-gōō'za), town, Syracuse prov., Sicily, Italy....pop. 32

Rahway (raw'wå), mfg. city, Union co., N. J., on Rahway river. pop. 9

Rainier, Mount (rā'nēr), peak, Cascade range, Wash., 14,526 ft. high.

Raipur (rī'poor), city, cap. of di t. of same name, Cen. Provs., British India.....pop. 24

Rajamahendri (rā-jä-mu-hen'-dre), town, Godavari dist., Madras, British India.....pop. 28

Rajkot (räj-kōt'), city, cap. of Rajkot state, Gujarat, Bombay, India.....pop. 29

Raleigh (raw'li), city, cap. of N. C. & c. s. of Wake co.....pop. 19

Rampur (räm'poor), city, cap. of native state of same name, N. W. Provinces, India..... pop. 78
Rampur Beauleah (be-aw'le-ä), town, Bengal, India, cap. of Rajshahi dist.....pop. 21
Ramsbottom (ramz'bot-tum), mfg. town, Lancashire, Eng.....pop. 16
Ramsgate (ramz'gāt), bor., Kent co., England.....pop. 28
Ranchi (rän-chē'), town, Lohardaga dist., Bengal, British India.....p. 20
Randazzo (ran-dät'so), town, Catania prov., Sicily, Italy....pop. 12
Rangoon (rän-gōōn'), city, cap. of dist. of same name & cap. of Lower Burma.....pop. 235
Rankin (ran'kin), bor. Allegheny co., Pa.....pop. 6
Rapallo (ra-päl'lo), cml. & sp. town, Genoa prov., Italy.....pop. 11
Rapidan (rap-i-dan'), riv., Va., Blue Ridge to Rappahannock river.
Rappahannock (rap-pa-han'-nuk), riv., Va., 130 m. long, Blue Ridge to Chesapeake bay.
Raritan Bay (rar'i-tan), sea inlet, New Jersey, S. of Staten island.
Rastatt (rä'stat), mfg. ft. town, Baden, Germany..... pop. 14
Rastenburg (räs'ten-bōōrg), mfg. town, E. Prussia prov., Germany. pop. 11
Rathenow (rä'te-no), mfg. town, Brandenburg prov., Prus...pop. 21
Ratibor (rä'te-bôr), mfg. town, on Oder riv., Silesia prov., Prussia. pop. 25
Ratisbon (rat'is-bon), mfg. & cml. town, Bavaria, Germany....pop. 45
Raton (ra-tōn'), city, c. s. of Colfax co., New Mexico.....pop. 5
Ravenna (ra-vän'na), city, cap. of prov., of same name, N. E. Italy.
Ravenna, vil., c. s. of Portage co., Ohio.....pop. 5
Ravensburg (rä'vens-boorg), mfg. & cml. town, Württemberg, S. Germany.....pop. 13
Rawal Pindi (rä'wäl pin'de or ra'al) town, cap. of div. of same name, Punjab, British India.....pop. 74
Rawtenstall (raw'ten-stal), mfg. & min. bor., Lancashire, England. pop. 31
Razgrad (räz'grat), city, cap. of dept. of same name, Bulgaria. pop. 14
Reading (red'ing), mfg. town, Middlesex co., Mass.....pop. 5
Reading, mfg. city, c. s. of Berks co., Pa.....pop. 96
Reading, mfg. & cml. bor., c. s. of Berkshire, England, on Kennett river.....pop. 72
Recanati (rā-ka-nä'te), town, Macerata prov., Italy.....pop. 16
Recklinghausen (rek'ling-houzen), min. town, Westphalia prov., Prussia.....pop. 34
Red Bank, town, Monmouth co., N. J., on Shrewsbury riv.....pop. 7
Redditch (red'dich), mfg. vil., Worcestershire, England.....pop. 13
Redlands (rĕd'landz), city, San Bernardino co., Cal.....pop. 10
Red River riv., 1,200 m. long, S W U. S. A., Llano Estacado, Tex., to Miss. river, La.
Red River, Lake Traverse, Minn., to Winnipeg lake.
Redruth (red'ruth), town, Cornwall co., England.....pop. 10
Red Sea, inland sea, 1,450 m. long, between Arabia & Egypt; connects with Arabian sea by Bab el Mandeb strait.
Red Wing, mfg. & cml. city, c. s. of Goodhue co., Minn., on Mississippi river.....pop. 9
Reggio (räd'jo), mfg. sp. city, cap. of prov. of same name, Calabria, S. Italy; earthquake, 1908....pop. 44
Regla (rä'gla), dist. & city, Habana prov., Cuba, on Habana bay.....p. 11
Reichenbach (rī'ken-bäk), mfg. town, Silesia prov., Prussia...pop. 15
Reichenbach, mfg. town, Saxony kingdom, Germany.....pop. 24
Reichenberg (rī'ken-berg), mfg. town, Bohemia, Austria....pop. 34
Reigate (rī'gāt), bor., Surrey co., England.....pop. 26
Reinickendorf (rī'nik-ken-dôrf), town, Brandenburg, Prussia....p. 15
Remscheid (rem'shīt), mfg. town, Rhine prov., Prussia.....pop. 58
Renaix (re-nā'), mfg. & cml. town, E. Flanders prov., Belgium.....p. 20
Rendsburg (rents'boorg), town, Schleswig-Holstein, Prus.....pop. 15
Rennes (ren), mfg. & cml. city, cap. of dept. Ille-et-Vilaine, Fr....pop. 75
Reno (rē'nō), city, c. s. of Washoe co., Nev.....pop. 11
Rensselaer (ren'se-lēr), city, c. s. of Rensselaer co., N. Y.....pop. 11
Requena (rā-kā'na), town, Valencia prov., Spain.....pop. 15

Resht (resht), cml. town, Gilan prov., Persia, Asia, near Caspian sea.....pop. 41
Resina (rā-sē'na), town, Naples prov., Italy; built over ruins of Herculaneum.....pop. 20
Reus (rā'oos), mfg. town, Tarragona prov., Spain.....pop. 29
Reutlingen (roit'ling-en), mfg city, Württemberg, Germany.....pop. 21
Reval (rā'val), cml. ft. sp. town, cap. of Esthonia govt., Russia. pop. 65
Revere (re-vēr'), town, Suffolk co., Mass., on Massachusetts bay.....p. 10
Rewa (rā'wā), city, cap. of Rewa state, E. part of cen. India....pop. 24
Rewari (rē-wä-rē'), mfg. & cml. town, S. E. Punjab, India.....pop. 28
Rezende (rā-zān'de), town, Rio de Janeiro state, Brazil.....pop. 16
Rheims (rēmz), mfg. & cml. city, dept. Marne, France.....pop. 108
Rheydt (rīt), mfg. town, Rhine prov., Prussia.....pop. 34
Rhine (rīn), riv., Europe, 810 m. long, Switzerland to North sea.
Rhinelander (rīn'lan-dēr), city, c. s. of Oneida co., Wis.....pop. 6
Rhode Island (rōd ī'land), a New England state, U. S. A., 1,250 sq. m.; cap. Providence.....pop. 543
Rhodesia (ro-dē'zi-a), region, British S. Africa, S of Kongo Free State.
Rhounda (rond'dā), mining city, Glamorganshire, S. Wales...pop. 136
Rhone (rōn), riv. of France and Switzerland, 504 m. long, rises in Alps, flows into Mediterranean sea.
Riad (re-ad'), city, Nejd, Arabia. pop. 35
Richmond (rich'mund), mfg. city, c. s. of Wayne co., Ind.....pop. 22
Richmond, city, c. s. of Madison co., Ky.....pop. 5
Richmond, mfg. & cml. city, port of entry, cap. of Va., c. s. of Henrico co.....pop. 128
Richmond, bor., Surrey co., England.....pop. 32
Richmond, city, Victoria, Australia, suburb of Melbourne.....p. 38
Ridgway (rij'wā), bor., c. s. of Elks co., Pa.....pop. 5
Riesa (rē'za), town, Dresden dist., Saxony kingdom, Germany...p. 13
Riesi (re-ā'ze), comm., Caltanissetta prov., Sicily.....pop. 15
Rieti (re-ā'te), town, Perugia prov., Italy.....pop. 18
Riga (rē'ga), mfg. city, & cml. port, cap. of Livonia, Russia.....pop. 283
Ridgewood (rij'wōōd), vil., Bergen co., N. J.....pop. 5
Rimini (rē'me-nē), sp., Forlì prov., Italy, on Adriatic sea.....pop. 43
Rio Bonito (rē'oo bo-nē'too), city, Rio de Janeiro state, Brazil.....p. 18
Rio de Janeiro (rē'o dā zha-nā'-ro), cml. sp. city, cap. of Brazil.....p. 811
Rio Grande (grān'da), riv., S. W. Colorado to Gulf of Mexico, 1,700 m. long.
Rio Grande do Sul (doo sōōl'), sp. town, former cap. of Rio Grande do Sul state.....pop. 20
Ripley (rip'li), mfg. & min. town, Derbyshire, England.....pop. 10
Riposto (re-pos'to), sp. town, Catania prov., Sicily, Italy...pop. 10
Risca (ris'ka), par. & town, Monmouthshire, England.....pop. 10
Riverside, city, c. s. of co. of same name, S. E. Cal.....pop. 15
Rixdorf (riks'-dôrf), suburb of Berlin, Germany.....pop. 237
Roanne (ro-ad'), mfg. & cml. town, dept. Loire, France.....pop. 35
Roanoke (rō-a-nōk'), city, Roanoke co., Va.....pop. 35
Rochdale (roch'dāl), mfg. bor., Lancashire, England.....pop. 83
Rochefort (rosh-fôr'), ft. town, dept. Charente-Inférieure, Fr.....pop. 36
Rochelle, La (la ro-shel'), ft. sp., city, Charente-Inférieure, France. pop. 32
Rochester (roch'es-tēr) mfg. city, c. s. of Olmsted co., Minn.....pop. 8
Rochester, mfg. city, Strafford co., N. H.....pop. 9
Rochester, mfg. city, c. s. of Monroe co., N. Y.....pop. 218
Rochester, bor., Beaver co., Pa. pop. 6
Rochester, city & bor., Kent co., England.....pop. 31
Rockford, mfg. city, c s. of Winnebago co., Ill.....pop. 45
Rockhampton (rok-hamp'tun), city, Queensland, Australia.....pop. 15
Rock Hill, city, York co., S. C. p. 7
Rockingham (rok'ing-ham), town, Windham co., Vt.....pop. 6
Rock Island, cml. & mfg. city, c. s. of Rock Island co., N. W. Ill.....p. 24
Rockland, city, c. s. of Knox co., Me.....pop. 8
Rockland, mfg. town, Plymouth co., Mass.....pop. 5

Rockport, town, Essex co., Massachusetts.....pop. 50
Rock Springs, city, Sweet-water co., Wyo.....pop. 6
Rockville (rok'vil), mfg. city, Tolland co., Conn.....pop. 8
Rocky Mount, town, Edgecombe & Nash cos., N. C.....pop. 8
Rocky Mountains, the chief mt. system of N. Am., extending on the W. from Mexico to the Arctic ocean.
Rodez (ro'dez), mfg. & cml. town, cap. of dept. Aveyron, Fr.....pop. 16
Rodosto (ro-dos'to), cml. sp. town, Turkey in Europe, on Sea or Marmora.....pop. 24
Romans (rō-mäng'), mfg. & cml. town, dept. Drôme, France.. pop. 17
Rome (rōm), city, c. s. of Floyd co., Ga.....pop. 12
Rome, mfg. city, Oneida co., N. Y. pop. 20
Rome, city, cap. of Italy, on Tiber riv.; anc. cap. of Roman empire. pop. 464
Romford (rum'ford), town, Essex co., England.....pop. 14
Romny (rôm'ni), mfg. & cml. town, Poltava govt., Russia in Europe. pop. 15
Ronda (ron'da), cml. town, Malaga prov., Spain.....pop. 18
Ronsdorf (rons'dôrf), mfg. town, Rhine prov., Prussia.....pop. 13
Roosendaal (rō'zen-däl), vil. & comm., N. Brabant, Netherlands. comm. pop. 14
Rosedale (rōz'dāl'), city, Wyandotte co., Kans.....pop. 6
Roosevelt (rōōz'e-velt), bor., Middlesex co., N. J.....pop. 6
Rosario (rō-sä'-rē-ō), cml. riv., port & town, Santa Fe prov , Argentina, S. America.....pop. 122
Rosenheim (rō'zen-hīm), town, Bavaria, Germany.....pop. 14
Rossano (ros-sä'no), comm., Cosenza prov., Italy.....pop. 14
Rossberg (ros'berg), min.vil.,Silesia, Prussia.....comm. pop. 14
Rosslau (ros'lou), mfg. town, Anhalt, Germany.....pop. 10
Roswell (roz'wĕl), town, c. s. of Chaves co., N. M.....pop. 6
Rostock (ros'tok), mfg. & cml sp. city, Mecklenburg-Schwerin, Germany.....pop. 55
Rostov (rås-tôf'), cml. town on Don riv., Russia.....pop. 120
Rotherham (roth'ēr-am), mfg. & cml. bor., West Riding, Yorkshire, England.....pop. 54
Rothwell (roth'wel), town, W. Riding, Yorkshire, Eng.....pop. 12
Rotterdam (rot'tĕr-dam), mfg. & cml. city, & comm., S. Holland prov., Netherlands...comm. p. 370
Rotthausen (rot'hou-zen), min. vil., Rhine prov., Prussia.comm. pop. 17
Roubaix (rōō-ba'), mfg.& cml. town, dept. Nord, France.....pop. 142
Rouen (rōō-ang'), cml. & mfg. city, cap. of dept. Seine-Inférieure, Fr., on Seine river.....pop. 116
Roulers (rōō-lå'), mfg. comm., W. Flanders prov., Belgium....pop. 24
Roumania (roo-mā'ni-a), kingdom, E. Europe, 50,587 sq. m.; cap. Bukharest .....pop. 5,913
Roumelia (roo-mē'li-a), former region, Turkey in Europe, E. part is now annexed to Bulgaria.
Rovigno (ro-vēn'yo), mfg. sp. town, W. coast of Istria, Küstenland, Austria.....pop. 10
Rovigo (ro-vē'go), city, cap. of prov. of same name, Venetia, Italy.....pop. 11
Rowley Regis (rou'li rē'jis), min. town, Staffordshire, Eng...pop. 35
Rudolf Lake (rōō'dolf), lake, British E. Africa, 170 m. long, 10 to 30 m. wide.
Rudolstadt (rōō'dol-stat), mfg. town, cap. of Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt, Germany.....pop. 12
Rueil (rü'å-y), town, dept. Seine-et-Oise, France.....pop. 11
Rugby (rug'bi), town, Warwickshire, England.....pop. 17
Ruhrort (rōōr'ort), cml. town, Rhine prov., Prussia, on Rhine & Ruhr rivers.....pop. 12
Rumburg (room'boorg), mfg. town, Bohemia, Austria.....pop. 10
Runcorn (run'kôrn), cml. town, Cheshire, England.....pop. 16
Rumford (rum'fērd) **Falls,** vil., Oxford co., Me.....pop. 5
Rurki (rur'ke), mfg. town, Saharanpur dist., N. W. Provs., India..p. 17
Ruschuk or **Rustcuk** (roos'-chook), cml. & mfg. city, cap. of dept. of same name, Bulgaria.....pop. 33
Rushden (rush'den), town & par., Northamptonshire, England...p. 12
Rushville (rush'vil), mfg. city, c. s. of Rush co., Ind.....pop. 5

Russia (rush'a), empire, E. Europe & N. Asia, the largest empire of the world, except the British; 8,660,395 sq. m.; cap. Saint Petersburg. pop. 128,932

Rute (rōō'ta), town, Cordoba prov., Spain.....pop. 11

Rutherford (ruth'ĕr-fērd), bor., Bergen co., N. J.....pop. 7

Rutland (rut'land), city, c. s. of Rutland co., W. Vt.....pop. 14

Rybinsk (ri'bensk), town, Yaroslav govt., Russia, on Volga river. pop. 25

Ryde (rīd), bor., England, N coast Isle of Wight.....pop. 11

Rylsk (ril'y'sk), town, Kursk govt., Russia in Europe.....pop. 15

Rzeszow (zhe'shoof), mfg. town, Galicia, Austria, 90 m. E of Cracow. pop. 15

Rzhev (rzhef), town, Tver govt., Russia, S W of Tver.....pop. 30

—S—

Saalfeld (zäl'felt), mfg. town, Saxe Meiningen duchy, Germ...pop. 12

Saarbrucken (zär'bruk-en), mfg. town, Rhine prov., Prussia...p. 105

Saargemund (zär'ge-mūnt), mfg. town, Alsace-Lorraine ter., Germ. pop. 15

Saaz (zäts), cml. town, Bohemia, Austria, on Eger river.....pop. 16

Sabadell (sä-va-dāl'), mfg. town, Barcelona prov., Spain.....pop. 20

Sabara (sä-ba-rä'), city, Minas Geraes, Brazil, S. Am. dist...pop. 78

Sable, Cape (sā'b'l), S. point cape, Sable isl., Nova Scotia.

Sable, Cape, S. point mainland of Florida.

Saco (saw'ko), mfg. city & port of entry, York co., Me., on left bank Saco river.....pop. 7

Sacramento (sak-ra-men'to), riv., Cal., 400 m. long, near Mt. Shasta to Suisun bay.

Sacramento, mfg. & cml. city, c. s. of Sacramento co. & cap. of Cal., port of entry.....pop. 45

Safed (sä-fed'), town, Palestine, Turkey in Asia.....pop. 21

Saga (sä'gä), city, in dist. of same name, N. W. Kiushu, Japan.....p. 33

Sagan (zä'gan), town, Silesia prov., Prussia.....pop. 13

Saginaw (sag'i-naw), cml. & mfg. city, c. s. of co., of same name, Mich.....pop. 51

Saginaw Bay, bay, 60 m. long, on Lake Huron, lower pen., Mich.

Saguenay (sag-e-nā)', riv., Quebec prov., Canada, flows into St. Lawrence river.

Sahara (sa-hä'ra), region of oases & deserts, N. Africa, 3,500,000 sq. miles.

Sahaswan (su-häs-wän'), town, Budaun dist., N. W. Provs., British India.....pop. 16

Saigon (sī-gōn'), cml. city, cap. of Cochin China.....pop. 38

Saint Albans (sânt awl'banz), bor., Hertfordshire, England.....pop. 16

Saint Albans, city, c. s. of Franklin co., Vt.....pop. 6

Saint Amand-les-Eaux (sang-tamäng-lā-zō'), mfg. town, dept. Nord, France.....pop. 14

Saint Anthony, Falls of, in Mississippi river, at Minneapolis, Minn.

Saint Augustine (-aw'gus-tēn), city & port, c. s. of St. John co., Fla. pop. 5

Saint Bernard (bĕr'nard), vil., Hamilton co., Ohio.....pop. 5

Saint-Brieuc (sang-bre-ē), cml. & mfg. town, dept. Côtes-du-Nord, France.....pop. 22

Saint-Chamond (sang-sha-mông'), mfg. town, dept. Loire, Fr....pop. 15

Saint Charles, city, c. s. of St. Charles co., Mo.....pop. 9

Saint Clair, bor., Allegheny co., Pa. pop. 6

Saint Clair (klār), min. bor., Schuylkill co,. Pa.....pop. 6

Saint-Claude (sang-klōd'), mfg. town, dept. Jura, France...pop. 10

Saint Cloud (sang kloud'), mfg. city, c. s. of Stearns co., Minn. pop. 11

Saint-Denis (sang-de-nē'), mfg. town, dept. Seine, France...pop. 41

Saint-Die (-dya'), mfg. town, dept. Vosges, France.....pop. 21
Saint Elias, Mount (e-lī'as), mt., Alaska, 18,100 ft. high.
Saintes (sangt), mfg. town, dept. Charente-Inférieure, Fr.....pop. 18
Saint-Etienne (sang-tā-tyen'), min. & mfg. town, cap. of dept. Loire, France.....pop. 147
Saint-Gall (-gal'), mfg. town, cap. of canton of same name, N. E. Switzerland.....pop. 33
Saint-Germain (sang-zhār-mang'), town, dept. Seine-et-Oise, Fr....p. 17
Saint Gothard (sant goth'ärd), mt. range, Alps, mostly bet. Uri & Ticino cantons, Switzerland.
Saint Helena (sânt he-lē'na), Brit. isl., S. Atlantic ocean, 47 sq. m.; cap. Jamestown; Napoleon's place of exile.....pop. 10
Saint Helens (sant hel'enz), min. & mfg. bor., Lancashire, England. pop. 84
Saint Helier (sânt hel'yer), cml. town, cap. of Jersey isl., English channel.....pop. 30
Saint Henri (hen'ri), town, Hochelaga co., Quebec, Can.....pop. 21
Saint John (sânt jon'), mfg. cml. & sp. city, cap. of co. of same name, New Brunswick prov., Can...pop. 41
Saint Johnsbury, mfg. vil., c. s. Caledonia co., Vt.....pop. 7
Saint Johns River, riv., Fla., 350 m. long, Brevard co. to Atlantic ocean.
Saint Joseph, city, c. s. of Berrien co., Mich.....pop. 6
Saint Joseph, mfg. & cml. city, c. s. of Buchanan co., Mo.....pop. 77
Saint Lawrence (sânt law'-rens), riv., North America, 760 m. long, L. Ontario to Gulf of St. Lawrence.
Saint Lawrence, Gulf of, Atlantic ocean gulf, E. Canada.
Saint-Lo (sang-lō'), mfg. town, cap. of dept. Manche, France....pop. 12
Saint Louis (sânt lōō'is or lōō'i), cml. & mfg. city, on Mississippi river, Mo.....pop 687
Saint Louis, town, on St. Louis isl., cap. of French colony of Senegal, W. Africa.....pop. 20
Saint Louis, town Réunion isl., Indian ocean.....pop. 13
Saint-Malo (sang-ma-lo'), cml. ft. sp. town, dept. Ille-et-Vilaine, France.....pop. 11
Saint-Mande (mäng-dâ'), town dept. Seine, France.....pop. 16
Saint Mary, vil., Auglaize co., Ohio.....pop. 6
Saint Marys (-mā'riz), bor., Elk co., Pa.....pop. 6
Saint-Maur-les-Fosses (sang-môr-lâ-fo-sâ'), town, dept. Seine, France.....pop. 23
Saint-Nazaire (sang-na-zār'), sp. mfg. town, dept. Loire-Inférieure, France.....pop. 36
Saint Nicolas (sang ne-ko-la'), cml. & mfg. comm., E. Flanders prov., Belgium.....pop. 32
Saint-Omer (sang-to-mār'), ft. mfg. town, dept. Pas-de-Calais, France. pop. 21
Saint-Ouen-sur-Seine (sang-twäng-sur-sān'), mfg. & cml town, dept. Seine, France.....pop. 35
Saint Paul (sânt pawl'), cml. & mfg. city, cap. of Minn., a port on Mississippi river.....pop. 215
Saint Paul (san pol'), town, Réunion isl., Indian ocean.....pop. 20
Saint Peterport (pē-tēr-pôrt'), town, cap. of Guernsey isl., English channel.....pop. 17
Saint Petersburg (sant pē'tērz-burg), city, cap. of govt. of same name, Russia in Europe, & of Russian empire. .....pop. 1,678
Saint Pierre (sang pyār'), cml. town, Martinique isl., French W. Indies; destroyed by volcanic eruption, 1902.....pop. 26
Saint Pierre, town, Réunion isl., Indian ocean, on S. W. coast...p. 28
Saint-Quentin (sang-kăng-tang'), town, dept. Aisne, Fr.....pop. 50
Saint-Servan (sang-sār-väng'), cml. sp. town, dept. Ille-et-Vilaine, France.....pop. 13
Saint Thomas, mfg. city, c. s. of Elgin co., Ontario prov., Canada. pop. 11
Saint Trond (sang trông'), mfg. town, Limburg prov., Belgium. pop. 15
Sakai (sä'kä-i), sp. city, S. part of Hondo isl., Japan.....pop. 50
Sakata (sä'kä-tä), sp. city, N. Hondo isl., Japan, on the N. W. coast. pop. 22
Salama (sä-la-mä'), town, Guatemala, Central America.....pop. 11
Salamanca (säl-a-măn'ka), mfg. city, cap. of prov. of same name, W. Spain.....pop. 22

Salamanca, mfg. town, Guanajuato state, Mexico..... pop. 13
Salamanca, vil., Cattaraugus co., N. Y.....pop. 6
Sale (sāl), par. & town, Cheshire, England.....pop. 12
Salem (sā'lem), cml. & mfg. city, port of entry; c. s. of Essex co., Mass.....pop. 44
Salem, city, Forsyth co., N. C. pop. 6
Salem, city, Columbiana co., Ohio. pop. 9
Salem, city, cap. of Salem dist., Madras pres., British India.....p. 71
Salem, city, c. s. of Salem co., N. J. pop. 7
Salem, mfg. city, cap. of Oregon & c. s. of Marion co.,.....pop. 14
Salerno (sa-lĕr'no), city, cap. of prov. of same name, Campania, Italy.....pop. 43
Salford (sawl'ford or sal'), mfg. bor., Lancashire, Eng.....pop. 242
Salina (sa-lī'na), city, c. s. of Saline co., Kan.....pop. 10
Salisbury (sawlz'bĕr-i), city, c. s. of Rowan co., N. C.....pop. 7
Salisbury, town, c. s. of Wicowico co., Md.....pop. 7
Salisbury, city, & bor., c. s. of Wiltshire, England.....pop. 17
Salon (sä-lông'), town, dept. Bouches du-Rhône, France.....pop. 13
Salonica (sä-lo-nē'ke), sp. city, cap. of vilayet of same name, cen. Turkey in Europe.....pop. 105
Saltillo (sal-tēl'vo), town, Coahuila state, Mexico.....pop. 23
Salt Lake City, city, cap. of Ut. & of Salt Lake co.....pop. 93
Saluzzo (sa-lōō'tso), town, Cuneo prov., Italy.....pop. 16
Salvador (säl-va-dôr'), republic, Central America, 13,176 sq. m.; cap. San Salvador.....pop. 1,007
Salyany (säl-ya'ni), town, Baku govt., Transcaucasia, Russia....p. 12
Salzburg (zalts'boorg), mfg. city, cap. of duchy of same name, Austria.....pop. 33
Samara (sa-mä'ra), riv., Russia in Europe, 340 m. long, flows into Volga river.
Samara, city, cap. of govt. of same name, Russia in Europe.....pop. 92
Samarang (sä-ma-räng'), city, cap. of Dutch residency, Java isl.....p. 69
Samaria (sa-mā'ri-a), anc. kingdom or prov., Palestine, between Jordan river & Mediterranean sea; Samaria, its cap., the holy city of the Samaritans.
Samarkand (sam-ar-kant'), city, cap. of govt. of same name, Russian Turkestan.....pop. 55
Sambor (sam'bôr), mfg. town, Galicia prov., Austria.....pop. 17
Samoa Islands (sä-mō'a or sä'-mō-ä), Polynesian group, S. Pacific ocean, belong to U. S. A. & Germany.
Sana (sä-nä'), ft. & cml. city, cap. of Yemen, Arabia, Asia....pop. 58
San Andres del Palomar (sänan-drās' del pä-lo-mär'), town, Barcelona prov., Spain.....pop. 15
San Angelo (săn ăn-ge-lō), city of Tom Greene co., Texas....pop. 10
San Antonio (san an-tō'ni-o), city, c. s. of Bexar co., Texas....pop. 97
San Bernardino (-ber-när-dē'nō), city, c. s. of San Bernardino co., Cal.....pop. 13
San Carlos (săn kär'los), pueblo, Pangasinán prov., Luzon, Phil. islands.....pop. 24
San Carlos, town, Venezuela, South America.....pop. 10
San Cristobal (kres-tō'val), town, Chiapas state, Mexico.....pop. 16
Sancti Spiritus (sănk'te spē're-toos) city, Santa Clara prov., Cuba....p. 13
San Diego (săn dē-ā'go), city, c. s. of co. of same name, S. Cal..pop. 40
Sandila (sun-dē'lu), town, Oudh, British India.....pop. 17
Sandusky (san-dus'ki), cml. city, port of entry, & c. s. of Erie co., Ohio.....pop. 20
San Fernando (fer-nän'dō), sp. city, Cadiz prov., Spain.....pop. 29
San Francisco (san frăn-sis'-kō), cml. city & co., W. shore of San Francisco bay, Cal.....pop. 417
San Gil (hēl), town, Santander dept., Colombia.....pop. 14
San Giovanni in Fiore (jo-vä'-ne en fe-ō'rā), comm., Cosenza prov., Italy.....pop. 13
San Giovanni in Persiceto (per-se-chā'tō), town, Bologna prov., Italy.....pop. 16
San Joaquin (hō-a-kēn'), pueblo, S. W. coast of Iloilo prov., Panay, Phil. islands.....pop. 14
San Jose (hō-sā'), cml. & mfg. city, c. s. of Santa Clara co., Cal....pop. 29
San Jose, town, cap. of Costa Rica, Central America.....pop. 25

San Jose de Cucuta (da kōō'-koo-tä), town, Santander dept., Colombia.....pop. 13
San Juan (hoo-än'), sp. city & dist., Bayamon dept., N. Porto Rico.p. 49
San Juan, city, cap. of prov. of same name, Argentina, S. America. pop. 11
Sankt Ingbert (zänkt eng'bert), mfg. town, Palatinate dist., Bavaria, Germany.....pop. 14
Sankt Johann (yō'hän), town, Rhine prov., Prussia.....pop. 21
Sankt Polten (pĕl'ten), mfg. town, Lower Austria.....pop. 15
Sanlucar (lōō'kär), city & sp., Cadiz prov., on Guadalquivir river.....p. 23
San Luis Obispo (-ō-bēs'pō), city, c. s. of San Luis Obispo co., Cal. pop. 5
San Luis Potosi (loo-es' pō-to-sē'), city, cap. of Potosi state, Mexico. pop. 69
San Marco in Lamis (mär'ko en lä'mes), comm., Foggia prov., Italy. pop. 17
San Marino (ma-rē'nō), republic & town, near Rimini, Italy. .pop. 10
San Miguel (mē-gel'), pueblo, Bulacán prov., Luzon, Phil. isls.....p. 20
San Miniato (me-ne-ä'tō), comm., Florence prov., Italy.....pop. 20
San Nicolas (nē-ko-läs'), pueblo, W. Cebu, Phil. isls.....pop. 18
San Nicolas, cml. town, Buenos Aires prov., Argentina.....pop. 15
San Pablo (sän pä'blo), pueblo, Laguna prov., Luzon, Phil. islands. pop. 20
San Pier d' Arena (pē-er' da-rä'na), mfg. comm., Genoa prov., Italy. pop. 35
San Raphael (-rå-fel'), town, c. s. of Warin co., Cal.....pop. 6
San Remo (rä'mo), town, Porto Maurizio prov., N. W. Italy, on Mediterranean sea.....pop. 21
San Salvador (säl-va-dôr'), city, cap. of Salvador, Cen. Am...pop. 60
San Sebastian (så-väs-te-än'), cml. ft. town, cap. of Guipuzcoa prov., Spain.....pop. 29
San Severo (så-vā'rō), comm., Foggia prov., Italy.....pop. 30
Sansing (sån'sing'), cml. town, Kirin prov., Manchuria.....pop. 15
Santa Ana (sån'ta å'na), city, Orange co., Cal.....pop. 8
Santa Ana, town, N. W. part of Salvador, Cen. America....pop. 48
Santa Barbara (sän'ta bär'ba-ra), city, c. s. of Santa Barbara co., Cal. pop. 12
Santa Barbara (bär'ba-rä), town, Minas Geraes state, Brazil, S. Am. dist. pop 62
Santa Barbara, pueblo, Iloilo prov., Panay, Phil. isls.....pop. 13
Santa Clara (klä'ra), city, cap. of same name, W. cen. Cuba.....pop. 14
Santa Cruz (krōōs), city, c. s. of co. of same name, W. Cal.....pop. 11
Santa Cruz (krōōth), pueblo, cap. of Laguna prov., Luzon, Phil. isls. pop. 13
Santa Cruz de Napo (krōōth dā nä'pō), pueblo, Mindoro, Phil. isls. pop. 16
Santa Cruz de Tenerife (krōōth dā ten-e-rif'), cml. & sp. city, cap. of Canary isls.....pop. 33
Santa Fe (fā'), city, c. s. of Santa Fe co., & cap. of N. M.....pop. 5
Santa Fe, city, cap. of prov. of same name, Argentina.....pop. 26
Santa Luzia (loo-zē'a), town, Minas Geraes state, Brazil.....dist. pop. 39
Santa Maria Capua Vetere (ma-rē'a kä'poo-ä vå-tå'rā), ft. town, Caserta prov., Italy.....pop. 22
Santa Maria da Victoria (dä vēk-tō're-a), town, Bahia state, Brazil. dist. pop. 37
Santa Monica (-mon'i-kå), city, Los Angeles co., Cal.....pop. 8
Santa Rosa (rō'za), city, c. s. of Sonoma co., Cal.....pop. 8
Santiago (sän-te-ä'gō), city, cap. of prov. of same name & cap. of Chile. pop. 335
Santiago, town, cap. of Santiago del Estero prov., Argentina.....p. 10
Santiago de Compostela (dā kōm-pōs-tä'la), city, Coruna province, Spain.....pop. 24
Santiago de Cuba (kū'ba), sp. city, on S. coast of Cuba; cap. of dist. of same name.....pop. 43
Santipur (sän-te-pōōr'), town, Bengal, British India.....pop. 30
Santo Domingo (sän-tō dō-min'-gō), or **Dominican Republic,** E. part of Haiti isl., W. Indies; 18,755 sq. m.....pop. 417
Santo Domingo, city, cap. of republic of same name, W. Indies. pop 20
Santos (sän'toosh), sp. town, Sao Paulo state, Brazil.....pop. 16

Sao Amaro (soung a-mä'roo), town, Bahia state, Brazil....dist. pop. 79
Sao Felix (fa-lēsh'), town, Bahia, Brazil.....pop. 39
Sao Fidelis (fe-dā'lesh), town, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.....pop. 14
Sao Francisco (frang-sēsh'koo), town, Bahia state, Brazil...pop. 36
Sao Joao d'El Rei (zho-oung' del rā'ē), city, Minas Geraes state, Brazil..... dist pop 49
Sao Jose or **Joze** (zhō-zā'), town, Santa Catharina state, Brazil. dist. pop. 33
Saone (sōn), river, France, 300 m. long, dept. Vosges to Rhone river at Lyon.
Sao Paulo (soung pou'loo), city, cap. of Sao Paulo state, Brazil. pop. 332
Sapporo (säp'po-rō), city, Yezo isl., Japan, near Otaru.....pop. 37
Sapulpa (så-pūl'på), town, Creek co., Oklahoma.....pop. 8
Saragossa (sä-ra-gos'sa), city, cap. of prov. of same name, N. E. Spain. pop. 98
Sarajevo (sa'ra-yå-vō), city, cap. of dist. of same name & of Bosnia. pop. 42
Saransk (sa-ransk'), cml. town, Penza govt., Russia in Europe. pop. 14
Sarapul (sa-rā'pool), mfg. town, Vyatka govt., Russia in Europe. pop. 16
Saratoga Springs (sar-a-tō'ga), vil., Saratoga co., N. Y.,.....pop. 13
Saratov (så-rä'-tōf), city of Russia, cap. of govt. of same name...pop. 137
Saravia (sa-rä'vē-a), pueblo, N. W. Negros, Occidental prov., Negros, Phil. isls.....pop. 15
Sardinia (sär-din'i-a), isl., Mediterranean sea, 164 m. long, 61 m. wide. pop. 751
Sarno (sär'nō), mfg. & cml. town, Salerno prov., Italy.....pop. 18
Saronno (sa-ron'nō), mfg. town, Milan prov., Italy.....pop. 10
Sarzania (sär-dzä'na), town, Genoa prov., Italy.....pop. 12
Saskatchewan (säs-kach'e-won), riv. Canada, 1,660 m. long, Rocky mts. to Lake Winnipeg.
Sassari (säs'se-rē), city, cap. of prov. of same name, Sardinia isl., Italy.....pop. 38
Sasseram (säs-sēr-äm'), town, Shahabad dist., Patna div., Bengal, British India.....pop. 23
Satara (sä-tä'ru), city, cap. of dist. of same name, Dekkan div., Bombay pres., British India....pop. 26
Sault Sainte Marie (sōō sånt mä'ri), city, Chippewa co., Mich...pop. 13
Sault Sainte Marie, town, Algoma dist., Ontario, Canada.....pop. 7
Saumur (sō-mūr'), mfg. town, dept. Maine-et-Loire, France.....pop. 16
Savannah (sa-van'na), riv., 450 m. long, S. line of S. C. to Atlantic oc.
Savannah, city, c. s. of Chatham co., Ga., & second cotton port of U. S. A.....pop. 65
Savigliano (sä-vel-yä'no), town, Cuneo prov., Italy.....pop. 17
Savona (sa-vō'na), sp. city Genoa prov., Italy.....pop. 38
Saxony (saks'un-i), kingdom of Germany, 5,789 sq. m.; cap. Dresden.....pop 4,798
Sayre (sā'ĕr or sār), bor., Bradford co., Pa.....pop. 6
Scafati (ska-fä'te), mfg. town, Salerno prov., Italy.....pop. 14
Scandinavia (skan-di-nā'vi-a), anc. name of the country of the Norsemen, in Northern Europe.
Scarborough (skär'bro or skär'-bur-o), sp. bor., N. Riding, Yorkshire, England.....pop. 38
Scardona (skär-dō'na), town, Dalmatia prov., Austria.....pop. 11
Schaffhausen (shäf-hou'zen), city, cap. of canton of same name, N. Switzerland.....pop. 15
Schalke (shäl'ke), town, Westphalia, Prussia, near Essen. . . comm. p. 26
Schemnitz (shem'nits), min. city, Hont co., Hungary.....pop. 15
Schenectady (ske-nek'ta-di), city, c. s. of co. of same name, E. New York.....pop. 73
Schiedam (skē-däm'), mfg. town & comm., S. Holland, Netherlands. comm. pop. 27
Schio (skē'ō), mfg. town. Vicenza prov., Italy.....pop. 13
Schleswig (shlāz'vig), or **Sleswick** (sles'wik), sp. town, cap. of Schleswig-Holstein, Prussia.....pop. 18
Schmolin (shmēln), town, Saxe-Altenburg duchy, Germany.....p. 11
Schneidemuhl (shnī'de-mūl), town, Posen prov., Prussia.....pop. 20
Schonebeck (shē'ne-bek), mfg. town, Saxony prov., Prussia....p. 16

Schoneburg (shē'-ne-berg), suburb of Berlin, Germany.....pop. 173
Schone'feld (shē'ne-felt), vil., Saxony kingdom, Ger....comm. pop. 12
Schoterland (skō'tĕr-lănt), vil. & comm., Friesland prov., Netherlands.....comm. pop. 15
Schuylkill River (skōōl'kil), riv., Pa., 120 m. long, Schuylkill co. to Delaware river.
Schwedt (shvât), town, Brandenburg prov., Prussia, on Oder river. pop. 10
Schweidnitz (shvīt'nits), town, Silesia prov., Prussia.....pop. 28
Schweinfurt (shvīn'foort), mfg. town, Bavaria, Ger.....pop. 15
Schwelm (shvelm), mfg. town, Westphalia prov., Prussia....pop. 17
Schwenningen (shven'ning-en), town Württemberg, Ger.,..pop. 10
Schwerin (shvă-rēn'), city, cap. of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, Germany pop. 39
Schwerte (shver'te), mfg. town, Westphalia prov., Prussia...pop. 12
Sciacca (shăk'ka), sp. town, Girgenti prov., Sicily, Italy....pop. 20
Scicli (shek'le), town, Syracuse prov., Sicily, Italy.....pop. 16
Scotland (skot'land), N. div. of Great Britain, 29,796 sq. m.; cap. Edinburgh. .....pop. 4,472
Scranton (skran'tun), city, c. s. of Lackawanna co., Pa.,..... pop. 130
Scutari (skōō'tä-rē), town, Turkey in Asia, opposite to & suburb of Constantinople.....pop. 82
Scutari, city, cap. of vilayet of same name, W. Turkey in Europe, N. Albania.....pop. 36
Seattle (se-at't'l), cml. sp. city, c. s. of King co., Wash.....pop. 237
Sebastopol (se-bas'to-pol), or **Sevastopol** (sye-vas-tō'pol) town & sp., Crimea, Taurida govt., Russia in Europe.....pop. 51
Sebenico (să-bā'ne-ko), sp. town, Dalmatia, Austria.....pop. 25
Secondigliano (să-kōn-del-yä'-nō), town, Naples prov., Italy....pop. 13
Secunderabad (se-kun-dĕr-ă-băd'), town, & mil. station, Haidarabad, S. India.....pop. 74
Sedalia (se-dā'li-a), city, c. s. of Pettis co., Mo.....pop. 18
Sedan (se-dăng'), mfg. town, dept. Ardennes, France; battles 1870. pop 19
Segovia (să-gō've-ă), city, cap. of prov. of same name, Spain.....p. 14
Seine (sān), riv., France, 480 m. long, Tasselot mt., dept. Côte-d'Or, to English channel.
Selma (sel'mă), city, c. s. of Dallas co., Ala.....pop. 14
Semipalatinsk (să-me-pa-la-tyensk'), town, on Irtysh riv., Russia in Asia.....pop. 26
Semlin (zem-lēn'), town, Croatia & Slavonia, Hungary, on Danube river.....pop. 13
Sendai (sen'dī), city, N. E. Hondo isl., Japan.....pop. 83
Seneca Falls (sen'e-ka), vil., Seneca co., N. Y.....pop. 7
Seneca Lake, mostly in Yates & Seneca cos., N. Y., 35 m. long, 1-3 m. wide.
Senegal (sen-e-gawl'), French colony, W. Africa, 51,000 sq. m.; cap. St. Louis.....pop. 250
Senegambia (sen-e-gam'bi-a), region, W. Africa, bet. Senegal & Gambia rivers; mostly in French colony of Senegal.
Senigallia (să-ne-găl'le-a), sp. town, Ancona prov., Italy.....pop. 23
Sens (sängs), city, dept. Yonne, France, on Yonne riv.....pop. 15
Seoul (se-ōōl'), or **Soul** (să'ool), city, cap. of Korea, E. Asia...p. 197
Seraing (se-rang'), min. & mfg. comm., Liege prov., Belgium.p. 38
Serampur (ser-um-pōōr'), town, Hugli dist., Bengal, India....pop. 36
Serena (să-rā'na), town, cap. of Coquimbo prov., Chile.....pop. 17
Seres (ser'es), town, Saloniki vilayet, Turkey in Europe.....pop. 30
Sergievski Posad (syer-gē'yef-ske pa-sat'), mfg. town, Moscow govt., Russia.....pop. 31
Seringapatam (ser-ing-ga-pa-tam'), town, Mysore state, S. India....p. 12
Serpukhov (syer'poo-kof), mfg. town, Moscow govt., Russia in Europe.....pop. 23
Serro (ser'roo), town, Minas Geraes, Brazil..... dist. pop. 75
Servia (sĕr'vi-a), kingdom S. E. Europe, 18,650 sq. m.; cap. Belgrade .....pop. 2,494
Sessa (ses'sa), city, Caserta prov., Italy.....pop. 22
Sesto Fiorentino (ses'to fyo-răn-tē'no), comm., Florence prov., Italy. pop. 19

Sestri Ponente (ses'tre pō-nän'-tā), coast town, Genoa prov., Italy. pop. 17
Sete Lagoas (sā'te la-gō'ash), town, Minas Geraes, Brazil. . .dist. pop. 35
Setif (sā-tēf'), town, Constanine dept., Algeria, Africa.....pop. 15
Setubal (sā-tōō'bäl), sp. city, Lisbon dist., Portugal.....pop. 22
Seville (sev'il or se-vil'), city, cap. of prov. of same name, S. Spain. pop. 148
Seychelles (sā-shel'), British isls., India ocean, 148½ sq. m....pop. 20
Seymour (sē'mōr), city, Jackson co., Ind.....pop. 6
Seyne-sur-Mer (sān-sur-mār'), coast town, dept. Var. Fr...pop. 21
Sfax (sfäks), sp. town, Tunis, N. Africa, on Gabes gulf.....pop. 43
Shadrinsk (shä'drensk), town, Perm govt., Russia in Asia...pop. 17
Shahabad (shä-hä-bäd'), town Hardoi dist., Oudh, British India. pop. 20
Shahjahanpur (shä-ju-hän'-poor), city, cap. of dist. of same name, Rohilkhand div., N. W. Provinces, British India.....pop. 76
Shamokin (sha-mō'kin), bor., Northumberland co., Pa.....pop. 20
Shanghai (shang-hä'i), sp. city, Kiangsu prov., China....pop. 1,000
Shaochu (shä'ō-chōō'), city, Kwangtung prov., S. E. China.....pop. 50
Sharon (shär'un), bor., Mercer co., Pa.....pop. 15
Sharpsburg (sharps'burg), bor., Allegheny co., Pa.....pop. 8
Shashi (shä'shē), treaty port, Hupe prov., China.....pop. 73
Shavli (shäv'lye), town, Kovno govt., Russia in Europe....pop. 22
Shawnee (shaw-nē'), city, Pottawatomie co., Okla.....pop. 12
Sheboygan (she-boi'gan), city, c. s. of co. of same name, E. Wis..pop. 26
Sheerness (shēr-nes'), sp. town & govt. dockyard, Kent co., England.....pop. 18
Sheffield (shef'fēld), mfg. city & bor., Yorkshire, Eng.....pop. 471
Shelby (shel'bi), vil., Richland co., Ohio.....pop. 5
Shelbyville, city, c. s. of Shelby co., Ind.....pop. 10
Shemakha (she-ma-ka'), mfg. town, Baku govt. Transcaucasia, Russia in Asia.....pop. 20
Shenandoah (shen-an-dō'a), riv., Va. & W. Va., 200 m. long, Augusta co., Va., to Potomac river at Harper's Ferry.
Shenandoah, bor., Schuylkill co., Pa.....pop. 26
Sherbrooke (shēr'brook), city, c. s. of Sherbrooke co., S. Quebec, Canada.....pop. 12
Sheridan (sher'i-dan), city, c. s. of Sheridan co., Wyo .....pop. 8
Sherman (sher'man), city, c. s. of Grayson co., Texas.....pop. 12
Shetland Islands (shet'land), arch. N of Scot., constituting the co. of Shetland; chief isl., Mainland.
Shibin el Kom (shi-bēn' el kōm), town, Menufieh prov., Lower Egypt. pop. 21
Shields (shēldz), sp. & shipbuilding bor., Durham co., Eng.....pop. 101
Shikarpur (shik-är-pōōr'), mfg. town, cap. of dist. of same name, N. Sind, Bombay, British India..p. 42
Shipley (ship'li), town, Yorkshire, England.....pop. 26
Shiraz (shē'räz), mfg. & cml. town, cap. of Fars prov., Persia.....pop. 32
Sholapur (shō'lä-poor), ft. town, cap. of dist. of same name, Dekkan div., Bombay pres., British India. pop. 75
Shoshong (shō-shong'), town, N. E. part of Bechuanaland, S. Africa. pop. 30
Shreveport (shrēv'pôrt), city, c. s. of Caddo par., La.....pop. 28
Shrewsbury (shrōz'bēr-i or shruz'-bēr-i), bor., c. s. of Shropshire, England.....pop. 28
Shumla (shoom'la), ft. town, cap. of dept. of same name, Bulgaria. pop. 23
Shuri (shōō're), city, Okinawa isl., Riu Kiu isls., Japan.....pop. 25
Shusa (shoo-sha'), town, Elizavetpol govt., Transcaucasia, Russia in Asia.....pop. 26
Shuster (hōōs'tēr), town, Khuzistan prov., Persia.....pop. 15
Sialkot (sē-äl-kōt'), city, cap. of dist. of same name, Punjab, British India.....pop. 55
Siam (sī-am or sē-äm'), country, S. E. Asia, about 244,402 sq. m.; cap. Bangkok .....pop. 6,320
Siberia (si-bē'ri-a), country of N. Russia in Asia, bet. Ural mts. & Pacific ocean, 4,833,496 sq. m.; W. cap., Tomsk; E. cap. Irkutsk. pop. 5,727

Sibonga (se-bong'a), pueblo, W. coast of Cebu, Phil. isls.....pop. 23
Sicily (sis'i-li), largest isl., Mediterranean sea, 9,937 sq. m.; cap. Palermo. .....pop. 3,530
Sidi-bel-Abbes (sē'de-bel-äb-bās'), town, Oran dept., Algeria, Africa. pop. 26
Sidney (sid'ni), city, c. s. of Shelby co., Ohio.....pop. 7
Siegburg (zēg'boorg), town, Rhine prov., Prussia.....pop. 14
Siegen (zē'gen), mfg. town, Westphalia prov., Prussia.....pop. 22
Siena (se-ā'na), city, cap. of prov. of same name, Tuscany, Italy. pop. 28
Sieradz (she'radz), mfg. town, Poland, Russia.....pop. 15
Sierra Leone (si-er'ra lē-ō'nē), British colony, W. Africa, 27,760 sq. m.; cap. Freetown.....pop. 300
Sierra Nevada (nē-vä'da), mt. ranges, E. Cal., highest peak, Mt. Whitney, 14,898 ft.
Sikandarabad (sē-kun-dur-ä-bäd'), town, N. W. Provinces, British India.....pop. 15
Silao (sē-lä'o), town, Guanajuato, Mexico.....pop. 15
Silay (sē-lī'), pueblo, Occidental prov., Negros, Phil. isl.....pop. 15
Simborsk (sem'bērsk), city, cap. of Simborsk govt., Russia....pop. 43
Simferopol (sēm-fe-rō'pol), town, cap. of Taurida govt., Russia in Europe.....pop. 49
Simmering (zim'mēr-ing), town, Lower Austria.....pop. 20
Sinchu (sen'chōō), cml. town, N. W. Formosa isl., Japan.....pop. 50
Sinder (sin'dēr), town, N. W. part of Bornu, cen. Africa.....pop. 15
Singan (sē-ngän'), city, cap. of Shensi prov., N. China...pop. 1,000
Singapore (sin-ga-pōr'), city, cap. of Singapore isl. & of Straits Settlement.....pop. 139
Sinj (sen'y), comm., Dalmatia prov., Austria.....pop. 40
Sioux City (sōō), city, c. s. of Woodbury co., Ia.....pop. 48
Sioux Falls, city, c. s. of Minnehaha co., S. Dakota.....pop. 14
Sirsa (sēr'su), town, Hissar dist., Punjab, British India.....pop. 16
Sistova (sēs-tō'vä), ft. cml. port, Bulgaria.....pop. 13
Sitapur (sē-tä'poor), town, cap. of dist. of same name, Oudh, British India.....pop. 17
Sitka (sit'ka), sp. city, cap. of Alaska pop. 1
Siut (sē-ōōt'), **Assiout** (äs-sē-oot'), city, cap. of prov. of same name, Upper Egypt.....pop. 42
Sivas (sē-väs'), city, cap. of vilayet of same name, N. E. Asia Minor. pop. 43
Skien (shēn), town & port, Bratsberg prov., Norway.....pop. 11
Skipton (skip'tun), town, W. Riding, Yorkshire, England....pop. 12
Skvira (skvē'ra), town, Kiev govt., Russia in Europe.....pop. 12
Slavonia (sla-vō'ni-a), E. part of prov. of Croatia & Slavonia, Hungary.
Slavyansk (slav-yänsk'), town, Kharkov govt., Russia in Europe. pop. 16
Sligo (slī'go), sp. city, c. s. of Sligo co., Ireland.....pop. 11
Sliven (slē'ven), city, cap. of dept. of same name, E. Roumelia, Bulgaria.....pop. 25
Slonim (slō'nyem), town, Grodno govt., Russia in Europe....pop. 23
Slough (slou), town, Buckinghamshire, England.....pop. 11
Slutsk (slootsk), town, Minsk govt., Russia in Eurobe.....pop. 18
Smethwick (smeth'ik), bor., Staffordshire, England.....pop. 55
Smolensk (sma-lyensk'), city, cap. of govt. of same name, Russia in Europe.....pop. 47
Smyrna (smēr'na), sp. city, cap. of vilayet of same name, W. Turkey in Asia.....pop. 201
Soata (sō-a-tä'), town, Boyaca dept., Colombia.....pop. 18
Socorro (so-kōr'ro), town, Santander dept., Colombia, South America. pop. 25
Soest (zōst), mfg. town, Westphalia prov., Prussia.....pop. 17
Soissons (swäs-sông'), town, dept Aisne, France.....pop. 13
Sokoto (sō'ko-to or sok'), town, in N. W. part of Sokoto sultanate, Nigeria, W. Africa.....pop. 20
Solingen (zō'ling-en), town, Rhine prov., Prussia.....pop. 45
Solvay (sol'vā), vil., Onondaga co., N. Y.....pop. 5
Somersworth (sum'ērz-wurth), city, Strafford co., N. H.....pop. 7

Somerville (sum'ĕr-vil), city, Middlesex co., Mass.....pop. 77
Somerville, town, c. s. of Somerset co., N. J.....pop. 5
Sommerfeld (zŏm'mĕr-felt), town, Brandenburg prov., Prussia.....p. 12
Sonneberg (zŏn'ne-berg), mfg. town, Saxe-Meiningen duchy, Ger....p. 13
Sonson (sŏn-sŏn'), town, Antioquia dept., Colombia.....pop. 14
Sonsonate (sŏn-so-nā'tå), town, Salvador, Central America...pop. 17
Sopron (shop'ron), cml. town, cap. of Sopron co., W. Hungary....pop. 33
Sora (sō'rä), town, Caserta prov., Italy.....pop. 16
Sorau (zō'rou), mfg. town, Brandenburg prov., Prussia.....pop. 16
Sorocaba (sō-ro-kä'ba), town, Sao Paulo state, Brazil.....pop. 15
Sorrento (sor-ren'tō), coast town, Naples prov., Italy.....pop. 10
Sortino (sor-tē'nō), town, Syracuse prov., Sicily, Italy.....pop. 11
South Amboy (am'boi), bor. Middlesex co., N. J.....pop. 7
Southampton (suth-hamp'tun or south-amp'tun), sp. bor., Hampshire, England.....pop. 125
South Bend, city, c. s. of St. Joseph co., Ind.....pop. 54
South Bethlehem (beth'lē-hem or em), bor., Northampton co., Pa. pop. 20
Southbridge (south'brij), town, Worcester co., Mass.....pop. 10
South Brisbane (briz'bān), town, Queensland, Australia.....pop. 25
South Carolina (kar-o-lī'na), state, E U. S. A., 30,570 sq. m.; cap. Columbia.....pop. 1,515
South Dakota (da-kō'ta), state, N W U. S. A., 77,650 sq. m.; cap. Pierre.....pop. 584
South Hadley (had'li),town, Hampshire co., Mass.; Mt. Holyoke College.....pop. 5
South Milwaukee (-mil-waw'-kē), city, Milwaukee co., Wis.....pop. 6
South Norwalk (nôr'wawk), city, Fairfield co., Conn.....pop. 9
South Omaha (ō'ma-haw), city, Douglas co., Nebraska.....pop. 26
South Orange, vil., Essex co., N. J. pop. 6
Southport (south'port), bor., Lancashire, England.....pop. 48
South Portland (pôrt'land), city, Cumberland co., Me.....pop. 7
South Sharon (-shâr-un), bor., Mercer co., Pa.....pop. 10
South Shields, port & ship-building city of Durham, England....pop. 118
Sowerby Bridge (sō'ĕr-bi), town, West Riding, Yorkshire, England. pop 11
Spain (spān), kingdom, S. W. Europe, 194,794 sq. m.; cap. Madrid.....pop. 18,078
Spalato (spä'la-to), sp. city, Dalamatia prov., Austria.....pop. 27
Spandau (spän'dou), mfg. ft. town, Brandenburg prov., Prussia....p. 65
Spanish Town (span'ish), town, Jamaica isl., W. India.....pop. 6
Spartanburg (spär'tan-burg), city, c. s. of Spartanburg co., S. C..pop. 18
Spencer (spen'sĕr), town, Worcester co., Mass.....pop. 8
Spencerville, vil., Allen co., Ohio. pop. 2
Speyer (spīr), or **Spires** (spīrz), city, cap. of Rhenish Bavaria, Germany.....pop. 21
Spezia (spet'se-ā), ft. sp. town & naval arsenal, Genoa prov , Italy. pop. 66
Spokane (spō-kan'), mfg. city, port of entry, c. s. of Spokane co., Wash. pop. 104
Spoleto (spo-la'to), city, Perugia prov., Italy.....pop. 25
Spremberg (språm'berg), town, Brandenburg prov., Prussia.....p. 11
Springfield (spring'fēld), city, c. s. of Sangamon co. & cap. of Illinois. pop. 52
Springfield, city, c. s. of Hampden co., Mass.....pop. 89
Springfield, city, c. s. of Greene co., Mo.....pop. 35
Springfield (spring'fēld), city, c. s. of Clarke co., Ohio.....pop. 47
Spring Valley city, Bureau co., Ill. pop. 7
Srinagar (srē-nu-gär'), city, cap. of dist. of same name & of Kashmir, India.....pop. 123
Srirangam (sre-run'gum), town, Trichinopoli dist., Madras, British India.....pop. 22
Stade (stä'de), mfg. town, cap. of same name, Hanover prov., Prussia. pop. 11
Stafford (staf'fĕrd), mfg. bor., c. s. of Staffordshire, Eng.....pop. 21
Stalybridge (stā'li-brij), bor., Cheshire, England.....pop. 28

Stamford (stam'fẽrd), city, Fairfield co., Conn.....pop. 25
Stanislau (stän'is-lou), town, Galicia prov., Austria.....pop. 30
Stanley Falls (stan'li), seven cataracts of the upper Kongo river, on the equator.
Stanley Pool, expansion of Kongo riv., just S of lat. 4° S.
Starodub (stä-ra-doop'), town, Chernigov govt., Russia in Europe. pop. 25
Stassfurt (stäs'foort), min. town Saxony prov., Prussia.....pop. 20
Staunton (stawn'tun), city, c. s. of Augusta co., Va.....pop. 11
Staunton, city, Macoupin co., Ill.....pop. 5
Stavropol (stäv'ro-pol), city, cap. of govt. of same name, N. Caucasia, Russia.....pop. 42
Steele (stēl), town, Rhine prov., Prussia.....pop. 12
Steelton (stēl'tun), bor., Dauphin co., Pa.....pop. 14
Steglitz (stā'glits), vil., Brandenburg prov., Prussia...comm. pop. 21
Stendal (sten'däl), mfg. town, Saxony prov., Prussia.....pop. 22
Sterkrade (sterk'rä-de), mfg. vil., Rhine prov., Prussia. comm. pop. 15
Sterling (stẽr'ling), city, Whiteside co., Ill.....pop. 7
Sternberg (stẽrn'berg), mfg. town, Moravia prov., Austria....pop. 15
Stettin (stet-tēn'), sp. & mfg. city, cap. of Pomerania prov., Prussia. pop. 236
Steubenville (stū'ben-vil), mfg. city, c. s. of Jefferson co., Ohio. pop. 22
Stevens Point (ste'venz), city, c. s. of Portage co., Wisconsin...pop. 9
Steyr (stī'ẽr), mfg. town, Upper Austria prov., Austria.....pop. 18
Stillwater (stil'waw-tẽr), city, c. s. of Washington co., Minn...pop. 10
Stirling (stẽr'ling), burgh, c. s. of Stirling co., Scotland.....pop. 18
Stockholm (stok'hōlm), sp. city, cap. of Sweden.....pop. 337
Stockport (stok'pôrt), mfg. bor., Cheshire & Lancashire, England. pop. 104
Stockton (stok'tun), city, c. s. of San Joaquin co., Cal.....pop. 23
Stockton on Tees (tēz), mfg. cml. sp. bor., Durham co., England on Lees river.....pop. 51
Stoke upon Trent (stōk), mfg. bor., Staffordshire, England.....pop. 30
Stolp (stōlp), mfg. town, Pomerania, Prussia.....pop. 27
Stoneham (stōn'am), mfg town, Middlesex co., Mass.....pop. 6
Stoughton (stō'tun), mfg. town, Norfolk co., Mass.....pop. 5
Stourbridge (stour'brij), mfg. town, Worcestershire, England....pop. 16
Straits Settlements, Malay pen., 1,543 sq. m.; cap. Singapore, British colony..... pop. 572
Stralsund (sträl'zoont), ft. sp. town, in dist. of same name, Pomerania prov., Prussia.....pop. 31
Strassburg (sträs'boorg), mfg., cml. ft. city, cap. of Alsace-Lorraine, Germany.....pop. 178
Stratford (strat'fẽrd), city & port of entry, c. s. of Perth co., Ontario prov., Canada.....pop. 10
Stratford on Avon, bor., Warwickshire, England; birthplace of Shakespeare.....pop. 8
Straubing (strou'bing), mfg. town, Bavaria, Germany.....pop. 17
Streator (strē'tẽr), min. city, Lasalle co., Ill.....pop. 14
Stretford (stret'ford), par. & town, Lancashire, England.....pop. 30
Striegau (strē'gou), town, Silesia prov., Prussia.....pop. 13
Stromboli (strom'bo-lē), isl., with active vol., Lipari isls., Mediterranean sea.
Stroudsburg (stroudz'burg), bor., c. s. of Monroe co., Pa.....pop. 3
Stuttgart (stoot'gärt), mfg. city, cap. of Württemberg, Germany. pop. 286
Suakin (swä'ken), sp. city, Egypt, Africa, on Red sea.....pop. 12
Suchau (sōō'chou'), city, N. W. Kiangsu prov., China.....pop. 500
Sucre (sōō'krā), city, cap. of Chuquisaca dept., Bolivia.....pop. 28
Sueca (swā'ka), town, Valencia prov. Spain.....pop. 14
Suez (soo-ez' or sōō'ez), sp. city, cap. of prov. of same name, Egypt., pop. 11
Suez, Isthmus of, 72 m. broad, joins Africa to Asia; crossed by ship canal 100 m. long.
Suffolk (suf'fuk), town, c. s. of Nansemond co., Va.....pop. 7
Suhl (zōōl), mfg. town, Saxony prov., Russia.....pop. 13

Sukkur (suk-kur'), town, Sind, Bombay pres., British India..p. 29
Sulei manieh (sōō-lā-mä-nē'ya), town, Mosul vilayet, Kurdistan, Turkey in Asia.....pop. 15
Sulmonia (sool-mō'na), town, Aquila prov., Italy.....pop. 18
Sulphur Springs (sul'fur), town, c. s. of Hopkins co., Tex....pop. 5
Sulu or **Jolo** (soo-lōō or sho-lō'), archipelago, S. W. Phil. isls., 1,029 sq. m.; cap. Sulu.....pop. 23
Sumao (soo-mou'), treaty port, Yunnan prov., China.....pop. 15
Summit (sum'mit), city, Union co., N. J.....pop. 8
Sumter (sum'tĕr), city, c. s. of Sumter co., S. C.....pop. 8
Sumy (sōō'mĕ), town, Kharkov govt., Russia in Europe.....pop. 28
Sunbury (sun'bĕr-i), bor., c. s. of Northumberland co., Pa...pop. 14
Sundbyerne (soon'byer-ne), two towns, Sunby East & West, Copenhagen amt., Denmark.....pop. 22
Sunderland (sun'dĕr-land), cml. bor., sp., Durham, England.p. 159
Sundsvall (soons'val), sp. town, Vesternorrland prov., Sweden. pop. 15
Superior, city, c. s. of Douglas co., Wisconsin.....pop. 40
Superior, Lake, U. S. A. & Canada, 400 m. long, 602 ft. above sea, 32,000 sq. m.
Surabaya (sōō-ra-bā'ya), cap. of Dutch residency, N. E. Java, on Madura strait.....pop. 147
Surakarta or **Soerakarta** (sōō-ra-kär'ta), cap. of Dutch residency, cen. Java, on Solo riv.....pop. 105
Surat (sōō-rät'), city, cap. of dist. of same name, Bombay, British India.....pop. 119
Surbiton (sur'bi-tun), town, Surrey co., England.....pop. 15
Suresnes (su-rän'), mfg. town, dept. Seine, France.....pop. 11
Susa (sōō'sa), sp. town, N. E. Tunis, N. Africa.....pop. 13
Susquehanna River (sus-que-han'na), riv., Pa., 422 m. long, including North Branch, to Chesapeake bay.
Sutton (sut't'n), par. & town, Surrey co., England.....pop. 17
Sutton in Ashfield (ash'fēld), par. & town, Nottinghamshire, England. pop. 15
Sutton Coldfield, bor., Warwickshire, England.....pop. 14
Suvalki (soo-väl'ke), city, cap. of Suvalki govt., Poland, Russia. pop. 24
Svendborg (sven'borg), cml. town, cap. of amt. of same name, Fyn isl., Denmark.....pop. 12
Swampscott (swomp'skot), town, Essex co., Mass.....pop. 5
Swansea (swon'sē), sp. bor., Glamorganshire, Wales.....pop. 95
Swatow (swä-tou'), cml. town, treaty port, Kwangtung prov., China.....pop. 38
Sweden (swē'den), country, N. Europe, 173,967 sq. m.; cap. Stockholm.....pop. 5,136
Swindon (swin'dun), bor., Wiltshire, England.....pop. 45
Swinton (swin'tun), mfg. town, W. Riding, Yorkshire, England.....p. 12
Swissvale (swis'vāl), bor. Allegheny co., Pa.....pop. 7
Switzerland (swit'zĕr-land), country, federal republic, cen. Europe, 15,964 sq. m.; cap. Bern. p. 1,314
Swoyersville (swoi'ĕrz-vil), bor., Luzerne co., Pa.....pop. 5
Sydney (sid'ni), sp. town, c. s. of Cape Breton co., Nova Scotia, Can. pop. 10
Sydney, cml. sp. city, cap. of New South Wales, Australia....pop. 599
Syedlets (syed'lyets), city, cap. govt. of same name, Poland, Russia in Europe.....pop. 17
Sylhet (sil-het'), city, cap. of dist. of same name, Assam, British India.....pop. 14
Syracuse (sir'a-kūs), cml. & mfg. city, c. s. of Onondaga co., N. Y. pop. 137
Syracuse, city, cap. of prov. of same name, anc. cap. of Sicily...pop. 32
Syria (sir'i-a), div. of Turkey in Asia, E of Mediterranean sea, 109,509 sq. m.....pop. 3,318
Szabadka (so'bod-ko), cml. city, Hungary, 27 m. S. W. of Szegedin pop. 82
Szarvas (sor'vosh), town, Bikes co., Hungary.....pop. 24
Szatmar-Nemeti (sot'mär-nā'-mete), cml. town, cap. of Szatmar co., Hungary.....pop. 26
Szegedin (seg'ed-ēn), mfg. & cml. town, cap. of Csongrad co., Hungary.....pop. 103

Szegszard (seg'särd), town, cap. of Tolna co., Hungary.....pop. 14
Szekes Fejervar (sā'kesh fe'yār-vär), mfg. & cml. town, cap. of co. of same name, Hungary.....pop. 32
Szentes (sen'tesh), town, Csongrad co., Hungary.....pop. 31
Szolnok (sol'nok), town, Hungary, on Tisza river.....pop. 21

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Taal (tä'äl), pueblo, Batangas prov., Luzon.....pop. 33
Tabaco (ta-vä'kō), pueblo, Albay prov., Luzon, Phil. isls.....pop. 17
Tabriz (ta-brēz'), cml. city, cap. of Azerbaijan prov., N. W. Persia. pop. 200
Tacoma (ta-kō'ma), city, c. s. of Pierce co., Wash.....pop. 84
Tacubaya (tä-koo-bä'ya), town, Federal dist., Mexico.....pop. 15
Tagal (ta-gäl'), city, cap. of Dutch residency of same name, Java. pop. 16
Taganrog (ta-gan-rôk'), cml. sp. town, Don Cossacks ter., Russia in Europe.....pop. 52
Tahiti (tä'hē-tē), isl., Society group, S. Pacific ocean, 600 sq. m.; cap. Papeiti.....pop. 11
Tainan (tī'näd'), treaty port, S. W. coast, Formosa isl., Japan..pop. 60
Taiyuen (ti'yoo-en'), walled city, cap. of Shansi prov., China...pop. 50
Takamatsu (tä'kä-mat'soo), sp. city, N. coast of Shikoku isl., Japan. pop. 34
Takaoka (tä'kä-ō'ka), city, cen. Hondo isl., Japan.....pop. 31
Takasaki (tä'kä-sä'ke), mfg. city, cen. Hondo isl., Japan.....pop. 31
Takata (tä'ka-tä), city, cen. Hondo isl., Japan.....pop. 20
Talcahuano (täl-ka-wä'no), ft. sp. city, Concepcion prov., Chile....p. 15
Tali (tä'lē'), cml. town, Yunnan prov., China.....pop. 23
Talisay (tä-le-sī'), pueblo, E. coast of Cebu, Phil. isls.....pop. 19
Talladega (tal-lå-dē'gå), city, c. s. of Talladega co., Ala.....pop. 6
Tallahassee (tal-lå-has'sē), city, cap. of Fla. & c. s. of Leon co..pop. 5
Tamaqua (tå-maw'kwå), bor. Schuylkill co., Pa.....pop. 9
Tamatave (tä-ma-täv'), city, chief port of Madagascar isl., on E. coast.....pop. 15
Tambobong (tam-bō'bong), pueblo, Rizal prov., Luzon, Phil. islands. pop. 25
Tambov (tam-bôf'), cml. town, cap. of Tambov govt., Russia...pop. 48
Tamise (ta-mēz'), mfg. town, E. Flanders prov., Belgium...pop. 13
Tammerfors (tam'mĕr-fors), town, Tavastehus govt., Finland, Russia. pop. 34
Tampa (tam'pa), city, c. s. of Hillsboro, co., Fla.....pop. 38
Tampico (tam-pē'kō), sp. town, Mexico, on Gulf of Mexico...pop. 12
Tananarivo (ta-nä-na-rē'vō), cml. town, cap. of Madagascar island. pop. 50
Tanauan (ta-nä'wan), pueblo, Batangas prov., Luzon, Phil. isls. pop. 20
Tanauan, pueblo, E. Leyte, Phil. islands.....pop. 19
Tanda (tän'du), town, Faizabad dist., Oudh, British India...pop. 20
Tangermunde (täng-er-mün'de), town, Saxony prov., Prussia..p. 12
Tangier (tan-jēr'), sp. town, Morocco, Africa.....pop. 25
Tanta (tän'tä), town, cap. of Garbieh prov., Egypt, Africa...pop. 57
Tarabulus (tä-rä'boo-lōōs), cml. town, Syria, Turkey in Asia.....p. 30
Taranto (tä'ran-tō), cml. ft. sp. city, Lecce prov., Italy.....pop. 61
Tarascha (ta-räsh'cha), town, Kiev govt., Russia in Europe....pop. 15
Tarbes (tärb), mfg. town, cap. of dept. Hautes-Pyrenees, Fr...pop. 26
Tarentum (ta-ren'tum), bor., Allegheny co., Pa.....pop. 7
Tarifa (ta-rē'fa), mfg. cml. sp. town, Cadiz prov., S. Spain.....pop. 13
Tarnopol (tar-nō'pol), town, Galicia prov., Austria.....pop. 30
Tarnow (tar'noof), mfg. town, N. W. Galicia prov., Austria.....pop. 32
Tarnowitz (tär'nō-vits), town, Silesia prov., Prussia.....pop. 12

Tarrasa (tar-rä'sa), mfg. town, Barcelona prov., Spain.....pop. 13
Tarrytown (tar'ri-toun), vil., Westchester co., N. Y.....pop. 6
Tarsus (tär'sus), town, Adana vilayet, Asia Minor.....pop. 18
Tarudant (tä-roo-dänt'), town, Sus prov., Morocco, Africa....pop. 30
Tasco (täs'kō), town, Guerrero state, Mexico.....pop. 14
Tashkend or **Tashkent** (tash-kent'), city, cap. of Syr-Darya govt., Russia, & of Russian Turkestan. pop. 156
Tatary (tä'ta-ri), or **Tartary** (tär'ta-ri), indefinite region, Asia & Europe, Sea of Japan to Dnieper river.
Tatsienlu (tä-tsēn'-lōō), cml. city, W. part of Szechuan prov., China. pop. 500
Taubate (tou-ba-tå'), town, São Paulo state, Brazil.....pop. 16
Taung-ngu (toung'-ngōō'), city, cap. of dist. of same name, Lower Burma.....pop. 18
Taunton (tän'tun or tawn'tun), mfg. city, c. s. of Bristol co., Mass....p. 34
Taunton, mfg. bor., Somerset co., England.....pop. 21
Tavira (ta-vē'ra), cml. town, Algarve prov., Portugal.....pop. 12
Taylor (tā'lēr), bor., Lackawanna co., Pa.....pop. 9
Taylor, town, Williamson co., Tex. pop. 5
Taylorville (-vil), city, c. s. of Christian co., Ill.....pop. 5
Tayug (ta-yoog'), pueblo, Pangasinan prov., Luzon, Phil. islands. pop. 20
Tchad or **Chad** (chäd), lake of varying area, Sudan, cen. Africa.
Teano (tå-ä-nō'), cml. town, Caserta prov., Italy.....pop. 13
Teddington (ted'ding-tun), par. & town, middlesex co., Eng...pop 14
Teheran (te-h'rän'), city, cap. of kingdom of Persia.....pop. 280
Tehri (te-rē'), town, Bundelkhand, cen. India.....pop. 18
Tehuantepec (tå-wän-tå-pec'), Isthmus of S. Mexico, 130 m. wide, bet. Gulf of Mexico & Pacific ocean;—Gulf of Pacific ocean, Mexican coast;—town, Oaxaca state, Mexico. pop. 9
Tekax (tå-käh'), town, Yucatan, Mexico.....pop. 18
Tellicheri (tel-li-cher'i), cml. sp. town, Malabar dist., Madras, British India.....pop. 27
Temax (tå-mäh'), town, Yucatan, Mexico.....pop. 17
Temesvar (tem'esh-var), cml. ft. city, cap. of Temes co., Hungary. pop. 53
Tempio Pausania (tem'pe-ō pouzā'ne-a), town, Sassari prov., Sardinia isl., Italy.....pop. 15
Temple (tem'p'l), city, Bell co., Texas.....pop. 11
Temryuk (tyem-ryook'), sp. town, Kuban ter., Caucasus, Russia. pop. 15
Tenerife (ten-ēr-if'), largest of the Canary isls., 780 sq. m.; cap. Santa Cruz de Tenerife.....pop. 94
Tengchau (teng'chou'), town, Shantung prov., China.....pop. 230
Tenkasi (ten-kä'se), town, Madras, British India.....pop. 13
Tennessee (ten-nes-sē'), state, S. E. cen. U. S. A., 42,050 sq. m.; cap. Nashville. .....pop. 2,185
Tennessee River, riv. U. S. A., 639 m. long, flows into Ohio river.
Tepic (tå-pek'), city, cap. of ter. of same name, W. Mexico....pop. 15
Teplitz (tåp'lits), town, Bohemia, Austria. ....pop. with Schönau 24
Teramo (tå'ra-mō), city, cap. of prov. of same name, E. cen. Italy. pop. 25
Terlizzi (ter-lēt'se), town, Bari prov., Italy.....pop. 23
Terni (ter'nē), mfg. town, Perugia prov., Italy.....pop. 31
Terre Haute (ter're hōt'), cml. & mfg. city, c. s. of Vigo co., Ind. pop. 58
Terrell (ter'rel), cml. city, Kaufman co., Texas.....pop. 7
Teschen (tesh'en), mfg. town, Silesia prov., Austria.....pop. 19
Texarkana (teks-är-kan-å), city, c. s. of Miller co., Ark.....pop. 6
Texarkana, city, Bowie co., Tex. pop. 10
Texas (teks'as), agr. & past. state, S W U. S. A., 265,780 sq. m.; cap. Austin.....pop. 3,897
Thames (thāmz), riv., Conn., flows into Long Island sound.
Thames (temz), river, England, 210 m. long, to North sea; traverses London.
Thames, river, Ontario prov., Canada, 160 m. long, to Lake St. Clair.

Thana (tä'na), city, cap. of dist. of same name, Bombay, British India. pop. 18

Therezina (tå-re-zē'na), town, cap. of Piauhy state, Brazil.....pop. 24

Thermopylæ (thēr-mop'e-lē), famous pass, Greece, 9 m. S S E of Lamia.

Thielt (tēlt), mfg. & cml. town, W. Flanders prov., Belgium....pop. 11

Thiers (tyär), mfg. town, dept. Puy-de-Dôme, France.....pop. 18

Thomasville (tom'as-vil), town, c. s. of Thomas co., Ga.....pop. 7

Thompson (tomp'sun), mfg. town, Windham co., Conn.....pop. 6

Thorn (tôrn), cml. & mfg. town, W. Prussia prov., Prussia.....pop. 30

Thornaby on Tees (thôrn'a-bi on tēz'), bor., N. Riding, Yorkshire, England.....pop. 16

Thornhill (thôrn'il or hil), town, W Riding, Yorkshire, Eng.....pop. 10

Three Rivers, mfg. city, St. Joseph co., Mich.....pop. 5

Throop (thrōōp), bor., Lackawanna co., Pa.....pop. 5

Tiber (tī'bēr), riv., cen. Italy, 244 m. long.

Tiel (tēl), cml. town & comm., Gelderland, Netherlands.....pop. 11

Tientsin (te-en'tsēn'), cml. city & treaty port, Pechili prov., China pop 950

Tierra del Fuego (te-er'ra del fwā'gō), group of isls., S. end South America.

Tiffin (tif'fin), mfg. city, c. s. of Seneca co., Ohio.....pop. 12

Tiflis (tye-flyes'), city, cap. Transcaucasia govt., Russia.....pop. 161

Tigris (tī'gris), riv., Turkey in Asia, 1,150 m. long, flows into Euphrates river

Tilburg (til'burg), mfg. town & comm., N. Brabant prov., Netherlands.....pop. 41

Tilsit (til'sit), mfg. & cml. town, E. Prussia.....pop. 35

Timbuktu (tim-buk'tōō), cml. town, Sudan, cen. Africa.....pop. 13

Tineo (te-nā'ō), city, Oviedo prov., N W. Spain.....pop. 22

Tipton (tip'tun), min. & mfg. town, Staffordshire, Eng.....pop. 31

Tiraspol (tye-ras-pōl'), town, Kherson govt., Russia in Europe.....p. 28

Tirlemont (ter'l-mông'), cml. & mfg. town, Brabant prov., Belgium. pop. 18

Titicaca, Lake (tit-e-kā'ka), extends bet. S. Peru & Bolivia, 3,261 sq. m.

Titusville (tītus-vil), mfg. city, Crawford co., Pa.....pop. 9

Tivoli (tē'vo-lē), town, Italy, 18 m. E N E of Rome.....pop. 13

Tiziuzu (te-zē-oo-zōō'), town, Algiers dept., Algeria.....pop. 28

Tlemcen (tlem-sen'), cml. town, Oran dept., Algeria, Africa...pop. 35

Tobolsk (tō-bolsk'), city, cap. of govt. of same name, W. Siberia, Russia in Asia.....pop. 20

Toda (tō'da), city, cen. Hondo isl., Japan, near Yokohama....pop. 20

Todi (tō'de), comm., Perugia prov., Italy.....pop. 17

Todmorden (tod'mor-den), mfg. town, Lancashire, Eng.....pop. 25

Tokat (tō-kät'), mfg. city, Sivas vilayet, Asia Minor.....pop. 48

Tokyo or **Tokio** (tō'ke-o), city, cap. of Japanese empire, E. coast of Hondo island.....pop. 2,168

Toledo (to-lē'do), mfg. cml. city, port of entry, c. s. of Lucas co., O. pop. 168

Toledo (to-lå'tho), city, cap. of prov. of same name, cen. Spain...pop. 21

Tolentino (tō-lan-tē'no), town, Italy, 11 m. from Macerata...pop. 13

Toluca (to-lōō'ka), town, cap. of Mexico state, Mexico.....pop. 23

Tomba (tong'ba), town, Minas Geraes, Brazil. .....dist. pop. 38

Tombigbee River (tom-big'be), 450 m. long, N. E. Miss. to Alabama river.

Tomsk (tômsk), cml. city, cap. of govt. of same name, W. Siberia, Russia in Asia.....pop. 52

Tonawanda (ton-a-wan'da), vil., Erie co., N. Y.....pop. 8

Tonk (tonk), city, cap. of native state of same name, Rajputana, India .....pop. 46

Tonkin or **Tonquin** (ton-kēn'), ter , Indo China, annexed to France in 1884; 46,023 sq m.; cap. Hanoi. pop. 7,000

Topeka (to-pē'ka), city, cap. of Kansas & of Shawnee co.....pop. 44

Torgau (tor'gou), mfg. town, Saxony prov., Prussia, on Elbe river. pop. 12

Toronto (to-ron'to), mfg. & cml. city, cap. of Ontario prov., Canada. pop. 375

Torquay (tôr-kē'), bor., Devonshire, England.....pop. 34
Torre Annunziata (tor'rå annōōntse-ä'ta), mfg. town, Naples prov., Italy.....pop. 28
Torre del Greco (tor'rå del grå'-kō), town, Italy, at ft. of Mt. Vesuvius. pop. 33
Torre Maggiore (tor'rå mad-jō'-rå), town, Foggia prov. Italy...pop. 11
Torrington (tor'ring-tun), mfg. town & bor., Litchfield co., Conn. town pop. 15
Tortona (tôr-tō'na), mfg. town, Alessandria prov., Piedmont, Italy. pop. 17
Tortosa (tôr-tō'za), cml. & mfg. town, Tarragona prov., Spain. pop. 25
Torzhok (tar-zhôk'), mfg. town, Tver govt., Russia in Europe. pop. 15
Tontonicapan (to-tō-ne-ka-pän'), mfg town, Guatemala, Central America.....pop. 8
Tottenham (tot'ten-am), town, Middlesex co., Eng.....pop. 129
Tottori (tot'to-re), sp. town, in dist. of same name, W Hondo isl., Japan. pop. 28
Toul (tōōl), ft. mfg. town, dept. Meurthe-et-Moselle, Fr. ...pop. 12
Toulon (tōō-lông'), ft. sp. city, dept. Var, France.....pop. 102
Toulouse (tōō-lōōz') cml. & mfg. city, cap. of dept. Haute-Garonne, France.....pop. 149
Tourcoing (tōōr-kwang'), mfg. town, dept. Nord, France...pop. 79
Tournay (tōōr-nå'), cml. & mfg. town, Hainaut prov , Belgium. pop. 35
Tours (tōōr), mfg. & cml. city, cap. of dept. Indre-et-Loire, Fr....pop. 65
Townsville (tounz'vil), sp. town, E. Queensland, Australia... ..pop. 13
Toyohashi (tō-yo-hä'she), city, cen. Hondo isl., Japan.....pop. 22
Trafalgar, Cape (traf-al-gär'), S. W. coast of Cadiz, Spain.
Trani (trä'ne), cml. sp. town, Bari prov., Italy, on Adriatic sea.....p. 32
Transvaal Colony (trans-väl'), formerly South African Republic, Brit. colony, S. Africa, 119,139 sq. m.; cap. Pretoria.....pop. 1,043
Trau (trou), sp. town, Dalmatia, Austria..... pop. 17
Trautenau (trou'te-nou), mfg. town, Bohemia, Austria.....pop. 15
Traverse City (travērs), city, Grand Traverse co., Mich.....pop. 12
Trebitsch (trā'bich), mfg. town Moravia, Austria.....pop. 11
Trebizond (treb'i-zond), sp. city, cap. of vilayet of same name, N. E. Asia Minor.....pop. 35
Tredegar (tred'egär or tre-dē'gär), min. & mfg. town, Monmouthshire, England.....pop. 19
Trenton (tren'tun), city, c. s. of Grundy co., Mo.....pop. 6
Trenton, mfg. city, cap. of N. J. & c. s. of Mercer co.....pop. 97
Treves (trēvz), city, cap. of dist. of same name, Rhine prov...pop. 43
Treviglio (trā-vēl'yo), town, Bergamo prov., Lombardy, N. Italy pop. 15
Treviso (trā-vē'zo), city, cap. of prov. of same name, Venetia, Italy. pop. 34
Trichinopoli (trich-in-op'o-li), cml. & mfg. town, cap. of dist. of same name, Madras pres., British India. pop. 105
Trieste (tre-es'tå),or **Triest** (tre'est), cml. sp. city, cap. of Küstenland prov., Austria. pop. with suburbs 222
Trikkala (trek'ka-la), city, cap. of Trikkala nome, Thessaly, Greece. pop. 21
Trincomali (trin-ko-ma-lē'), sp. town, N. E. coast of Ceylon island. pop. 12
Trinidad (trin-i-dad'), cml. city, c s. of Las Animas co., Col.....pop. 10
Trinidad, city, Santa Clara prov , Cuba.....pop. 11
Trinidad, isl., British W. Indies, 1,754 sq. m.; cap. Port of Spain. pop. 253
Trino (trē'no), town, Novaro prov , Piedmont, Italy.....pop. 12
Tripoli (trip'o-li), country, N. Arica, a vilayet of the Ottoman Empire, 350,000 sq. m.....pop. 700
Tripoli, city, cap. of country of same name, N. Africa.....pop. 40
Trivandrum (tre-vän'droom), sp. cap. of Travancor state, S. Madras, Br. India.....pop. 28
Trondhjem (tron'yem), ft. sp. city, cap. of Söndre Trondhjem prov., Norway.....pop. 38
Troppau (trop'pou), ft. mfg. town, cap. of Silesia duchy, Austria. pop. 27

Trowbridge (trō'brij), mfg. town, Wiltshire, England.....pop. 12
Troy (troi), mfg. & cml. city, c. s. of Rensselaer co., N. Y.....pop. 77
Troy, cml. city, c. s. of Miami co., O. pop. 6
Troves (trawä), mfg. & cml. city, cap. of dept. Aube, France.....p. 53
Truro (trū'ro), cml. sp. city & bor., Cornwall co., England.....pop. 12
Tsaritsyn (tsa'rē-tsin), cml. town, Saratov govt. Russia in Europe. pop. 56
Tsarskoe Selo (tsär'sko-yē sye-lô'), mfg. town, St. Petersburg govt., Russia.....pop. 16
Tsinan (tsē-nän'), mfg. & cml. town, cap. of Shantung prov., China. pop. 200
Tsingchau (tsing'chou'), mfg. town, Shantung prov., China.....pop. 160
Tsitsikar (stet-se-kkär'), town, cap. of Helung Kiang prov., Manchuria. pop. 30
Tsu (tsōō), sp. city, on Owari bay, S. E Hondo isl., Japan.....pop. 33
Tsungngan (tsoong'ngän'), cml. town, Fukien prov., China..pop. 100
Tsuruoka (tsōō-rōō-ō'ka), city, N. Hondo isl., Japan.....pop. 20
Tubigon (too-bē'gon), pueblo, W. coast of Bohol, Phil. islands...p. 16
Tubingen (tu'bing-en), mfg. town, Württemberg, Germany.....pop. 15
Tucson (tū-son' or tuk'sun), cml. city, c. s. of Pima co., Arizona. pop. 13
Tucuman (tōō-kōō-män'), city, cap. of prov. of same name, Argentina. pop. 50
Tuguegarao (too-gå-ga-rä'ō), pueblo, cap. of Cagayan prov., Luzon, Phil. isls.....pop. 17
Tula (tōō'la), town, S. W. part of Tamaulipas state, Mexico..pop. 19
Tula (tōō'la), mfg. town, cap. of govt. of same name, cen. Russia in Europe.....pop. 111
Tulcea or **Tulcha** (tool'cha), cml. town, cap of dist. of same name, Dolrogea, Roumania.....pop. 17
Tulsa (tul'så), city, Tulsa co., Okla. pop. 18
Tulle (tul), town, cap. of dept. Correze, France.....pop. 17
Tunbridge (tun'brij), mfg. town, Kent co., England.....pop. 13
Tunbridge Wells, bor., Kent co., England; mineral springs.....pop. 33
Tungkwan (toong'kwän'), ft. town, Shensi prov., China.....pop. 80
Tunis (tū'nis), country, N. Africa, 38,456 sq. m.; French protectorate. pop. 1,906
Tunis, cml. & mfg. town, cap. of country of same name..... pop 250
Tunstall (tun'stawl), town, Staffordshire, England.....pop. 19
Turin (tū'rin), cml. & mfg. city, cap. of prov. of same name, & of Piedmont, N. W. Italy.....pop. 336
Turkestan (tōōr-kes-tän'), region, cen. Asia, divided bet. Russia, China, Bokhara & Afghanistan.
Turkeve (toor'ke-ve), town, Hungary, on Berettyo river.....pop. 13
Turkey (tur'ki), or **Ottoman Empire** (ot'to-man), in Europe, Africa & Asia, 1,579,982 sq. m.; cap. Constantinople.....pop. 40,441
Turnhout (turn-hout'), mfg. town, Antwerp prov., Belgium.....pop. 21
Tuscaloosa (tus-ka-lōō'sa), city, c. s. of Tuscaloosa co., Ala.....pop. 8
Tuscany (tus'ka-ni), former dept., Italy, 9,307 sq. m.
Tuticorin (tōō-tē-kor'in), sp. town, Tinnevelli dist., S. Madras, British India.....pop. 25
Tutlingen (toot'ling-en), mfg. town, Württemberg, Germany.....pop. 13
Tutuila (tōō-tōō-ē'la), isl., Samoa, 54 sq. m.; belongs to U. S. A...pop. 4
Tver (tvyår), city, cap. of Tver govt. Russia in Europe.....pop. 53
Tweed (twēd), riv., 96 m. long, Peebles co., Scotland, to North sea.
Twickenhan (twik'en-am), town, Middlesex co., England.....pop. 21
Twin Falls, city, Twin Falls co., Idaho.....pop. 5
Tyler (tī'lēr), town, c. s. of Smith co., Texas.....pop. 10
Tynemouth (tīn'muth or tin), bor., Northumberland co., Eng..pop. 52
Tyrnau (tir'nou), mfg. town, Pozsony co., W. Hungary.....pop. 12
Tyrone (tī-rōn'), mfg. bor., Blair co., Pa.....pop. 7
Tyumen (tyoo-mån'), cml. & mfg. town, Tobolsk govt., Russia in Asia. pop. 30

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Ubeda (ōō'vå-tha), cml. town, Jaen prov., Spain.....pop. 19
Uccle (u'kl), comm., Brabant prov., Belgium.....pop. 19
Uckendorf (uk'ken-dôrf), min. vil., Westphalia, Prussia.....pop. 22
Udaipur (ōō'dī-poor), city, cap. of native state of same name, Rajputana, India.....pop. 7
Udong (ōō'dong), town, Cambodia, Indo China, Asia.....pop. 12
Ufa (oo'fa), city, cap. of govt. of same name, Russia.....pop. 50
Uganda (oo-gän'da), country, cen. Africa, 140, 000 sq. m.; cap. Mengo; British protectorate.....pop. 4,000
Uglich (ōōg'lyech), town, Yaroslav govt., Russia in Europe.....pop. 13
Uhrichsville (ū'riks-vil), city, Tuscarawas co., O.....pop. 5
Ujiyamada (ōō-je-yä'ma-dä), city, cen. Hondo isl., Japan.....pop. 28
Ujjain (ōō-jīn'), city, Gwalior state, cen. India.....pop. 35
Uj Pest (oo'y' pesht), town, Hungary, N of Budapest.....pop. 42
Ulm (oolm), ft. mfg. & cml. town, Württemberg, Germany.....pop. 43
Uman (oo-män), town, Kiev govt., Russia in Europe.....pop. 29
Umbertide (oom-ber-tē'dā), comm., Perugia prov., Italy.....pop. 13
Ungvar (oong'vär), cml. town, cap. of Ung co., Hungary.....pop. 12
Union, town, Hudson co., N. J. pop. 21
Union, town, c. s. of Union co., S.C. pop. 6
Union, La (la oo-nē-on'),city, Murcia prov., Spain.....pop. 21
Uniontown, bor., c. s. of Fayette co., Pa.....pop. 13
United States of America, The, a federal republic in cen. N. America, with island possessions in the Pacific ocean & Porto Rico isl. in the West Indies, 3,538,133 sq. m., exclusive of islands; cap. Washington. pop. 93,402
Unley (un'li), town, S. Australia; suburb of Adelaide.....pop. 18
Unna (oon'nä), min. town, Westphalia prov., Prussia.....pop. 15
Upsala (up-sa'la), city, cap. of prov. of same name, Sweden.....pop. 23
Ural Mountains (ū'ral), Russia, fr. Arctic ocean to Orenberg.
Uralsk (oo-räl'y'sk), city, cap. of govt. of same name, Khirgiz steppe, Russia in Asia.....pop. 37
Urbana (ûr-ban'a), city, c. s. of Champaign co., Ill.....pop. 8
Urbino (oor-bē'no), city, Pesaro e Urbino prov., Marshes, cen. Italy. pop. 6
Urdaneta (oor-da-nā'tå), pueblo, Pangasinan prov., Luzon, Phil. isls. pop. 17
Urfa (oor-fä'), ft. town, Aleppo vilayet, Syria, Turkey in Asia.....pop. 55
Urfahr (oor'fär), town, Upper Austria.....pop. 13
Urga (ōōr'ga), cml. & sacred town, N. Mongolia, Chinese empire..p. 30
Urgenj (oor-genj'), town, Khiva khanate, Turkestan, Asia.....pop. 22
Urumtsi (oo-rōōm'tsē), town, Sungaria, Chinese empire.....pop. 15
Ushak (oo-shäk'), mfg. town, Turkey in Asia.....pop. 15
Uskup (us-kup'), town cap. of Kosovo vilayet, Turkey.....pop. 22
Usulutan (oo-sōō-loo-tän'), town, Salvador, Cen. America.....pop. 12
Utah, state, U S. A, 84,970 sq. m., cap. Salt Lake City.....pop. 373
Utakamand (ōō-ta-ka-mund'), town cap. of Nilgiri dist., Madras pres., British India.....pop. 15
Utica (ū'ti-ka), mfg. city, c. s. of Oneida co., N. Y.....pop. 74
Utrecht (ū'trekt), city of Netherlands.....pop. 114
Utrera (oo-trā'ra), town, Seville prov., Spain.....pop. 15
Utsunomiya (ōōt-soo-no-mē'ya), city, cen. Hondo island, Japan. pop 32
Uyeda (ōō'yå-da), city, cen. Hondo isl., Japan.....pop. 32

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Vacs (väts), town, Pest co., Hungary.....pop. 15
Valdepenas (väl-då-pân'yas), town, Ciudad Real prov., Spain....pop. 15
Valdes (val-dās), town, Oviedo prov., Spain.....pop. 22
Valdosta (val-dos'tâ), city, c. s. of Lowndes co., Ga.....pop. 8
Valeggio sul Mincio (va-led'jō sool men'chō), town, Verona prov., Italy. pop. 66
Vallejo (vål-yā'hō), cml. city, Solano co., Cal.....pop. 11
Valenca (va-lâng'sa), town, Rio de Janeiro state, Brazil...dist. pop. 34
Valence (va-lāngs'), mfg. town, cap. of dept. of Drome, France..pop. 27
Valencia (va-len'shi-a), city, cap. of prov. of same name, Spain.pop. 214
Valencia, cml. city, cap. of Carabobo state, Venezuela, S. America. pop. 38
Valenciennes (va-läng-syen'), mfg. cml. ft. town, dept. Nord, France. pop. 31
Valetta (va-let'ta), sp. city, cap. of Malta isl., Mediterranean sea..p. 62
Valls (väls), mfg. town, Tarragona prov., Spain.....pop. 13
Valparaiso (val-pa-rī'sō), mfg. city, c. s of Porter co., Ind.....pop. 7
Valparaiso, city, cap. of prov. of same name, Chile.....pop. 144
Van (vän), city, cap. of vilayet of same name, Kurdistan, Turkey in Asia.....pop. 30
Vancouver (van-kōō'vĕr), British isl. of W. coast of British Columbia, Canada, 15,937 sq. m.....pop. 37
Vancouver, city, British Columbia, terminus of Canadian Pacific Ry. pop. 26
Vancouver, city, c. s. of Clark Co., Wash.....pop. 9
Vannes (van), mfg. & cml. sp. town, cap. of dept. Morbihan, Fr...p. 23
Vanves (vänv), town, dept. Seine, France.....pop. 11
Van Wert (van wĕrt'), city, c. s. of Wert co., O.....pop. 7
Varese (va-rā'sā), town, Como prov., Lombardy, N. Italy.....pop. 18
Varna (var'na), cml. ft. sp. town, cap. of dept. of same name, Bulgaria. pop. 33
Vasilkov (va-sel'y-kôf'), town, Kiev govt., Russia.....pop. 18
Vassouras (vas-sō'rash), town, Rio de Janeiro state, Brazil. dist. pop. 36
Vasto (väs'tō), town, Chieti prov., Italy.....pop. 16
Veendam (vān-dām'), comm. & vil., Groningen, Netherlands. comm. pop. 11
Vejle (va'y'le), town, cap. of Vejle amt., S. E. Jutland, Denmark. pop. 15
Velbert (vel-bert'), mfg. town, Düsseldorf dist., Rhine prov., Prussia.....pop. 17
Velez (vā'lās), town, Santander dept. Colombia.....pop. 15
Velez Malaga (vā'lāth mā'la-gā), town, Malaga prov., Spain...pop. 24
Velizh (vā-lyēsh'), cml. town, Vitebsk govt., Russia in Europe. pop. 18
Velletri (vel-lā'trē), town, Rome prov., Italy.....pop. 20
Vellore (vel-lôr'), town, N. Arcot dist., Madras, Br. India.....pop. 45
Venezuela (ven-e-zwē'la), rep., N. part S. Am., 396,537 sq. m.; cap. Caracas.....pop. 2,445
Venice (ven'is), cml. & mfg. city, cap. of Venetia, Italy, on islands in Adriatic sea.....pop. 152
Venlo (ven-lō'), town & comm., Limburg prov., Netherlands. comm. pop. 14
Vera Cruz (ver'a krōōz), sp. city, in state of Vera Cruz, Mexico...pop. 24
Vercelli (ver-chel'lē), city, Novara prov., Piedmont, Italy.....pop. 31
Verdun (ver-dung'), ft. mfg. town, dept. Meuse, France.....pop. 21
Vermont (ver-mont'), state, N E U. S. A., 9,565 sq. m.; cap. Mont Montpelier.....pop. 356
Veroli (ver'ō-lē), comm., Rome prov., Italy.....pop. 13
Verona (vā-rō'na), ft. city, cap. of prov. of same name, Venetia, Italy. pop. 74
Versailles (ver-sā'y), city, cap. of dept. Seine-et-Oise, France...pop. 55
Versecz (ver'shets), ft. town, Temes co., Hungary.....pop. 25

Verviers (vâr-vyā'), mfg. town, Liege prov., Belgium.....pop. 52
Vesteras (ves-tĕr-ōs'), town, cap. of Vestmanland prov., Sweden...p. 12
Veszprem (ves'prām), city, cap. of Veszprem co., W. Hungary...p. 13
Viadana (ve-a-dā'na), town, Mantua prov., Italy.....pop. 16
Viareggio (vē-a-red'jō), sp. town, Lucca prov., Italy.....pop. 17
Viborg(vē'borg), city, cap. of Viborg govt., Finland, Russia.....pop. 25
Vicenza (ve-chent'sa), city, cap. of prov. of same name, Venetia, Italy. pop. 45
Vich (vēch), town, Barcelona prov., Spain.....pop. 12
Vichy (vē-shē'), town, dept. Allier, France; famous mineral springs. pop 14
Vicksburg (viks'burg), city, c s. of Warren co., Miss.....pop. 21
Vicosa (vē-sō'za), town, Minas Geraes, Brazil.....dist. pop. 46
Victoria (vik-'tō-ri-a), sp. city, cap. of Hongkong colony, China...p. 161
Victoria, sp. city, cap. of Brit. Columbia, Canada.....pop. 161
Victoria Falls, Zambesi river, British S. Africa, about 450 ft. high.
Victoria Nyanza (nyän'za), lake, E. Africa, a source of Nile river.
Vienna (vē-en'na), Ger. **Wien** (vēn), mfg. & cml. city, cap. of Austria-Hungary.....pop. 2,086
Viernheim (fērn'hīm), market town, Starkenburg prov., Hesse, Germany. pop. 7
Vigan (vē'gan), pueblo, cap. of Ilocos Sur prov., Luzon, Phil. isls. pop. 19
Vigevano (vē-jā-vä'nō), mfg. town, Pavia prov., Italy.....pop. 24
Vigo (vē'gō), sp. town, Pontevedra prov., Spain.....pop. 15
Vilkomir (vel-j-ka-mēr'), town, Kovno govt., Russia in Europe. pop 17
Villa Rica (vēl'ya rē'ka), town, S. cen. Paraguay.....yop. 25
Villarosa (vēl'la rō'za), town, Sicily, Italy.....pop. 12
Villaviciosa (vēl'va-vē-the-ō'sa), town, Guadalajara, Spain...pop. 20
Villa Vicosa (vēl'la vē-sō'za), town, Alagoas, Brazil.....pop. 36
Villefranche (vēl-frängsh'), town, dept., Aveyron, France.....pop. 10
Villefranche, mfg. town, dept. Rhone, France.....pop. 15
Villena (vel-yā'na), town, Alicante prov., Spain.....pop. 15
Villeurbanne (vēl ur-ban'), mfg. town, dept. Rhone, France..pop. 29
Vilno (vēl'nō), or **Wilna** (na), city, cap. of Vilno govt., Russia..pop. 163
Vilvorde (vēl-vôrd'), mfg. town, Brabant prov., Belgium.....pop. 13
Vincennes (vin-senz'), city, c. s. of Knox co., Ind.....pop 15
Vincennes (vang-sen'), mfg. town, dept. Seine, Fr.....pop. 31
Vineland (vīn'land), bor., Cumberland co., N. J.....pop. 5
Vinnetsa (ven'nyē-tsa), town, Podolia govt., Russia in Europe...p. 29
Viramgam (vē-rum-gäm'), town, Gujarat, Bombay.....pop. 23
Virginia (vĕr-jin'i-a), state, U. S. A., 42,450 sq. m.; cap. Richmond. pop. 2,062
Virginia, city, St. Louis co., Minn. pop. 10
Viterbo (vē-ter'bō), city, cen. Italy, 40 m. N of Rome.....pop. 21
Vitre (vē-trä'), mfg. & cml. town, dept. Ille-et-Vilaine, France...p. 11
Vittoria (vet-tō'rē-ä), town, Syracuse prov., Sicily, Italy.....pop. 32
Vittoria, town, cap. of Alava prov., Spain.....pop. 31
Vittorio (vet-tō'rē-ō), mfg. town, Treviso prov., Italy.....pop. 19
Vizagapatam (vē-zä-ga-pu-täm'), sp. city, cap. of dist. of same name, Madras pres., British India..pop. 35
Vizianagram (ve-ze-u-nu-grām'), town, Madras pres., British India. pop. 31
Vizzini (ver-sē'nē), town, Catania prov., Sicily, Italy.....pop. 18
Vladikavkaz (vla-dye-kaf-kas'), town, cap. of Terek ter., N. Caucasia, Russia.....pop. 44
Vladimir na Klyazmye (vla-dyē'-mēr na klyäz'mye), town, cap. of Vladimir govt., Russia.....pop. 28
Vladivostok (vla-dyē-vas-tōk'), ft. naval sp. of Russia in Asia, on Japan sea.....pop. 29
Vogera (vō-gā'ra), town, Pavia prov., Italy.....pop 21
Voiron (vwä-rông'), mfg. town, dept. Isere, France.....pop. 13
Volga (vol'ga), riv., Russia in Europe, 2,300 m. long, Tver govt. to Caspian sea; largest river of Europe.
Volsk (vôlsk), town, Saratov govt., Russia in Europe.....pop. 27

Volterva (vōl-ter'va), town, Pisa prov., Italy.....pop. 14
Voltri (vol'trē), town, Genoa prov., Italy.....pop. 15
Voronezh (va-rō'nyesh), cml. city, cap. Voronezh govt., Russia in Europe.....pop. 84
Vyatka (vyat'ka), city, cap. of Vyatka govt., Russia in Eur..pop. 26
Vyazma (vyäz'ma), town, Smolensk govt., Russia in Eur..pop. 17
Vyerny (vyer'ni), town, cap. of Semiryechensk govt., Russian Turkestan.....pop. 23
Vyshni Volochek (vish'nye va-la-chôk'), town, N. Tver govt., Russia in Europe.....pop. 16

—W—

Wabash (waw'bash), riv., 517 m. long, W. O., Ind. & bet. Ind. & Ill. to Ohio river.
Wabash, city, c. s. of co. of same name, N. E. cen. Ind.....pop. 9
Waco (wā'kō), city, c. s. of McLennan co., Texas.....pop. 26
Wadhwan (wäd-wän'), town, Gujarat, Bombay, India.....pop. 25
Wakamatsu (wä-ka-mät'soo), city, N. cen. part of Hondo isl., Japan. pop. 29
Wakayama (wä-ka-yä'ma), sp. city, in dist. of same name, W. Hondo isl., Japan.....pop. 64
Wakefield (wāk'fēld), town, Middlesex co., Mass.....pop. 9
Wakefield, mfg. & cml. city & bor., Yorkshire, England.....pop. 41
Wake Island, small isl., N. Pacific ocean, ab. lon. 166° E., lat. 20° N.; belongs to U. S. A.
Waldenburg (väl'den-boorg), mfg. town, Silesia prov., Prussia...pop. 15
Waldheim (vält'hīm), mfg. town, Saxony kingdom, Germany.....p. 11
Wallachia (wol-lā'ki-a), principality S. Europe, 29,916 sq. m.; now part of Roumania .....pop. 3,822
Walla Walla (wol'la wol'la), city, c. s. of co. of same name, S. E Washington.....pop. 19
Wallingford (wol'ing-fērd), bor., New Haven, Conn.....pop. 9
Walsall (wol'sawl), mfg. bor., Staffordshire, England.....pop. 86
Waltham (wol'tham), mfg. city, Middlesex co., Mass.....pop. 28
Walthamstow (wol'tham-stō), par. & town, Essex co., Eng....pop. 137
Walton le Dale (wol'tun le dāl), cotton mfg. town, Lancashire, England.....pop. 11
Walton on Thames (wol'tun on temz), town, Surrey co., England. pop. 10
Wandsbek (vänts'bek), mfg. town, Schleswig-Holstein prov., Prussia. pop. 28
Wanne (vän'ne), vil., Westphalia, Prussia.....comm. pop. 24
Wansdorf (värns'dôrf), mfg. town, Bohemia.....pop. 21
Wapakoneta (wä-på-kon-et'å), vil., c. s. of Auglaise co., Ohio.....pop. 5
Ware (wâr), town, Hampshire co., Mass.....pop. 8
Warren (wor'ren), city, c. s. of Trumbull co., Ohio.....pop. 11
Warren, bor., c. s. of Warren co., Pa.....pop. 11
Warren, town, Bristol co., R. I. p. 5
Warrensburg (wor'renz-boorg),city, Johnson co., Mo.....pop. 5
Warrington (wor'ring-tun), mfg. bor., Lancashire, Eng.....pop. 64
Warsaw (wawr'saw), ft. mfg. & cml. city, cap. of Warsaw govt., Poland, Russia.....pop. 756
Warwick (wawr'wik), town, Kent co., R. I.....pop. 27
Warwick (wor'ik), bor., c. s. of Warwickshire, Eng.....pop. 12
Washburn (wosh'burn), city, c. s. of Bayfield co., Wis.....pop. 7
Washington (wosh'ing-tun), state, U. S. A., 69,180 sq. m.; cap. Olympia .....pop. 1,142
Washington, city, Dist. of Columbia; cap. of U. S. A.....pop. 331
Washington, city, c. s. of Daviess co., Ind.....pop. 8
Washington, town, Beaufort co., N. C.....pop. 6
Washington Court House, city, c. s. of Fayette co., Ohio....pop. 7

Washington, bor., c. s. of Washington co., Pa.....pop. 19
Washington, Mount, highest of White mts., N. H., in Coos co., 6,293 ft.
Washo (wä'sho), city, W. Hondo isl., Japan.....pop. 22
Wasmes (väm), town, Hainaut prov., Belgium.....pop. 15
Waterbury (waw'tĕr-ber-i), mfg. city, c. s. of New Haven co., Conn. pop. 73
Waterford (waw'tĕr-fĕrd), sp. city, c. s. of Waterford co., Munster, Ireland.....pop. 27
Waterloo (waw-tĕr-lōō), town, suburb of Sydney, Australia.pop. 10
Waterloo, city, c. s. of Blackhawk co., Ia.....pop. 27
Watertown (waw'tĕr-toun), town, Middlesex co., Mass.....pop. 10
Watertown, city, c. s. of Jefferson co., N. Y.....pop. 27
Watertown, city, c. s. of Codington co., S. Dak.....pop. 7
Watertown, city, Jefferson & Dodge cos., Wis.....pop. 9
Waterville (-vil), city, Kennebec co., Me.....pop. 11
Watervliet (waw-tĕr-vlēt'), city, Albany co., N. Y.....pop. 15
Wattenscheide (vät-ten-shī'de), min. & mfg. town, Westphalia prov., Prussia.....pop. 20
Wattrelos (va-tr'-lō'), town, dept. Nord, France.....pop. 26
Waukegan (waw-kē'gan), city, c. s. of Lake co., Ill.....pop. 16
Waukesha (waw'kē-shaw), city, c. s. of Waukesha co., Wis.....pop. 9
Wausau (waw'saw), city, c. s. of Marathon co., Wis..... pop. 17
Waverley (wā'vĕr-li) town, suburb of Sydney, Australia.....pop. 12
Waxahachie (waks-â-hach'ē), town, c. s. of Ellis co., Texas.....pop. 6
Waycross (wā'kros), town, c. s. of Ware co., Ga.....pop. 14
Waynesboro (wānz'bur-o), bor., Franklin co., Pa.....pop. 7
Weatherford (weth'ĕr-fĕrd), city, c. s. of Parker co., Texas.....pop. 5
Webb City, city, Jasper co., Mo. pop. 12
Webster (web'ster), town, Worcester co., Mass.....pop. 9
Webster city, c. s. of Hamilton co., Iowa.....pop. 5
Webster Groves, city, St. Louis co., Mo.....pop. 7
Wednesbury (wenz'bĕr-i), mfg. bor., Staffordshire, England.....pop. 27
Wei (wâ'ē), city, Shantung prov., China.....pop. 250
Weihaiwei (wâ-ē-hī'wâ-ē), sp. town, N. Shantung, China.
Weimar (vī'mär), city, cap. of Saxe-Weimar grand duchy, Germany.....pop. 29
Weissenfels (vīs'sen-fels), min. & mfg. town, Saxony prov., Prussia. pop. 28
Weitmar (vīt'mär), vil., Westphalia, Prussia....comm. pop. 15
Wellesley (welz'lē), town, Norfolk co., Mass.....pop. 5
Wellingborough (wel'ling-bur-o), mfg. & min. town, Northamptonshire, Eng.....pop. 18
Wellington (wel'ling-tun), city, cap. of prov. of same name, North isl., New Zealand, & cap. of New Zealand.....pop. 44
Wellington, city, c. s. of Sumner co., Kan.....pop. 7
Wellston (welz'tun), city, Jackson co., Ohio.....pop. 7
Wellston (welz'tŭn), city, Jackson co., O.....pop. 7
Wellsville (velz'vil), city, Columbiana co., O.....pop. 8
Wels (vels), mfg. & cml. town, Upper Austria.....pop. 12
Wenchau (wen'chou'), city, Chekiang prov., China.....pop. 80
Wenlock (wen'lok), bor., Shropshire, England.....pop. 16
Werdau (ver'dou), mfg. town, Saxony kingdom, Germany....pop. 19
Werden (ver'den), mfg. town, Rhine prov., Prussia.....pop. 11
Wermelskirchen (ver'mels-kerken), town, Rhine prov., Prus.....p. 15
Wesel (vā'zel), anc. ft. & mfg. town, Düsseldorf dist., Rhine prov., Prussia.....pop. 23
West Allis (ăl'lis), city, Milwaukee co., Wis.....pop. 7
West Bay City, Bay co., Mich. pop. 13
West Berwick (-bĕr'wik), bor., Columbia co., Pa.....pop. 6
Westboro (west'bur-o), town, Worcester co., Mass.....pop. 5
West Bromwich (brum'ich or ij), min. & mfg. bor., Staffordshire, Eng.....pop. 65
Westbrook (west'brook), city Cumberland co., Maine.....pop. 8

West Chester (west' chestĕr), bor., c. s. of Chester co., Pa.....pop. 12
Westerly (west'ĕr-li), town, Washington co., R. I.....pop. 8
Westfield (west'fēld), town, Union co., N. J.....pop. 6
Westfield (west'fēld), town, Hampden co., Mass.....pop. 12
West Ham, bor., Essex, England. pop. 322
West Hartlepool (här't'l-pōōl), bor., Durham co., England.....pop. 63
West Haven (hā'v'n), bor., New Haven co., Conn.....pop. 9
West Hoboken (hŏ'bō-ken), town, Hudson, co., N. J.....pop. 35
West Indies (in'dēz), isls. in Atlantic ocean, bet. Cape Florida & Paria gulf, S. Am.; with three divisions, Greater Antilles, Lesser Antilles & Bahamas.
Westminster (west'min-stĕr), city & bor., England; part of London. pop. 183
Westmount (west'mount), town, Hochelaga co., Quebec, Canada. pop. 9
West New York, town, Hudson co., N. J.....pop. 14
Weston Super Mare (west'un sū'pĕr mā'rē), town & watering place, Somersetshire, England p. 19
West Orange (or'enj), town, Essex co., N. J.....pop. 11
West Pittston (pits'tun), bor., Luzerne co., Pa.....pop. 7
West Tampa (-tam'pă), city, Hillsboro, co., Fla.....pop. 8
West Virginia (vĕr-jin'i-a), state, E. cen. U. S. A., 24,780 sq. m.; cap. Charleston.....pop. 1,221
Wetteren (vet'tĕr-en), mfg. town, E. Flanders prov., Belgium. pop. 15
Weymouth (wā'muth), mfg. town, Norfolk co., Mass.....pop. 11
Wheeling (hwēl'ing), mfg. cml. city & port of entry, c. s. of Ohio co., W. Va.....pop. 42
Whickham (hwik'am), town, Durham co., England.....pop. 13
Whitby (hwit'bi), sp. town, North Riding, Yorkshire, England. pop. 12
Whitehaven (hwīt-hā'v'n), mfg. cml. sp. town, Cumberland co., England.....pop. 19
White Mountains, N. N. H.; highest peak, Mt. Washington, 6,293 ft. high.
White Plains, vil., c. s. of Westchester co., N. Y.....pop. 16
Whiting (hwīt'ing), town, Lake co., Ind.....pop. 7
Whitman (hwit'man), town, Plymouth co., Mass.....pop. 6
Whitney, Mount (hwit'nē), mt., Serra Nevada mts., Cal., 14,898 ft. high.
Whittington (hwit'ting-tun), town, Derbyshire, England.....pop. 9
Whitworth (hwit'wurth), min. town, Lancashire, England..p. 10
Whydah (hwid'a or hwī'da), sp. town, Dahomey, Upper Guinea, W. Africa.....pop. 20
Wichita (wich'i-taw), city, c. s. of Sedgwick co., Kans....pop. 109
Wichita Falls, town, c. s. of Wichita co., Tex.....pop. 8
Widnes (wid'nes), mfg. bor., Lancashire, England.....pop. 29
Wiener Neustadt (vē'nĕr noi'-stat), mfg. town, Lower Austria prov., Austria.....pop. 28
Wiesbaden (vēs-bä'den), city, cap. of dist. of same name, Hesse-Nassau prov., Prussia.....pop. 109
Wigan (wig'an), mfg. bor., Lancashire, England.....pop. 61
Wight, Isle of (wīt), isl., English channel, off S. coast of England, 146 sq. m.; cap. Newport...pop. 82
Wilhelmshaven (vil'helms-hä-ven), ft. sp., Prussia, on Jade bay, Oldenburg.....pop. 23
Wilkes Barre (wilks'bar-ri), min. & mfg. city, c. s. of Luzerne co., Pa.....pop. 67
Wilkinsburg (wil'kinz-burg), bor., Allegheny co., Pa.....pop. 19
Willemstad (vil'lem-stat), town, cap. of Curacao isl., Dutch West Indies.....pop. 10
Willenhall (wil'len-hawl), mfg. town, Staffordshire, England. p. 19
Willimantic (wil-li-man'tik), mfg. city, c. s. of Windham co., Conn. pop. 11
Willesden (wilz'den or wil'les-den), town, Middlesex co., England. pop. 160
Williamsport (wil'yamz-pôrt), city, c. s. of Lycoming co., Pa...pop. 32
Williamstown, town, Berkshire co., Mass.....pop. 5
Williamstown, town & sp., Victoria, Australia.....pop. 14
Wilmerding (wil'mĕr-ding), bor., Allegheny co., Pa.....pop. 6

Wilmington (wil'ming-tun), cml. & mfg. city, c. s. of Newcastle co., Del.....pop. 87
Wilmington, city, c. s. of New Hanover co., N. C.....pop. 26
Wilson (wil's'n), town, c. s. of Wilson co., N. C.....pop. 7
Wilten (vil'ten), comm., Tirol, Austria.....pop. 12
Wimbledon (wim'b'l-dun), town, Surrey co., England.....pop. 42
Winchendon (win'chen-dun), mfg. town, Worcester co., Mass..pop. 5
Winchester (win'ches-tĕr), town, Litchfield co., Conn.....pop. 8
Winchester, city, c. s. of Clark co., Ky.....pop. 7
Winchester, mfg. town, Middlesex co., Mass.....pop. 7
Winchester, mfg. city, c. s. of Frederick co., Va.....pop. 6
Winchester, city & bor., c. s. of Hampshire, England.....pop. 21
Windber (wind'bĕr), bor. Somerset co., Pa.....pop. 8
Windham (wind'am), town, Windham co., Conn.....pop. 10
Windsor (win'zĕr), mfg. town, Hartford co., Conn.....pop. 4
Windsor, city, Essex co., Ontario, Canada.....pop. 12
Windsor, New, bor. & town, Berkshire, England.....pop. 14
Windsor Castle, Berkshire, Eng., chief residence of British sovereigns.
Winfield, (win'fēld), city, c. s. of Cowley co., Kans.....pop. 7
Winnipeg (win'ni-peg), lake, 275 m. long, Manitoba & Keewatin dists., Canda.
Winona (wi-nō'na), city, c. s. of Winona co., S. E. Minn.....pop. 19
Winsted (win'sted), mfg. bor., Litchfield co., Conn.....pop. 8
Winston (win'stun), city, c. s. of Forsyth co., N. C.....pop. 17
Winterthur (vin-tĕr-tōōr'), mfg. town, Zurich canton, Switzerland. pop. 23
Winthrop (win'thrup), town, Suffolk co., Mass.....pop. 6
Winton (win'tun), bor., Lackawanna co., Pa.....pop. 5
Wisbech (wis'bĕch or wiz'), cml. & mfg. bor. & riv. port, Cambridgeshire, Eng.....pop. 10
Wisconsin (wis-kon'sin), state N U. S. A., 36,040 sq. m., cap. Madison. pop. 2,334
Wishaw (wish'aw), burgh, Lanark co., Scotland.....pop. 21
Wismar (ves'mär), mfg. sp. town, Mecklenburg-Schwerin, N. Germ. pop. 20
Witkowitz (vit'kō-vits), mfg. & coal min. comm., Moravia, Austria.....pop. 19
Witten (vit'ten), mfg. town, Westphalia prov., Prussia.....pop. 34
Wittenberg (vit'ten-berg), town, Saxony prov., Prussia.....pop. 18
Wittenberge (vit'ten-ber-ge), town, Brandenburg prov., Prussia.pop. 16
Wloclawek (vlōts-lä'vek), town, Warsaw govt., Poland, Russia. pop. 21
Woburn (wōō'burn), city, Middlesex co., Mass.....p. 15
Woking (wō'king), town, Surrey co., England.....pop. 16
Wolfenbuttel (vōl'fen-but-tel), mfg. town, Brunswick duchy, Ger..pop. 7
Wolverhampton (wool-vĕr-hamp'-tun), mfg. bor., Staffordshire, Eng. pop. 105
Wonseradeel (vōn'sĕr-a-dāl), vil. & comm., Friesland, Netherlands. comm. pop. 13
Woodstock (wood'stok), cml. & mfg. town, & port of entry, c. s. of Oxford co., Ontario prov., Canada.....pop. 9
Woonsocket (wōōn-sok'et), mfg. city, Providence co., R. I..pop. 38
Wooster (wōōs'tĕr), mfg. city, c. s. of Wayne co., O.....pop. 6
Worcester (woos'tĕr), mfg. city & c. s. of Worcester co., Mass pop. 146
Worcester, mfg. city & bor., c. s. of Worcestershire, England..p. 47
Worksop (wurk'sup), mfg. town, Nottinghamshire, England....p. 16
Worms (vôrms), cml. city, Rheinhessen prov., Hesse, Germany..p. 41
Worsborough (wurz'bur-o), town, W. Riding, Yorkshire, England.p. 10
Worsley (wurz'li), min. town, Lancashire, England.....pop. 12
Worthing (wur'thing), maritime bor., Sussex co., England..pop. 20
Wrexham (reks'am), mfg. & cml. bor., Denbighshire, N. Wales. p. 15
Wuchang (wōō'chang'), cml. city, E. Hupe prov., China...pop. 400-50
Wuchau (wōō'chou'), treaty port, Kwangsi prov., China....pop. 100
Wuhu (wōō'hōō'), city, treaty port, Nganhui prov., China.....pop. 92

Wurttemburg (vurt'-tem-berg), kingdom, South Germany, 7,536 sq. m., capital Stuttgart....pop. 2435
Wurzburg (vurts'boorg), ft. town, cap. of Lower Franconia dist., Bavaria, Germany.....pop. 75
Wurzen (voorts'en), town, Saxony kingdom, Germany....pop. 17
Wyandotte (wī'an-dot), mfg. city, Wayne co., Mich.....pop. 8
Wyoming (wi-ō'ming or wī'o-ming), min. & past. state, U. S. A., 97,890 sq. m.; cap. Cheyenne.....pop. 146

—X—

Xenia (zē'ni-a), mfg. city c. s. of Greene co., Ohio.....pop. 9

—Y—

Yafa or **Jaffa** (yä'fä), cml. town, Palestine, on Mediterranean sea. pop. 16
Yakoba (ya-kō'ba), cml. city, S. E. part of Sokoto, Nigeria, Africa.
Yamagata (yä'ma-gata), city, in dist. of same name, N. Hondo isls., Japan.....pop. 35
Yangchau (yäng'chou') mfg. town, Kiangsu prov., China.....pop. 360
Yangtze (yang'tse' or yäng'tse'), riv., China, 3,000 m. long, to N. Pacific ocean.
Yarkand (yär-känd'), cml. city, East Turkestan, Asia.....p. 60
Yarmouth, Great (yär'muth), cml. sp. bor., Norfolk co., England. pop. 51
Yaroslavl (ya-ra-slä'v'l), city, cap. of govt. of same name, cen. Russia. pop. 71
Yazoo City (yaz'ōō), city, c. s. of Yazoo co., Miss.....pop. 7
Yecla (yā'kla), town, Murcia prov., Spain.....pop. 18
Yellowstone National Park, Ida., Mont. & (mostly) Wyo., a tract of land 3,500 sq. m., set apart as a national park.
Yellowstone River, Mont. & Wyo., 600 m. long, Wyo. to Missouri river.
Yenisei (yen-e-sā'e), riv., Mongolia & Siberia, Asia, 2,500 m long to Arctic ocean.
Yeovil (yō'vil), bor., Somersetshire, England.....pop. 10
Yezd (yezd), mfg. city, cap. of prov. of same name, Persia, Asia. pop. 55
Yingtse (ying'tse'), treaty port, Manchuria.....pop. 40
Yochau (yō'chou'), treaty port, Hunan prov., China.....pop. 20
Yokkaichi (yok'kī-che), city, Hondo isl., Japan.....pop. 25
Yokohama (yō-kō-hä'mä), cml. city, Hondo isl., Japan..pop. 326
Yokosuka, city, cen. Hondo isl., Japan.....pop. 25
Yonezawa (yō'na-zä'wä), city, Hondo isl., Japan.....pop. 31
Yonkers (yon'kĕrz), city, Westchester co., N. Y.....pop. 80
York (yôrk), city, c. s. of York co., Neb.....pop. 6
York, mfg. city, c. s. of York co., Pa. pop. 45

York, city & bor., c. s. of Yorkshire, England.....pop. 78
Yosemite Valley (yō-sem'i-te), E. Cal., 6 m. long; national park.
Youngstown (yungz'toun), city, c. s. of Mahoning co., Ohio..pop. 79
Ypres (ē'pr'), mfg. town, W. Flanders prov., Belgium.....pop. 17
Ypsilanti (ip-si-lan'ti), city, Washtenaw co, Mich.....pop. 6
Yuensan (yōō-en'sän'), **Wonsan** (wen'sän'), or **Gensan** (gen'sän'), treaty port, E. coast of Korea..p. 15
Yukon (yōō'kon), riv., Alaska & Canada, 2,050 m. long, to N. Pacific ocean.
Yungping (yoong'ping'), town, Pechili prov., China.....pop. 200
Yurev (yoor'yef), or **Dorpat** (dor'pät), town, Livonia, Russia.....p. 42
Yuyao (yōō-yä'o), town, Chekiang prov., China.....pop. 65

—Z—

Zaandam (zän-däm'), town and comm., N. Holland, Neth....pop. 21
Zaborze (za-bô'zhe), comm., Oppeln dist., Silesia prov., Prussia. pop. 23
Zacatecas (sä-ka-tä'kas), city, cap. of state of same name, Mexico. pop. 40
Zafaranboli (za-fa-ran-bô'lē), town, cen. Kastamuni vilayet, N. Asia Minor.....pop. 25
Zagazig (zä-gä-zēg'), cml. town, Charkich prov., Egypt.....pop. 36
Zambezi (zam-bā'ze), riv., E. Africa, 1,600 m. long, flows into Indian ocean.
Zamboanga (thäm-bō-än'ga), sp., pueblo, cap. of prov. of same name, S. W. Mindanao, Phil. isls....pop. 21
Zamora (tha-mō'ra), city, cap. of prov. of same name, N. W. Spain. pop. 15
Zanesville (zanz'vil), mfg. city, c. s. of Muskingum co., O....pop. 28
Zante (zän'te), city, cap. of Zante isl., Ionian group.....pop. 15
Zanzibar (zän-zi-bär'), sultanate, E. Africa, British protectorate, including Zanzibar isl. & other isls., 1,200 sq. m.....pop. 200
Zanzibar, city, cap. of Zanzibar sultanate.....pop. 50-60
Zapotlan (sä-pot-län'), cml. town, Jalisco state, Mexico.....pop. 18
Zara (zä'ra), sp. city, cap. of Dalmatia, Austria.....pop. 33
Zebedani, Ez (ez-be-dā'ne), town, Syria, Asia.....pop. 35
Zelia (zā'la), sp. town, British Somaliland, E. Africa.....pop. 15
Zeitz (tsīts), mfg. town, Merseburg dist., Saxony prov., Prussia..p. 27
Zele (zā'le), town, E. Flanders prov., Belgium.....pop. 13
Zenjan (zen-jän'), town, N. W. Persia, Asia.....pop. 15
Zenta (zen'to), town, Bacs-Bodrog co., Hungary.....pop. 26
Zerbst (tserpst), mfg. town, Anhalt duchy, Germany.....pop. 17
Zgierz (zgyezh), mfg. town, Poland, Russia.....pop. 15
Zhitomir (zhi-ta-mēr'), or **Jitomir,** cml. & mfg. town, cap. of Volhynia, Russia.....pop. 65
Zile (zē-le'), town, Sivas vilayet, Asia Minor.....pop. 20
Zittau (tsit'tou) mfg. town, Saxony kingdom, Germany.....pop. 31
Zizkov (zhish'kof), town, Bohemia, Austria.....pop. 60
Zlatoust (zla-to-oost'), min. & mfg. town, Ufa govt., Russia.....pop. 21
Zlochow (zlō'choof), town, Galicia prov., Austria.....pop. 12
Znaim (znīm), mfg. town, Moravia prov., Austria.....pop. 16
Zombor (zōm'bôr), town, c. s. of Bacs-Bodrog co., Hungary...pop. 29

Zopotlanejo (so-pō'tla-nå-hō), town, Jalisco, Mexico.....pop. 20

Zuider Zee (zī'dĕr zē'), gulf, Netherlands, 85 m. long, formerly a lake; united to the North sea by inundations.

Zurich (zōō'rik), city, cap. of mfg. canton of same name, N. Switzerland.....pop. 187

Zutphen (zut'fen), mfg. town & comm., Gelderlands, Netherlands. comm. pop. 18

Zweibrucken (tsvī-bruk'ken), mfg. town, Rhenish Bavaria, Germany. pop. 14

Zwolle (zvol'le), mfg. & cml. town, & comm., cap. of Overijssel, Netherlands. .....comm. pop. 31